

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 11

THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1898



OTTAWA

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AT See also Numerical List, page 4.

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OF THE
SESSIONAL PAPERS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

THIRD SESSION, EIGHTH PARLIAMENT, 1898.

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1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 10th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 8th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2a. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1899. Presented 28th March, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1898. Presented 17th May, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1899. Presented 30th May, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2d. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1899. Presented 7th June, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2e. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1898. Presented 7th June, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. List of Shareholders of the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1897. Presented 10th June, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, and unclaimed balances in the Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1897.
.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1897.
.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 4a. Preliminary statements of the business of Life Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1897. Presented 9th June, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 4b. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1897. Presented 9th June, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

5. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 22nd February, 1898, by Sir Richard Cartwright.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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6. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 7th February, 1898, by Hon. W. Paterson.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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7. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, &c., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 7th February, 1898, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7a. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 7th February, 1898, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7b. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 16th February, 1898, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
8. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the calendar year 1897. Presented 9th March, 1898, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1897. Presented 7th June, 1898, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

- 8b. Report on Canadian Archives, 1897.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8c. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 8d. Criminal Statistics for the year 1897*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 3rd May, 1898, by Hon. J. I. Tarte.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
10. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. A. G. Blair.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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11. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine) for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 3rd February, 1898, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11a. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 1st March, 1898, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11b. Report of the expedition to Hudson Bay and Cumberland Gulf in the steamship "Diana," under the command of William Wakeham, Marine and Fisheries, Canada, 1897. Presented 21st April, 1898, by Sir Louis Davies.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11c. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1897.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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12. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 31st March, 1898, by Hon. W. Mulock.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
13. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1897. Presented 21st April, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 13a.** Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1897. Presented 20th May, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 9th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 15.** Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force, 1897. Presented 14th April, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16.** Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1897. Presented 24th March, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a.** Reports of the Canadian members of the International Commission on the Deeper Waterways from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. Presented 9th June, 1898, by Hon. A. G. Blair. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16b.** Civil Service List of Canada, 1897. Presented 7th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16c.** Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1897. Presented 26th April, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16d.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 3rd June, 1898, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 17.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for the year 1897. Presented 3rd February, 1898, by the Hon. The Speaker *Printed for sessional papers.*

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- 18.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 3rd June, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 19.** Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1897. Presented 23rd March, 1898, by Hon. F. W. Borden. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20.** Copy of an order in council relative to the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels. Presented 3rd February, 1898, by Sir Louis Davies *Not printed.*
- 20a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th April, 1897, for a return showing the number of fishing licenses granted to fish in Lake Erie, opposite East and West Elgin, and their location, whether pound net, gill net or seine license, and to whom granted during the years 1895 and 1896. Also the names of all applicants for licenses for the year 1897, giving the names of those applicants who were granted licenses and the amount paid by each of them. Also all telegrams, letters, reports and correspondence of every description in any way relating to the granting or refusal of such licenses. Presented 13th April, 1898.—*Mr. Ingram.* *Not printed.*
- 21.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th April, 1897, for a return showing all mail contracts that were cancelled and all that expired in East and West Elgin since 15th July, 1896; also all correspondence, reports, tenders received and entered into for carrying the mail since 15th July, 1896, giving names and amounts. Presented 4th February, 1898.—*Mr. Ingram.* *Not printed.*
- 21a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th May, 1897, for copies of correspondence and papers cancelling the contract with Mr. Finkle for carrying the mail from Newburgh to Kingston by the way of Camden East, Wilton, Odessa, etc. Also copies of tenders for carrying the mail from Newburgh to Kingston by the way of Camden East, Wilton, Odessa, etc.; together with all correspondence, reports and papers in connection with this contract. Presented 4th February, 1898.—*Mr. Wilson.* *Not printed.*
- 21b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to tenders for the mail contract from Shubenacadie to Dean, in the province of Nova Scotia, including a statement of the tenders received and the reason for awarding the contract to one Guild. Presented 4th February, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper.* . . . *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 21c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for a return showing: 1. Each contract for carrying the mails cancelled since 7th July, 1896, showing the locality covered by each contract and the county and province in which situated. 2. The name of each contractor. 3. The price of each contract at the time of cancellation. 4. If new contracts entered into, the contract price of each new contract. 5. The reason for the cancellation of each contract. Presented 4th February, 1898.—*Mr. Cameron*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 21d. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, correspondence, reports, tenders, if any, and papers relating to the carrying of the mail between Golden, B.C., and St. Eugene since July, 1896, the number of trips made by each courier and the amount paid to each. Presented 31st May, 1898.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
22. Return of Treasury Board Over-rulings of Auditor General's decisions between the second session of the eighth parliament, 1897, and the session of 1898. Presented 7th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*
23. General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada. Presented 7th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.....*Not printed.*
- 23a. General Order No. 87 of the Supreme Court. Presented 25th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
Not printed.
24. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all correspondence of record in the department of the interior in regard to the keeping of government horses by S. J. Donaldson, of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, from October, 1894, until May, 1895, and referring in any way to the transferring of the keeping of said horses from Joseph Letellier de St. Just to the said S. J. Donaldson; together with all accounts received from S. J. Donaldson in connection with keeping of said horses and caring for other government property. Presented 7th February, 1898.—*Mr. Davis*.....*Not printed.*
25. Copy of the order in council and the contract entered into between Her Majesty and Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann for the construction of a railway from the Stikine River to Teslin Lake. Presented 8th February, 1898, by Hon. A. G. Blair.....*See "Votes and Proceedings," page 37.*
26. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last session of parliament, on account of fiscal year 1897-98. Presented 8th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*
27. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1897. Presented 8th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.....*Not printed.*
28. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses from 1st July, 1897, to 3rd February, 1898. Presented 10th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*
29. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all papers, reports and correspondence respecting the illegal fishing by foreigners in the waters of British Columbia, and also all papers, reports and correspondence respecting smuggling on the coast of British Columbia. Presented 11th February, 1898.—*Mr. Prior*.....*Not printed.*
30. Report of Mr. W. T. Jennings, C.E., on routes to the Yukon. Presented 11th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 30a. Return showing the approximate amount of gold taken out of the Yukon district from 1886 to 1897, inclusive. Presented 15th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 30b. Copies of the following papers: 1. Particulars of the standard and gauge of the Kaslo and Slocan Railway. 2. Proposal of J. Wesley Allison representing a syndicate for construction of Skagway and Lake Bennett and Dawson City Railway. 3. Proposal from a syndicate represented by Lord Charles Montague, Mr. Clarence H. Mackay and Mr. H. Maitland Kersey for construction of a railway from Stikine River to Teslin Lake. 4. Letters to the minister of the interior from Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, bearing date the 22nd and 23rd January, 1898. Presented 15th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 30c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd February, 1898, for copies of all papers respecting any proposal made by Mr. Hamilton Smith, for the construction of a railway towards the Yukon. Presented 22nd February, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for sessional papers.

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- 30d.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th March, 1898, for a return showing all offers received by the government for building the Stikine-Teslin Railway or for building any railway or tramway to connect the head waters of the Yukon with the Pacific ocean, and all plans, specifications and other documents in connection therewith, and all correspondence upon this subject. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Wood. . . Not printed.*
- 31.** Supplementary return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1897, for a statement showing for each department of the civil service, the names, ages, offices and salaries of such persons employed either in the inside or outside divisions thereof; and of such persons not in the civil service employed by the government in any department, who, since the 13th July, 1896, and in cases where no commission of investigation was appointed, as have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, specifying in each case the manner of, the grounds for such removal, and the length of notice given to the persons removed, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also showing the name, age, office and salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed to the civil service in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented (Senate) 16th March, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer. Printed for sessional papers.*
- 31a.** Partial return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1897, for a return showing: 1. The number of commissions issued, and the number and names of all commissioners appointed by order in council or otherwise, since the 11th July last, to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against any employee of the government, whether permanent or temporary, of offensive partisanship during the last Dominion election, or at any other time. 2. The number of commissions issued, and the number and names of all commissioners appointed to inquire into and report upon charges preferred, or upon the conduct of any officer or other employee of the government, permanent or temporary, other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. 3. The number and names of all commissioners appointed to investigate and report upon any claim or claims preferred against the government, and the finding of such commissioner or commissioners thereon. 4. The date of, and copy of each commission issued, and the date of the appointment of each commissioner, his name, residence and designation. 5. The time occupied in each investigation by each commissioner or commissioners. 6. The amount paid or to be paid to each commissioner, in fees, *per diem* allowance, salary, travelling expenses, and incidentals of all kinds. 7. The number of witnesses summoned in each case to appear before the investigating commissioner or commissioners. 8. The amount paid or to be paid, to each witness, in fees, *per diem* allowance, travelling expenses, or for any other services rendered. 9. The number of bailiffs and constables employed in each case, and the amount paid or to be paid to each for his services in any capacity. 10. The number and names of all lawyers retained or engaged in any way by the crown to conduct each case, the amount paid or to be paid to each lawyer or counsel so engaged. 11. A copy of all reports made to heads of departments, or to his excellency the governor general in council, by any commissioner or commissioners, together with his or their findings in each case; and a statement showing the action taken thereon by any head of a department, or by the governor general in council. 12. The name, age, office and salary of any and every person appointed to any office or employment under the government, in the place of, or in consequence of any person's removal or dismissal, as a result of the finding of any commissioner or commissioners. Presented (Senate) 16th March, 1898.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Printed in abstract form.*
- 31b.** Supplementary return to No. 31a. Presented (Senate) 25th March, 1898.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell. See 31a.*
- 31c.** Supplementary return to No. 31a. Presented (Senate) 18th May, 1898.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell. See 31a.*
- 31d.** Supplementary return to No. 31a. Presented (Senate) 27th May, 1898.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell. See 31a.*
- 31e.** Supplementary return to No. 31a. Presented (Senate) 31st May, 1898.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell. See 31a.*
- 32.** Statement in reference to fishing bounty expenditure for 1896-97. Presented 15th February, 1898, by Sir Louis Davies. *Not printed.*
- 33.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during year ended 31st December, 1897, giving name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 16th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*

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34. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since the last return, 5th April, 1897, and submitted to parliament in accordance with section 23 of chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 16th February, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick *Not printed.*
35. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ended 30th June, 1897. Presented 18th February, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Not printed.*
36. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd February, 1898, for copies of all papers respecting the establishment of a line of vessels between Canada and France. Presented 22nd February, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
37. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all depositions, declarations, reports, orders in council, correspondence, etc., concerning the dismissal of M. P. Laberge, late deputy postmaster at the city of Quebec. Presented 2nd March, 1898.—*Mr. Cosgrain*..... *Not printed.*
- 37a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, charges, evidence and reports in connection with the case of Benjamin Palmer, formerly lighthouse keeper at Palmer's Point, King's county, N.B. Presented 3rd March, 1898.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
- 37b. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of the report made to the government by Mr. Jean B. B. Prévost, who was appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr. D. Desroches, collector of revenue for the excise division of Terrebonne. Presented 22nd March, 1898.—*Mr. Chauvin*..... *Not printed.*
- 37c. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1897, for a return giving the names of all commissioners appointed by the government or any of the ministers to hear charges and make investigations into the conduct of civil servants and employees of the government or any of the departments since July, 1896, together with the rate of pay and allowances of each and the length of time each has been employed, and the full amount paid; also copies of all reports made by them to the government, or any member thereof, and copies of the authorization and instructions under which they acted. Presented 25th March, 1898.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
- 37d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence and papers touching the appointment of R. S. Thompson to the position of postmaster in the town of Oxford, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, and the dismissal of Henry Smith from said office, the applications for the said position and correspondence respecting the same; also copies of all reports or charges, if any, made against R. S. Thompson for selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Scott Act, and for smuggling or other charges; and all papers showing what, if any, action has been taken on these complaints. Presented 28th March, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 37e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return of all papers, correspondence and reports connected with the dismissal of S. R. Griffin, Isaac's Harbour, Nova Scotia, from his position of postmaster, including a petition signed by seven-eighths (more or less) of the electors of said district, in favour of the retention in the service of an officer who had served for twenty-two years and a half. Presented 12th April, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 37f. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers, letters, correspondence, depositions, reports, documents, etc., in relation to the suspension from office of Victor J. A. Venner, as Indian agent for the Restigouche band of Indians. Presented 12th April, 1898.—*Mr. McAlister*..... *Not printed.*
- 37g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all letters, papers and correspondence or reports between the minister of the interior or any of his departmental employees, and any Indian agent or agents regarding the dismissal of Dr. George T. Orton as medical superintendent of Indians in the province of Manitoba. Presented 27th April, 1898.—*Mr. Sproule*..... *Not printed.*
- 37h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between any minister of the crown and other persons respecting the dispensing with the services of John Walker as caretaker of the Cave and Basin Baths at Banff, North-west Territories. Presented 27th April, 1898.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 37i.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all papers, reports and official correspondence in any way connected with the dismissal of David Ross, fishery officer for N. E. Margaree, in the island of Cape Breton. Presented 28th April, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 37j.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of papers, correspondence and orders concerning the dismissal of François Corbeil, formerly wharfinger on the Lachine canal. Presented 4th May, 1898.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*
- 37k.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of reports, correspondence and papers relating to the dismissal of Charles Hoar, an employee of the Intercolonial Railway at Pictou, Nova Scotia. Presented 4th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 37l.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for a return giving: (a.) The names of employees relieved from duty by the government by dismissal or otherwise upon the Welland canal and Welland canal feeder, from the 13th of July, 1896, to the 1st of March, 1898. (b.) The years of service of each employee so relieved of duty. (c.) The amount of retiring allowance, if any. (d.) The cause of dismissal in each case. (e.) The amount of pay per annum of which each employee had been in receipt. (f.) The names of new employees appointed, whether permanently or temporarily, between the same dates. (g.) The amount to be paid to each of such new temporary or permanent employee per month. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Mr. Montague*..... *Not printed.*
- 37m.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, giving: (a.) The names of employees relieved from duty by the government by dismissal or otherwise upon the Lachine canal, from 13th July, 1896, to 1st March, 1898. (b.) The years of service of each employee so relieved of duty. (c.) The amount of retiring allowance, if any. (d.) The cause of dismissal in each case. (e.) The amount of pay per annum of each employee at date of dismissal. (f.) The names of new employees appointed, whether permanently or temporarily, from 13th July, 1896, to 1st March, 1898. (g.) The amount to be paid to each such new temporary or permanent employee per month. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Mr. Quinn*..... *Not printed.*
- 37n.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all reports, correspondence and papers relating to the dismissal of R. H. Simmonds, an employee of the Intercolonial Railway, in the general offices at Moncton, N.B. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Mr. Powell*..... *Not printed.*
- 37o.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all letters, telegrams and correspondence with respect to the dismissal of Thomas Walton, late Indian agent of the Parry Island band; also report of investigation regarding the same. Presented 6th May, 1898.—*Mr. McCormick*..... *Not printed.*
- 37p.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1898, for: 1. Copies of all complaints, whether by affidavit or otherwise, made against Mr. John Taylor, late postmaster of the city of Belleville. 2. Copies of all orders in council authorizing the reducing of the post office in Belleville from that of a city to a town office. 3. The names of the employees of said office who were dismissed, their ages, length of time each was in the service of the government, the amount of gratuity paid to each who had not served ten years, over the amount of superannuation allowance allowed to each clerk who had served for ten years and over. 4. The names of those who were reappointed, and the salaries now paid them, in addition to their superannuation allowance. 5. The reasons why Miss I. M. Newberry and W. B. Walker were not re-employed, and two new and inexperienced clerks appointed in their stead. 6. And copies of all correspondence between members of the reform association of Belleville or any other person or persons, in relation to the reduction of said office from a city to a town office, the removal or dismissal of the postmaster or any of the clerks of said office, and copies of all records, if any, of the deputations which visited Ottawa in connection with the business of the said office. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
- 37q.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of information, evidence of investigation and report, correspondence and papers relating to the dismissal of Thomas H. Miller from the office of shipping master for the port of Bear River, Annapolis county, N.S., and the appointment of Albert Harris. Presented 9th May, 1898.—*Mr. Mills*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 37r.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, evidence taken by commissioners, reports, recommendations and other papers relating to the dismissal of Joseph Steeves, late postmaster at Elgin, Albert county, New Brunswick, and to the appointment of his successor to that office. Presented 12th May, 1898.—*Mr. McInerney.*
Not printed.
- 37s.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, reports of the inspector or other officers of the post office department, and correspondence respecting the dismissal or retirement of Mr. M. G. McLeod from the postal mail service in Nova Scotia. Presented 13th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper.*
Not printed.
- 37t.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all papers, reports and correspondence referring to or connected with the dismissal of D. Bain, Esq., station agent at Port Mulgrave, Intercolonial Railway. Presented 17th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper.*
Not printed.
- 37u.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd May, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, complaints, depositions, reports, correspondence, papers and other documents in relation to the dismissal of Mr. Elzéar Lanouette, postmaster of Ste. Anne de la Pérade, and to the appointment of his successor. Presented 18th May, 1898.—*Mr. Marcotte.*
Not printed.
- 37v.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, reports of evidence, recommendations and other papers relating to the dismissal of Joshua L. Steeves, lately collector of customs at Hillsboro', Albert county, New Brunswick, and to the appointment of his successor. Presented 25th May, 1898.—*Mr. McInerney.*
Not printed.
- 37w.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, papers, correspondence, evidence and reports connected with the inquiry into the charges made against Mr. A. F. Cameron, of the customs service at Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia, and his dismissal from office. Presented 25th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper.*
Not printed.
- 37x.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, orders in council and petitions with the names attached thereto, relative to the dismissal of James M. Aitken, sub-collector of customs at the outport of Montague, Prince Edward Island, together with reasons for which he was dismissed. Presented 25th May, 1898.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's).*
Not printed.
- 37y.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th May, 1898, for copies of all papers in connection with the dismissal of John F. Tennant, late collector of customs at Gretna, Manitoba. Presented 30th May, 1898.—*Mr. Quinn.*
Not printed.
- 37z.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1898, for a return showing: 1. The names of all persons who, having been in the employ of the government in the North-west Territories, have ceased to be in that employ since June, 1896. 2. The date at which their services were dispensed with and the reasons for their dismissals in each case. Presented 2nd June, 1898.
Mr. Davin.
Not printed.
- 37aa.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1898, showing all the changes that have been made in the officials and employees of the customs department in the county of Cape Breton since June, 1896, and giving copies of all letters, papers, petitions, telegrams, recommendations and correspondence relating to such changes. Presented 3rd June, 1898.—*Hon. W. Paterson.*
Not printed.
- 37bb.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1897, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the different departments, or employees thereof, and Mr. Choquette, member of the house of commons for Montmagny, on the subject of the dismissal of the following persons: Charles Bouffard, postmaster at Berthier; Louis Lavoie, postmaster at l'Île aux Grues; Joseph Bossinotte, postmaster at Cap St. Ignace; Michel St. Pierre, postmaster at St. Paul du Buton; Mde. Cyp. Dionne, postmistress at St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud; Napoléon Dugal, postmaster at Beaubien; Cléophas Bélanger, postmaster at Landvilla; Mde. Ignace Mercier, postmistress at Mercier; Alfred Dubé, employee on the Intercolonial Railway; J. B. Proulx, employee on the Intercolonial Railway; Xavier Simoneau, employee on the Intercolonial Railway; Xavier Poitras, employee on the Intercolonial Railway; Sifroid Fortin, employee on the Intercolonial Railway; Téléphore Gendreau, harbour master at Montmagny; Maxime Dubé, customs officer (preventive officer); Téléphore Gendreau, guardian of the wharf at St. Thomas. Presented (Senate) 7th June, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 38.** Commission of Major Walsh as executive officer of the Yukon district. Presented 4th March, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 38a.** Copy of the orders in council of the 17th and 26th August, 1897, appointing James Morrow Walsh, Esquire, chief executive officer of the government in the Yukon territory. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 38b.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th March, 1898, for copies of all letters and reports received by the government or any department thereof, from Commissioner Walsh, while on his way to the Yukon district, or since his arrival there. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson.* *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 38c.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of orders in council, commission, instructions, correspondence and papers relating to the appointment and duties of Major Walsh, commissioner of the provisional district of Yukon, including any directions concerning his duties on the way to Dawson city as well as those after his arrival there. Presented 23rd May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hilbert Tupper.* *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 39.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 7th March, 1898, for copies of the correspondence between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Foster, of the United States of America, following the meeting of the experts on the Behring Sea seal question. Presented 7th March, 1898.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 40.** Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on 31st December, 1897. Presented 7th March, 1898, by the Hon. The Speaker. *Not printed.*
- 41.** Copy of the order in council of 15th July, 1897, under which a lease of the right of subaqueous mining on the North Saskatchewan river was issued to Mr. G. A. Drolet, and in which are set forth the conditions of the said lease. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 41a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copy of the mining lease granted to Chevalier Drolet. Presented 27th April, 1898.—*Mr. Davin.* *Not printed.*
- 42.** Return showing reductions and remissions made during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897, under section 141 as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 43.** Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1896, to the 1st October, 1897. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 43a.** Return of correspondence, etc., respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the department of the interior has had since the previous return was presented to parliament under the resolution of the 20th February, 1882. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 44.** Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and its amendments. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 44a.** Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 45.** Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act, being 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, etc. Presented 7th March, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*
- 46.** Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to, or promoted in the civil service during the calendar year 1897, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. Presented 10th March, 1898, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 47.** Correspondence, etc., relative to the establishment of an agency or agencies of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the Yukon district. Presented 10th March, 1898, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for distribution.*
- 48.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, tenders asked for and received, orders in council and papers in connection with the fast Atlantic service. Presented 14th March, 1898.—*Sir Adolphe Caron.* *Not printed.*

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49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return of the number of acres seeded, the nature of the seed sown, and the amount of crops grown in each Indian reserve in the North-west Territories. Presented 24th March, 1898.—*Mr. Davin*.... *Not printed.*
- 49a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing the number of acres reserved for settlement in the North-west Territories; the number thus reserved in Manitoba; the number of acres in the North-west Territories sold to railways; the number reserved for railways; the number reserved for the government; the number of acres settled on; the number of acres in Manitoba sold to railways; the number reserved for railways in Manitoba; the number reserved for the government in Manitoba, and the number of acres in Manitoba settled on. Presented 27th April, 1898.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*
50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for reports, recommendations, etc., of the council of the Montreal bar, addressed to the minister of justice, concerning the judges of the province of Quebec. Presented 24th March, 1898.—*Mr. Bergeron*.... *Not printed.*
51. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th February, 1898, for the number of permits that have been granted to persons for the purpose of taking spirituous and intoxicating liquors into the Yukon district, the date of such permits, together with the name of the person to whom the permit has been granted, and the number of gallons covered by such permit, and the fee charged by the government per gallon. Presented (Senate) 29th March, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Perley*..... *Not printed.*
- 51a. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 11th March, 1898, for all correspondence by letters or telegrams between the federal government, at Ottawa, and his honour the lieutenant-governor of the North-west Territories, in reference to the granting of liquor permits or the introduction of liquor into the Yukon district during the last six months; also any correspondence with the government of the North-west Territories regarding the rights of the North-west Territories in regard to issuing liquor permits for the taking of intoxicating liquor into the Yukon district. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Perley*.
Printed for sessional papers.
52. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a return of the number of tons of bituminous steam coal and of bituminous slack coal imported from the United States in 1896, at several ports of entry, and amount of duty collected at such ports, and duty paid by Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. Presented 31st March, 1898.—*Mr. Roche*.... *Not printed.*
53. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd May, 1897, for a copy of Schedule B, showing recommendations of the treasury board as submitted by report of council to his excellency the governor general on the 6th and 7th July, 1896, and intended to be approved by him, laid upon the table of the house last session, with a statement of the action taken by the government on each of these appointments as made by the said order in council approved by his excellency, or, where no action has been taken, the reason for such a course. Presented 13th April, 1898.—*Sir Charles Tupper*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
54. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, etc., not already brought down, between the government of Canada and the government of Newfoundland, in reference to the admission of Newfoundland into the union with Canada; also copies of all correspondence between the government of Canada and that of Newfoundland in reference to the establishment of freer trade relations between Newfoundland and Canada. Presented 13th April, 1898.—*Mr. Martin*.
Printed for sessional papers.
55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for a return showing the number of bushels of wheat graded into elevators at Fort William from 15th September, 1897, to 15th January, 1898, and the grades of the same as allowed by the government grain inspector at that point; also the number of bushels of wheat graded out of the above mentioned elevators during the same period, and the grades of the same as allowed by the said government inspector. Presented 13th April, 1898.—*Mr. Richardson*..... *Not printed.*
- 55a. Return to the Senate, dated 11th March, 1898, for a statement showing the quantity of wheat imported into the Dominion since 30th June last, the quantity exported during the same period, and the quantity exported from Manitoba during the like period. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Wark*..... *Not printed.*
56. Correspondence on the subject of Japanese immigration. Presented 13th April, 1898, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 57.** Return of copies of all agreements, not hitherto laid upon the table of the house, entered into by the department of railways with the Grand Trunk Railway Company in connection with the Montreal extension of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 19th April, 1898, by Hon. A. G. Blair.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 58.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between the British government and the government of Canada, in reference to the conference of colonial premiers held in London in June, 1897, in accordance with Mr. Chamberlain's invitation of January 28th preceding, with the report of the proceedings of the same. Presented 20th April, 1898.—*Mr. Foster*...*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 59.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all depositions and papers in connection with the case of the Queen against H. B. Cameron for libel, either before the police magistrate or the court of queen's bench at Montreal, including a copy of the judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice Wurtel upon the motion for the discharge of the bail bond. Presented 20th April, 1898.—*Mr. Bostock*.....*Not printed.*
- 60.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, showing the cost of "Hansard" for each year from and including 1890 to 1897—the return to cover the cost of reporting, transcribing, translating, printing, binding, circulating through the post office or express offices and all other expense connected with the present system of reporting and publishing the debates of the house. Presented 21st April, 1898.—*Mr. Ellis*.....*Not printed.*
- 61.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all applications or recommendations for positions as mail carriers in the city of Brantford, in connection with the free postal delivery by the postmaster general. Presented 21st April, 1898.—*Mr. Clancy*...*Not printed.*
- 62.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for a return showing : (a) The names and appointments of members of the staff and employees of the royal military college of Canada who have been struck off the strength between the 30th June, 1896, and 31st December, 1897. (b) The corresponding dates. (c) The respective conditions of engagement as regards duration. (d) The respective lengths of service completed. (e) The respective retiring allowances, if any, granted. (f) The grounds upon which the respective grants were made, and the principles regulating them, with explanation of variation, if any. (g) The appointments which having been vacated, have since been refilled, with dates thereof. (h) The extra public expenditure involved by the respective new appointments other than those caused by deaths, including travelling, lodging and all other charges met or to be met on this account. (i) In cases of vacancies caused by death, the amounts granted to the families of deceased employees. Presented 21st April, 1898.—*Mr. Tyrwhitt*.....*Not printed.*
- 62a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence and reports, direct or indirect, and of minutes of verbal communications between Imperial government authorities, Canadian government authorities, and the commandant royal military college of Canada, relating to the granting in the years 1898 and 1899 of commissions in her majesty's regular forces, to cadets of the royal military college of Canada. Presented 21st April, 1898.—*Mr. Tyrwhitt*.....*Not printed.*
- 63.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1897, for copies of all memorials, statements and other documents from the government of the province of Manitoba in relation to an unsettled claim resulting from that province being charged with the cost of the erection of public buildings ; with copies of all correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 21st April, 1898.—*Mr. LaRivière*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 64.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, reports, correspondence and papers in any way relating to the claim of E. J. Walsh, Esq., against the government of the Leeward Islands. Presented 25th April, 1898.—*Sir U. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 65.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers connected with the discharge from the mounted police of William J. Spencer, who, on May 14, 1885, was wounded while patrolling through the Eagle Hills with a party attached to Col. Otter's column ; the report of the board which sat on his case, and its recommendation. Presented 25th April, 1898.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Not printed.*

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66. Report of the commissioners appointed to investigate, inquire into and report upon the state and management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Presented 26th April, 1898, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. *Not printed.*
67. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, estimates, tenders, reports and petitions addressed to the government concerning the yearly flooding of farm land at Ste. Geneviève, in the county of Jacques Cartier, consequent upon public works in the Ottawa river. Presented 26th April, 1898.—*Mr. Monk.* *Not printed.*
68. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, estimates, tenders, reports and petitions addressed to the government in regard to the construction of a wharf at Point Claire in the county of Jacques Cartier. Presented 26th April, 1898.—*Mr. Monk.* *Not printed.*
- 68a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for correspondence between the department of public works and Mr. L. H. Masson, of St. Anicet, concerning the government wharf at that place. Also correspondence between the same department and citizens of St. Anicet regarding the building of a pier at said wharf. Presented 28th April, 1898.—*Mr. Bergeron.* *Not printed.*
69. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, reports, orders in council and papers relating to the giving the work of printing the Klondike Official Guide to Mr. Daniel Rose of Toronto. Presented 27th April, 1898.—*Mr. Foster.* *Printed for sessional papers.*
70. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of the following documents and papers: (a.) The commission issued to Mr. Rothwell, law clerk in the department of the interior, Ottawa, authorizing him to investigate the grievances of certain settlers residing within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company's land belt on Vancouver Island. (b.) All evidence taken under the said commission at Nanaimo, Victoria, or elsewhere. (c.) All reports made by the said Mr. Rothwell on all matters inquired into by him under the said commission. Presented 27th April, 1898.—*Mr. McInnes.* *Not printed.*
71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return of copies of all papers connected with the letting of the contract for the construction of the railway bridge at Edmonton, including advertisements, specifications, the tenders, the contract; any subsequent modifications of the same; correspondence; and return respecting forfeitures connected with the said contract and the action of the government thereon, and a further return stating the conditions of the work at present. Presented 28th April, 1898.—*Mr. Davin.* *Not printed.*
72. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers and correspondence (such as can be properly brought down) between the Imperial government and the government of Canada, in relation to the improvement of the defences of Canada. Presented 2nd May, 1898.—*Mr. Casgrain.* *Not printed.*
73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between the mayor and corporation of Gananoque, or any other person, with the government in reference to the removal of the drill shed at Gananoque. Also all correspondence in reference to the sale or purchase of a new site. Also all offers made by the president of the agricultural society of Gananoque, or any other person, offering to rent or sell a suitable building in which to store the arms and clothing; and also all other correspondence with the government, dealing with this question. Presented 4th May, 1898.—*Mr. Taylor.* *Not printed.*
- 73a. Supplementary return to No. 73. Presented 11th May, 1898.—*Mr. Taylor.* *Not printed.*
- 73b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing: (a) What works or repairs have been executed on the drill shed at Montreal since the 1st of September, 1896. (b) The estimated cost of said works. (c) The names of those who executed said works, and the amounts paid to each by the government. (d) The mode of calling for tenders in reference to the execution of said works. Presented 11th May, 1898.—*Mr. Monk.* *Not printed.*
74. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, memoranda, papers and orders in council relating to the Manitoba school question, since the 1st of July, 1896, up to this date. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 74a.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 31st March, 1898, for a statement of the quantity of lands allotted for school purposes in Manitoba; the quantity of said lands sold, and the prices at which they have been sold; the amount received on that account the amounts still due to the government; the manner in which this fund is invested and administered; the amount already paid to the province of Manitoba, how much on the capital, if any, and how much on the interest; the amount still at the credit of the province, whether on the capital or on the interest; the dates of payment in each case, and the amount of each payment; and also all the correspondence, papers, memoranda and orders in council relating thereto, up to date. Presented (Senate) 31st May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 75.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between J. A. J. McKenna, the representative of the department of the interior, and any member of the British Columbia government in respect to the proposed removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve in the city of Victoria, British Columbia. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Templeman.*.....*Not printed.*
- 76.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1897, for a return showing the number of railway tickets sold during the year 1896 by the various railway companies of the Dominion, those under the rate of two cents per mile, and those over the rate of two cents per mile. Also the number of life insurance policies in force, dividing them as follows: \$500.00 and upwards, \$1,000.00, \$2,000.00, \$5,000.00, \$10,000.00, \$25,000.00, \$50,000.00. And also the number of infantile insurance and amount. Presented (Senate) 3rd May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Boulton.*.....*Not printed.*
- 77.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 28th March, 1898, for copies of all papers, letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, contracts, payments and correspondence, between the department of militia and any person or persons whatsoever, and also all reports and orders in council in connection with the equipment of the militia force, referring to the Oliver, the Lewis and the Merrian patents. Presented (Senate) 4th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*.....*Not printed.*
- 77a.** Supplementary return to No. 77. Presented (Senate) 30th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.
- 78.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all tariffs of every kind, supplementary, regular and special, in force from time to time on the Intercolonial Railway since the appointment of Mr. Harris. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Mr. Foster.*.....*Not printed.*
- 78a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers and correspondence, including copy of advertisement, connected with the letting of Intercolonial Railway contract for farm gates in the winter of 1896-97, Intercolonial Railway contract with one McNeil, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and copies of tenders and deposits by the different parties tendering for the same. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper.*.....*Not printed.*
- 79.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all papers and correspondence respecting a fire claim of D. Connors, Esq., Bayfield, Antigonish, between officers of the department of railways and canals and other departments, as well as between the claimant and others and the department. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper.*.....*Not printed.*
- 80.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, for a copy of the report forwarded to the government by Mr. Wilfrid Mercier, appointed to hold an investigation into the conduct of employees on the St. Ann lock on the Ottawa river. Presented 5th May, 1898.—*Mr. Monk.*.....*Not printed.*
- 81.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of accounts of Mr. H. H. Robertson, registrar of the election court in the election trial held at the city of London in the fall of 1897, contesting the right of Thomas Beattie, Esq., to sit as member for the city of London, in connection with the said trial, with vouchers and certificates, and all correspondence relating thereto. Presented 10th May, 1898.—*Mr. Calvert.*.....*Not printed.*
- 82.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all petitions, reports, applications, letters, telegrams, evidence, depositions, arguments, papers, writings, correspondence, judge's charge, judge's report, orders in council, and other documents of every kind relating to the commutation of the sentence pronounced

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- by Mr. Justice Ritchie of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, upon Lyman Dart, or to the pardoning of the said Lyman Dart, or to any application for such commutation or pardoning, and including all documents which were taken into consideration by the minister of justice or by the solicitor general, or by his excellency the governor general in council in connection with such commutation or pardon. Presented 10th May, 1898.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*. *Not printed.*
83. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, advertisements for tenders and answers thereto, reports and orders in council, and a list of all permits, licenses or leases granted, containing names of the grantees and extent of territory given and conditions attached to each, the amount paid and to be paid therefor in respect of gold placer mining or gold dredging areas in the North-west Territories and the Yukon district. Presented 11th May, 1898.—*Mr. Foster*.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 83a. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th March, 1898, for a return of all dredging leases made by the government during the last eighteen months on the Saskatchewan river and its branches, also particulars of the parties to whom made, the rental to be paid and the amount paid, the extent of work, if any, done under same, together with the official reports, if any, which induced the government to grant said leases upon the terms contained therein. Presented (Senate) 18th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Lougheed*.
Printed for sessional papers.
84. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of orders in council, correspondence, claims, memoranda, statements, memorials, etc., in connection with the government of Prince Edward Island and a delegation, consisting of Mr. Warburton, premier of the province, Mr. H. C. Macdonald, attorney-general of the province and others in regard to questions at issue between the government of Prince Edward Island and the dominion of Canada. Presented 12th May, 1898.—*Mr. Martin*.
Printed for sessional papers.
85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all petitions, letters and documents respecting the claims made by the veterans of the rebellion of 1837-8 for pensions or other compensation, and for all departmental replies thereto and all other papers connected therewith. Presented 12th May, 1898.—*Mr. Cameron*. *Not printed.*
86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all petitions, reports, letters, correspondence and papers, including all letters, communications or correspondence between the different departments of the government, particularly the letter from the minister of marine and fisheries, under the late government, to the then minister of public works, and the letter of the Hon. Mr. Dickey, in said letter referred to, referring to the removal of the remains of piers of the old bridge at the mouth of Bear river, N.S. Presented 13th May, 1898.
Mr. Mills. *Not printed.*
87. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a copy of the report of W. L. M. King respecting the manufacture of militia clothing in Canada. Presented 16th May, 1898.—*Mr. Belcourt*. *Printed for distribution.*
- 87a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing: (1.) All contracts for military clothing entered into by the government of Canada since the 1st of September, 1896. (2.) The name of each contractor and the amount of his contract. (3.) The mode of calling for tenders in each case, and the names and amounts mentioned by each tenderer. Presented 6th June, 1898.—*Mr. Monk*. *Not printed.*
88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and replies thereto, between the minister of agriculture or any member of the government and any person in reference to the withdrawal, or proposed withdrawal of government aid or control from cheese and butter factories in Prince Edward Island. Also all correspondence, etc., between any member or official of the government and any person, representing or on behalf of any cheese or butter factory proposed to be erected and operated in Prince Edward Island. Presented 16th May, 1898.—*Mr. Martin*. *Not printed.*
89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all letters, papers and correspondence relating to the closing in March last of the post office at Oak Bay Mills, Quebec. Presented 17th May, 1898.—*Mr. McAlister*. *Not printed.*
- 89a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, papers, telegrams, etc., in possession of the government, or any member or official of the government, in reference to closing the post office at St. Mary's Road East, in Prince Edward Island. Presented 18th May, 1898.—*Mr. Martin*. *Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 90.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return of all correspondence, letters, or telegrams, reports in possession of the government in connection with the death from diphtheria of Macdonald and Fraser, who contracted the disease when employed on the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway; also with the holding of an inquest on bodies of said Macdonald and Fraser, and the adjournment of said inquest, and issuing of an injunction to prevent Coroner Mead, of Pincher Creek, from proceeding with such adjourned inquest. Presented 17th May, 1898.—*Mr. Bell (Pictou)*.....*See 90a.*
- 90a.** Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into complaints respecting the treatment of labourers on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. Presented 2nd June, 1898, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 91.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return showing names of parties from whom lands were purchased for new improvements on Iroquois section of Galops canal, and amounts paid to each person for property so purchased from them, also quantity of land purchased from each person. Also a similar statement for the lands purchased for the Cardinal section of the Galops canal. Presented 17th May, 1898.—*Mr. Broder*.....*Not printed.*
- 92.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all reports to his excellency, orders in council, papers and correspondence, record of the judgment of the supreme court of Canada referring to the condemnation and release of the United States fishing vessel "Frederick J. Gerring." Presented 18th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 93.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, calls for tenders, tenders received, reports and orders in council, contracts entered into and all related papers in respect to the winter steamship service from St. John and Halifax to Great Britain since 1st July, 1897. Presented 26th May, 1898.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 94.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, for a copy of the report of the committee appointed by the Imperial government in 1896 to consider the question of a telegraph cable between Canada and Australasia; also of any reports or correspondence to the Canadian government from the Canadian representatives on said committee, or Sir Sandford Fleming in regard to the same subject. Presented 25th May, 1898.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 95.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all petitions, papers, correspondence, orders in council, commission, instructions, evidence, reports and documents relating to the inquiry into the conduct of Judge Spinks, judge of the county court of Yale, by the Honourable Mr. Justice McColl of the supreme court of British Columbia. Presented 25th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 96.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers and correspondence respecting the enforcement of coasting laws of Canada on the Pacific or Atlantic coasts. Presented 26th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Printed for distribution.*
- 97.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing: (a) What contracts for military harness or saddlery have been given by the government of Canada since the 1st September, 1896. (b) To whom such contracts were awarded and where they were executed. (c) What amounts were paid for the execution of such contracts. (d) For which of the said contracts tenders were called publicly, and the amount of tender in each case, and all correspondence had by the department of militia in reference to the execution of said contracts. Presented 8th June, 1898.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not printed.*
- 98.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 15th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams between the minister of agriculture or any other member of the administration, or any officer of the government, with the owners or agents of steamers or the board of trade, Charlottetown, relating to the establishment of a cold storage service on steamers between Charlottetown and ports in Great Britain or the West Indies, and in reference to the erection of cold storage premises in Charlottetown. Presented (Senate) 12th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*
- 99.** Regulations concerning the Stikine river and its connecting rivers and lakes. Presented (Senate) 18th May, 1898, by Hon. R. W. Scott.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

100. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 4th June, 1897, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Imperial government and that of the Dominion on the subject of the French treaty. Presented (Senate) 25th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* *Not printed.*
101. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th March, 1898, for a detailed account by the department of the interior of the items of the expenses allowed to W. H. Sowden during the period of his employment as immigration agent, and also the names of all or any persons, who, in consequence of Mr. Sowden's work in the Midland Counties, went to the Canadian North-west, and who, as stated by the leader of the government in the senate, it is believed by the government would otherwise have gone to the United States, and the residences of such persons prior to their departure to the North-west, and the places where they settled in the North-west. Presented (Senate) 25th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer* *Not printed.*
102. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1898, for copies of all correspondence and orders in council in respect to the occupancy of a portion of the Songhees Indian reserve at Victoria, British Columbia, by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company. Presented 26th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Templeman* *Not printed.*
103. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 18th March, 1898, for any correspondence that has taken place between the government and the home authorities re repatriation of the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment. Presented (Senate) 26th April, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Boulton* *Not printed.*
104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a copy of all entries and clearances of Canadian ports by United States steamship "Yantic" on her voyage up the river St. Lawrence in 1897; also a copy of any papers or correspondence respecting her passage through the said river or St. Lawrence canals. Presented 30th May, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper* *Not printed.*
105. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th May, 1898, for a copy of a letter from Major General Gascoigne, relating to certain statements made in parliament, reflecting upon him as commanding officer of the Canadian militia. Presented 30th May, 1898.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1898, for a return of all papers, receipts and documents in possession of the government relating in any way to a claim presented to the government by Hugh Richardson, Esq., the justice of the supreme court, North-west Territories, for losses sustained at Battleford during the North-west rebellion of 1885. Presented 31st May, 1898.—*Mr. Davis* *Not printed.*
107. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1898, for copies of all reports and plans respecting or in any way relating to a route through and from the North-west Territories to the Yukon district via Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Green Lake, Isle La Crosse and the Clearwater river and Fort McMurray on the Athabasca. Presented 31st May, 1898.—*Mr. Davis*.
Not printed.
108. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 15th March, 1898, for copies of all reports made to the department of marine and fisheries by the officers in charge of the steamer "Petrel" having reference to the service performed by that steamer during the winter of 1896-97, and also detailed statements of the expenditure incurred for that service and receipts for freight and passengers. Presented (Senate) 30th May, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson* *Not printed.*
109. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1898, for copies of correspondence and reports addressed to the militia department concerning accidental shooting at Côte St. Luc ranges, of a farmer named Larose of the parish of St. Laurent, in Jacques Cartier county. Presented 1st June, 1898.—*Mr. Monk* *Not printed.*
110. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, calls for tenders, tenders received, reports and orders in council, permits, licenses or leases, with the names of the parties receiving them and the conditions attached thereto, and generally all papers in connection with the disposal of timber berths or areas in the North-west Territories, including the Yukon, since 1st July, 1897. Presented 3rd June, 1898.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*

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- 111.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all reports, correspondence, documents and papers in relation to a claim by one Amable Frigon, of Montreal, for an indemnity for an injury received by him at the military camp of Laprairie in September, 1891. Presented 3rd June, 1898.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
- 112.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th June, 1898, for copies of all correspondence relating to the transportation of supplies for 1898-9, for the North-west mounted police and the officials of the department of the interior to the Yukon district. Presented 4th June, 1898.—*Hon. C. Sifton* *Not printed.*
- 113.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th May, 1898, for a copy of the contract between the government and the Beaver Line Company for the carriage of the mails across the Atlantic, together with all memorials, letters, correspondence whatsoever connected with the said contract or its execution, or bearing upon the refusal of the company to allow its boats to stop at Quebec. Presented (Senate) 1st June, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.
Not printed.
- 114.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 11th May, 1898, for copies of all the correspondence which took place in relation to the permission first refused and afterwards given to Captain and Brevet Major P. Belanger, of the 61st Battalion, to resign his commission and to retain the rank of major on retirement, as shown by the Militia General Orders, No. 55, of the year 1894, and by the *Canada Gazette* of 18th December, 1897; together with all papers, reports and orders in connection with such matter. Presented (Senate) 1st June, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*..... *Not printed.*
- 115.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 25th May, 1898, for a statement of the tenders received by the department of militia and defence for the work on the rifle range on the Ottawa river, east of the city of Ottawa, and a statement of the estimated quantities on which tenders were figured out; a statement of the date and amount of each cheque sent in with each tender. A copy of the tender of J. Lyons, and a copy of the cheque which accompanied the same, showing date of acceptance by the bank. Presented (Senate) 3rd June, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Victoria)*..... *Not printed.*
- 116.** Statement concerning prices paid to the Bate Co. for articles of food supplies for the military force sent to the Yukon district last month. Presented (Senate) 3rd June, 1898, by *Hon. D. Mills*.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 117.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1898, for copies of all reports, papers and correspondence relating to the removal of postal mail clerks from their former places of residence in the province of Nova Scotia in 1897 and 1898. Presented 7th June, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper* *Not printed.*
- 118.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing the names of all parties furnishing supplies for the military camp at Aldershot, King's county, Nova Scotia, since July, 1896, the rate of allowance or payment of each class of articles supplied, the names of the tenderers, the amount asked by each tenderer, and the amount allowed. Also a schedule of prices paid for each class of supplies for the camp at Aldershot, from 1888 to 1897, inclusive, and the names of the parties supplying each class of articles. Presented 9th June, 1898.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 119.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd April, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between the departments of militia, public works, agriculture and any person or persons whatsoever, in connection with the Quebec exhibition of 1894, and with the forthcoming exhibition of 1898. Presented (Senate) 7th June, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier*.
Not printed.
- 120.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 12th May, 1898, for a copy of each of the following documents relating to the reletting of contracts for the construction of sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Soulanges canal: 1. Copy of notice calling for tenders for the reletting of sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Soulanges canal. 2. Copy of the specifications for the reletting of sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, Soulanges canal. 3. Copy of the tender of J. M. Hogan. 4. Copy of the tender of Andrew Onderdonk. 5. Copy of the order in council or report of the minister of railways and canals, or chief engineer of railways and canals, shortening the time for the completion of sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 from the end of October, 1899, to the end of October, 1898. 6. Minute or memorandum of the agreement or conversation had with Andrew Onderdonk, con-

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Concluded.*

tractor for sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Soulanges canal by the minister of railways and canals or chief engineer, between the dates 17th March, 1897, and 20th March, 1897, both days inclusive, or at a subsequent date to the effect that if J. M. Hogan, the lowest tenderer for sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, refused to sign the contract that A. Onderdonk would take it at the prices named in his (Onderdonk's) tender and agree to complete the work by the end of October, 1898. 7. Copy of letter or telegram to J. M. Hogan between dates 17th March, 1897, and 22nd March, 1897, both days inclusive, notifying him that he was the lowest tenderer for sections 4, 5, 6 and 7. 8. Letter from J. M. Hogan to the department of railways and canals between the dates 17th March, 1897, and 22nd March, 1897, both days inclusive, refusing to sign the contract for sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 for which he was the lowest tenderer. 9. Copy of contract of A. Onderdonk for sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, Soulanges canal. 10. Copy of the order in council cancelling the contract of Archibald Stewart for sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 11. Copy of order in council about reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 12. Copy of public advertisement or other printed notice calling for tenders for the reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 13. Copy of notice sent to Hugh Ryan asking him to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 14. Copy of notice sent to John Ryan asking him to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 15. Copy of notice sent to Allan R. McDonnell asking him to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 16. Copy of notice sent to W. J. Poupore asking him to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 17. Copy of notice sent to one Cleveland asking him to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 18. Copy of notice sent to M. P. Davis, or Wm. Davis & Sons, asking him or them to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 19. Copy of notices sent to other contractors asking them to tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 20. Copy of specification and form of tender for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 21. Copies of all tenders *verbatim et literatim* for reletting sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 22. Copy *verbatim et literatim* of the contract of Ryan & Macdonell for sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 23. Copy of notice or information furnished to tenderers of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal, as to the plant which tenderers would have the use of and the terms on which they would have such use. 24. Statement of the amount and nature of the security given by Ryan & Macdonell for the completion of their contract for sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal. 25. Copy of notice to tenderers for reletting of sections 1 and 2, Soulanges canal, that the government would furnish a quarry for the use of contractors. 26. Copy of the agreement with Ryan & Macdonell as to the quarry at Rockland. 27. Statement of the royalty to be paid by Ryan & Macdonell to the department on stone to be quarried at Rockland quarry. 28. Copy of the order in council dated between the dates 15th May, 1897, and 29th May, 1897 (both dates inclusive), for the payment of \$10,000 to Archibald Stewart. 29. Copy of letter or telegram from the department of railways and canals to one C. W. Ross, a clerk in the department of railways and canals, in the month of December, 1897, or January, 1898, instructing him to break into the office of Archibald Stewart, at his quarry in Rockland. 30. Copies of letters or telegrams to one Middleton, government inspector at Rockland, from the department of railways and canals, during the month of December, 1897, and up to 13th of January, 1898. Presented (Senate) 11th June, 1898.—*Hon. Mr. Loughheed* *Not printed.*

61 Victoria

Sessional Papers (No. 13A.)

A. 1898

SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1897

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1898

[No. 13a—1898.]

Geological Survey Department.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of
Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency, in compliance with
53 Vic., Chap. 2, Section 6, the Summary Report of the Proceedings of the Geological
Survey Department for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,

Minister of the Interior

JANUARY, 1898.

Geological Survey Department.

SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE
OPERATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FOR THE YEAR 1897.

OTTAWA, 10th January, 1898.

The Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON, M.P.,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for the year 1897, including, in accordance with the Act relating to the Geological Survey, an account of the proceedings and work accomplished by the Survey during the calendar year which has just closed.

This Report affords a brief record of the executive and office work of the Department and of the organization and main results of the field-work. To the latter, a greater amount of space is accorded, and the gentlemen entrusted with the carrying out of field-work are invited to thus place on record, for the early information of the public, all the more important facts observed by them, especially such as appear to possess a definite economic importance, or are likely for any reason to be of immediate value to those engaged in developing the resources of the country.

As explained in previous Summary Reports, the detailed examinations of special districts and the elaboration of reports and maps upon these, as well as other investigations carried out along particular lines, often require several years for their satisfactory completion. It has now for some time been the practice to print and publish the results of such work in separate form whenever completed, thus rendering it at once available to the public, and subsequently to issue such reports of permanent value in a collected form as a volume, properly indexed, which is distributed to Parliament and to such public institutions, libraries and exchanges as are entitled to receive it.

Annual
Report,
Vol. VIII.

Volume VIII. of the new series of Annual Reports was thus completed for issue in June of last year. In addition to the Summary Report for 1895, it consisted of the following parts :—

Report on the country between Athabasca Lake and Churchill River.

Report on the geology of a portion of the Laurentian Area lying to the north of the Island of Montreal.

Report on explorations in the Labrador Peninsula, along the East Main, Koksoak, Hamilton, Manicuanagan and portions of other rivers.

Report of the Section of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Report of the Section of Mineral Statistics and Mines, 1895.

This volume was accompanied by six maps, geologically coloured, and illustrated by eighteen plates and a number of cuts in the text. The French edition of the volume is now nearing completion.

Of Volume IX. (N.S.) the following parts have already been separately printed :—

Volume IX. Report on the Doobaunt, Kazan and Ferguson Rivers and the north-west coast of Hudson Bay.

Report on the geology of the French River sheet, Ontario.

Report of the Section of Mineral Statistics and Mines, 1896.

Palæontology. Other parts of this volume are in various stages of progress. In the palæontological series of publications, Part 3, Volume III., *Palæozoic Fossils*, has been completed by Mr. J. F. Whiteaves and printed.

Sales of publications. Particular attention may be directed to the fact that 5843 separate publications of the Geological Survey have been sold during the past year—a number nearly twice as great as that for 1896, and very much in excess of that in any previous year. These sales are in addition to the large numbers of reports and maps gratuitously supplied to public institutions and exchanges, and often include publications issued many years ago. The demand thus shown for the reports and maps, serves to illustrate their utility and the necessity of keeping in stock, as far as possible, copies of even the older publications, for which special need may arise, in connection with particular districts, at any time.

The correspondence connected with the sale of publications is very considerable and the prices charged are, as a rule, little more than nominal; but as it may be assumed that, in all cases, the information asked for is actually required, the time and trouble involved are, it is believed, well spent.

Reprints and
new editions.

The comparatively small edition printed in former years, is now resulting in the proximate or complete exhaustion of various reports

Geological Survey Department.

and maps, leading to the necessity of the production of reprints or new editions. This condition is likely to increase in the future and to add to the amount of work to be carried on in the office and the expenditure in printing. Larger editions are now being printed of all the reports and maps.

During the year the printing for issue of twenty different maps has been completed. This number would have been larger but for the fact that it has been found necessary to delay the preparation of colour-stones for several of the Nova Scotia map-sheets of which the geographical features are already engraved, pending the further examination in the field of some important geological questions affecting these sheets. It is hoped that the special investigations made last summer with this object in view, may render it possible to complete the information for several of the above sheets, which in that event will be promptly issued. Maps issued.

The production of a new edition of the geological map of the northern part of the Lake of the Woods, Western Ontario, spoken of in the last Summary Report, was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and a preliminary edition of the corrected map was issued in June last. The complete exhaustion of the first (1885) edition of this map, with the continued and numerous demands for it, consequent on the further development of gold mining in the region, rendered its prompt re-issue desirable. It was impossible, however, at the time, to re-examine a number of new points which had arisen in connection with the prospecting and mining operations. These have now been investigated by Mr. McInnes, and it will be possible at a later date to complete the new edition of this map with further corrections. Preliminary edition of maps.

Another map of which a preliminary edition was issued during the summer to meet immediate requirements, was that of the important Trail Creek mining district of British Columbia.

At the request of Mr. A. Blue, Director of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, arrangements were made to furnish special editions of the Shebandowan sheet and of the map of the Lake of the Woods above alluded to, printed from the stones already prepared. These have since been issued with the Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau. A large circulation has in this way been given to these maps, covering important parts of the province of Ontario, and the expense of separate reproduction by the Bureau has at the same time been obviated. Maps supplied to Ontario Bureau of Mines.

A previous general geological map of Canada published in 1884, being now in many respects out of date, the compilation of a new map General geological map.

of the kind was begun in 1896. Work on this map has been continued during 1897, whenever time admitted, and this map is now so far advanced that it is probable it will be ready for issue at an early date.

Reprint of
Yukon
Report.

The great amount of attention directed to the Yukon district during the past year, has led to the practical exhaustion of the separate copies of the Report on the Yukon District and adjacent northern portion of British Columbia with its accompanying maps, forming part of volume III. (1887-88) of the Annual Report. In view of the continued applications for this report and the map-sheets referred to, it has been decided to reprint the text of the report, together with those parts of the subsequent report by Mr. McConnell, (Vol. IV.) which relate to the Yukon district. This work, together with that of correcting the accompanying map-sheets is now in progress. The reprint will thus include practically all the available geological data for the Yukon district, which, although very far from complete, is likely to be of considerable importance to the prospectors and miners entering that country next spring.

General
index.

The general index of the earlier reports of the Geological Survey, which has been in process of compilation by Mr. D. B. Dowling for some time, has now been completed, and the first part of the manuscript is in the hands of the printer. This includes the *Geology of Canada* (1863) and subsequent Reports of Progress up to the first volume of the new series of Annual Reports, dated 1885. The reports from 1843 to 1863 are not included, as the volume for 1863 embraces all the main facts covered by these, in a summarized form. The Annual Reports from 1885 to date are all separately indexed. The general index now completed contains about 31,000 references alphabetically arranged, as well as an analytical key to localities and districts geographically arranged and an enumeration of all analysis, assays and special descriptions of minerals, etc.

Issue of
mineral
statistics.

The annual preliminary statement of the mineral output of Canada for the preceding year (1896) was completed and sent to the printer on February 13th last. As subsequently revised, this shows a total production in minerals of the value of \$22,609,825, exceeding that of 1895 by nearly two millions and being twice the amount of the total output for the year 1886, the first year for which exact and comparable figures are available.

Greatly
increasing
output.

Many parts of the Dominion have contributed towards this gratifying expansion, but the province of British Columbia is more particularly in evidence in this regard. The rapid and steady increase of metalliferous mining in that province still continues, and what is

Geological Survey Department.

already known of the output in 1897, goes to show that it will, probably, be about fifty per cent greater than the amount recorded for the previous year. In Ontario, gold mining in the western part of the province has been rapidly increasing in importance, and now that actual returns in bullion are beginning to come in from a number of mines, the future of this industry appears to be assured.

The most noteworthy feature of the past year in this regard is, however, the sudden and world-wide attention which has been directed to the Yukon district by exceedingly rich discoveries of placer gold on the Klondike and its tributary streams. Gold mining was first attempted in the Yukon basin about 1880, and in 1887 the reports from this hitherto almost unknown district were of such a character as to induce the government to despatch an expedition to it for the purpose of ascertaining the facts, and of determining, approximately, the position of the International boundary with regard to the places then more immediately claiming attention. The writer was entrusted with the control of this expedition, Mr. W. Ogilvie being particularly instructed to determine the position of the 141st meridian, while Messrs. McConnell and McEvoy of the Geological Survey were attached as assistants.

The results of this work were given to the public in a report by the writer on the Yukon District and adjacent northern portion of British Columbia, Mr. McConnell's Report on an exploration in the Yukon and Mackenzie Basins, and Mr. Ogilvie's Report entitled Exploratory survey of part of the Lewes, Tatonduc, Porcupine, Bell, Trout, Peel and Mackenzie Rivers, this latter being published in the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for 1889.

In the first-named of the above reports, the conditions then existing were summarized as follows:—

“Mining can scarcely be said to have begun in the region more than five years ago, and the extent of country over which gold has been found in greater or less quantity is already very great. Most of the prospecting has been confined to the banks and bars of the larger rivers, and it is only when their innumerable tributary streams begin to be closely searched, that ‘gulch diggings’ like those of Dease, McDame and other streams in the Cassiar district, and possibly even on a par with Williams and Lightning creeks in Cariboo, will be found and worked. The general result so far has been to prove that six large and long rivers, the Lewes, Tes-lin-too, Big Salmon, Pelly, Stewart and White, yield ‘fine gold’ along hundreds of miles of their lower courses. With the exception of the Lewes, no part of the head-

Forecast based
on work of
1887-88.

waters of any of these have been prospected or even reached by the miners, and scarcely any of their innumerable tributaries have been examined. The developments made up to this time are sufficient to show that when means of access are improved, important bar-mining will take place along all these main rivers, and there is every reason to anticipate that the result of the examination in detail of the smaller streams will be the discovery of much richer auriferous alluviums. When these have been found and worked, quartz mining will doubtless follow, and the prospects for the utilization of this great mining field in the near future appear to me to be very promising."

The forecast embodied in the above quotation, resulting from a preliminary reconnaissance of the geological features of the district, has been most amply verified by the recent discoveries in the Klondike region. The entire Yukon district is now certain to be explored and prospected, and as a result of this there can be no doubt that it will soon become recognized as a most valuable portion of the Dominion—a permanently productive part of that great mineral belt which, it has been pointed out, extends within the borders of Canada from the forty-ninth parallel on the south, north-westward to the 141st meridian, with a length of some 1200 or 1300 miles.*

Character of
the placer
deposits.

In regard to these placer deposits, some particularly interesting questions occur, which remain to be solved by geological investigations of a detailed kind. As a result of the exploration of 1887, it was found that the north-westwardly flowing part of the Cordilleran glacier terminated along a line approximately fixed at a considerable distance to the south of both the Klondike and Forty-mile regions, neither of which have been crossed by any such confluent glacier.†

The deposits normally resulting from denudation, under varying conditions of slope and base-level, may, therefore, probably have remained practically undisturbed from a very early period in the Tertiary, beginning possibly not long after the close of the Laramie, when the latest orographic movements proved for the region occurred.

Such a prolonged and uninterrupted wearing down of rocks containing auriferous veins, may in part account for the great quantities of residuary gold now contained in the placers. Some facts already known in regard to the thickness of the pay gravels, appear, however, to suggest that successive levels may possibly have been enriched by concen-

*Annual Report, Geol. Surv. Can., vol. III. (N.S.) p. 14 R.

†Geological Magazine, vol. V., p. 347, (1888). Annual Report, Geol. Surv. Can. 1887-88, p. 40 B, 1888-89, p. 28 D. Trans. Royal Soc. Can., vol. VIII., Sect. 4, (1890).

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tration taking place upon underlying frozen gravels, constituting a sort of false "bed rock" and admitting of the successive deposit of a number of superposed and richly auriferous layers. On the other hand, we have the probability, depending upon our general knowledge of the fauna and flora of the Tertiary of the West, that the climate was much less rigorous during the greater part of Tertiary time. This is borne out by observations made in regard to such of the placers of the Cariboo district of British Columbia as are distinctly pre-glacial and underlie the boulder-clay of that region.*

The question thus raised remains to be decided by further geological examination, and by the search for organic remains in association with the placer deposits. Bones of the mammoth and of other contemporary animals are known to be present in some abundance in this region north of the area formerly occupied by the Cordilleran glacier,† but their precise relation to the auriferous gravels has not yet been determined. It is also possible that the more modern gravels may have been enriched by the wearing down of antecedent placers of the Laramie rocks, with which the coals of the district are associated. Such considerations show it to be very important, if possible, that further geological work should at once be undertaken in this new region, as a scientific study of its physical conditions and history promises not only to throw much light on the conditions determining the gold-bearing alluviums, but also to connect these with the parent deposits from which the placer gold has been derived, and to establish the extent and distribution of the rocks in which these original deposits occur.

Important questions relating to the placers.

At the request of the Minister of Agriculture, a good typical collection, composed of large specimens of Canadian minerals of economic value, was prepared for the Stockholm exhibition; but at a later date, it having meanwhile been found that adequate accommodation could not be obtained for Canada at that exhibition, this collection was loaned for display in connection with immigration work in several of the Western States of the American Union, where it attracted considerable attention.

Collections of minerals prepared.

The preparation of small illustrative collections of Canadian minerals for institutions in Canada in which natural science is taught, has been continued, in so far as time and means admitted. Such collections are gratuitously supplied to approved institutions of the kind, and in a number of cases there is reason to know that they have been very highly appreciated and put to really practical use. The number of

*Summary Report, Geol. Surv. Can. 1894, p. 26 A.

†Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. Feb. 1894.

these collections sent out during the past year has been 60, comprising in all 5164 specimens.

Commercial samples.

Special samples of various kinds likely to bring about results of commercial value, have also been sent to the Imperial Institute in London and elsewhere, and it may here be well to repeat that any such approved samples sent to the Department here, will be transmitted to the Imperial Institute, together with the trade particulars, price-lists, etc., which the producers may care to furnish.

Correspondence.

The general correspondence of the department has again greatly increased during the past year, and has included a large proportion of inquiries relating to almost every known mineral product, as well as numerous general questions of a miscellaneous kind. In reply to these it is usually possible to furnish the information desired, or at least to designate the source from which the facts may be obtained.

Necessity for new museum and offices.

The absolute necessity for additional space for the preservation of specimens accruing to the museum, and for work-rooms for material under examination, has led to the construction of temporary partitions and shelving in the two lower floors of the building on Sussex street, adjoining that belonging to the Government and already occupied by the Survey. At best, however, this provides little more than storage room of an unsatisfactory kind, and that in a building which is even more liable to danger from fire than the one occupied by the museum and offices. The need for new, fireproof and more spacious quarters for the museum, records and offices of the department, becomes more pressing every day and is one which, in the interests of the country, cannot much longer be ignored. It has been pointed out in the reports of the Director of the Survey for a number of years past, and it is not possible to omit a renewed reference to it in this Report without incurring grave responsibility.

Insufficiency of present building.

While it is believed that Parliament and the public generally would approve the expenditure necessary for the construction of a building suited to the adequate display of the mineral resources of the country, it is realized also that the economic and scientific value of the collections and records, now so inadequately housed, and the impossibility of replacing them if destroyed is not fully appreciated. Nor is it possible, in the present cramped quarters, to give any just exposition for the public eye, of the material wealth of Canada. To the numerous local visitors, the museum, even as it at present exists, affords an instructive object-lesson. To those who come, every year in increasing numbers, from other parts of the empire and from abroad, it is inspected as the only national museum maintained by the Can-

Geological Survey Department.

adian Government. Its value is duly recognized, but the inferiority of the accommodation accorded to it in comparison with that given elsewhere to similar collections, presents itself as a subject of criticism and of regret. Quotations from the published remarks of visitors given in previous reports need not here be repeated, and it is to be hoped that in future it may not again be necessary to cite them.

The meeting in Toronto, in August last, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the arrangements for which were materially assisted by the Canadian Government, afforded an opportunity for the presentation and discussion by specialists of various topics connected with the geological investigation and economic development of Canada. This meeting was the second occasion on which the Association has been assembled in a city beyond the limits of the British Islands, the first having been in Montreal in 1884, and although the International Geological Congress, held simultaneously in St. Petersburg, attracted many geologists who would otherwise have been present, it was attended by a number of well known geologists, mineralogists, geographers and others, from Great Britain, the United States and other countries.

Meeting of
the British
Association.

Such members of the Geological Survey as were not precluded by the remoteness of the scene of their operations at the time, were enabled to attend the sessions of the Association, and a number of papers were read by them on subjects connected with their work. At the close of the meeting, in addition to other excursions of more local interest, arrangements were made by favour of the Canadian Pacific Railway and with the aid of the Local Committee and the Provincial Governments, for a journey to the Pacific Coast, with special facilities, for the officers of sections and other prominent members. It was arranged that the third, or geological party should stop at various points of interest on the way west, and the result of this particular excursion cannot fail to exercise an important influence in making known, in the most practical way, the important developments now in progress in the country.

Geological ex-
cursions.

In this connection it may be appropriate to allude particularly to the opening words of Professor Roberts-Austen, Chemist and Assayer to the Mint, in his lecture on Canada's metals at the Massey Hall, in which he conveyed a high tribute to the work already done for Canada by its Geological Survey; and to an article in *Nature* (London), devoted to the trans-continental excursion, in which the following passage occurs: "Then let us set down our admiration for the work of the Canadian Geological Survey. Considering the means at its com-

References to
work of the
Geological
Survey.

mand, and the positively inconvenient extent of its territory, it is marvellous how much has already been accomplished, and how clearly the general structure of the country has been brought out. It was pleasant to observe, too, how well its work was appreciated among the people for whom it was primarily intended, and how in the mining districts the geological maps we carried were quite familiar to the prospectors and mining people generally, who were usually furnished with copies."

Meeting of
Geological
Society of
America.

The winter session of the Geological Society of America, held in Montreal on December 28th, 29th and 30th, was also attended by a number of members of the staff of the Geological Survey, several of whom contributed papers on Canadian geology.

Work of the
Director.

With the increasing scope of the operations of the Geological Survey, it seems to become every year more necessary that the greater part of the time of the Director should be devoted to administrative work and official detail, rather than to original investigations in the field. A few days were devoted by me in the early summer to examinations bearing on questions which have arisen in connection with the mapping of the rocks of parts of the province of Nova Scotia, relating particularly to the age to be assigned to certain Palæozoic strata in Pictou and Colchester counties, with a view to enable the early publication of several map-sheets, which has been delayed pending the results of such critical inquiry. Further allusion is made to the points in question on a later page, where something is said by Dr. Ami on the result of the determination of the fossils upon which the interpretation of the sections largely depends. Advantage was also taken of my visit to the Maritime Provinces, at this time, to look over, in company with Professor Bailey and Dr. Matthew, the remarkable series of rocks displayed in and near the city of St. John, New Brunswick.

Visits to
mining dis-
tricts.

At the close of the meeting of the British Association above alluded to, I accompanied the geological party to Victoria, B.C., affording such assistance and information as was possible, and gaining in return many useful hints from several of the distinguished investigators who composed the party. Visits were made in going west, to the mining districts centring at Sudbury and Rat Portage, and one day was spent at Banff and another at Glacier; while on the way back, most of the party visited some of the centres of mining operations in West Kootenay. The party was everywhere received by the local authorities with the greatest cordiality, and I have reason to know that our scientific guests were pleased and impressed with the hopeful and im-

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portant development of the mineral and other resources of the country, now everywhere in progress.

The advances made in regard to mining and the provision of means ^{Kootenay.} of communication in the West Kootenay district, which I had not myself seen since the date of my preliminary report of 1889, are most striking and remarkable. Notwithstanding the low price of silver—one of its most important products—this district is steadily and profitably increasing its output of this metal, and is also marketing very important quantities of gold, lead and copper. It is the first-developed of the metalliferous mining districts of British Columbia and as such may be taken as an example of others yet to come.

A short visit was also paid by me to Harrison Lake, but rather with ^{Kamloops.} the object of noting its general geological features than with that of inspecting the mineral deposits there being opened up. A day was also spent at Kamloops, for the purpose of gaining some knowledge of the mineral deposits which have been discovered since the date of my report upon that region, and are now being developed. Mr. W. F. Wood here kindly accompanied and guided me to some of the more promising claims. The metalliferous deposits here occur in connection with, and so far as yet opened out, may be said to be confined to, a mass composed chiefly of gabbro, about six miles long by two miles and a half wide, of which the limits are approximately defined upon my published map. Coal Hill is a prominent high part of the mass, which although apparently separated at the surface from that constituting Cherry Bluff and Battle Bluff on Kamloops Lake, is similar in character and no doubt attributable to the same Tertiary period. The Cherry and Battle Bluffs mass has been described as probably representing the central and originally deep-seated eruptive focus of a Miocene volcano, and the offshoot, or partially separate area of Coal Hill, is in all probability of the same character and date. Both have evidently been originally deeply covered by the fragmental volcanic deposits and basaltic flows of which remnants appear as ridges and escarpments in the vicinity. The metalliferous minerals seem to have been deposited by hydrothermal action marking the last stages of volcanic activity, a more or less complete decomposition of the rock itself being affected at the same time.

The ores met with about Coal Hill consist principally of iron- and ^{Ores at} copper-pyrites, containing more or less gold, but accompanied with but ^{Kamloops.} little quartz. They follow fractured and shattered zones which generally run about east-and-west (magnetic) occurring in nests and spots in the substance of the rock itself and in jointage-planes, and sometimes forming masses or sheets of pure sulphides several inches thick.

The sulphides thus appear to have partly replaced the rock-matter and in part to have filled intervening joints and spaces in the more or less brecciated mass; the latter being possibly a subsequent or concluding phase of the impregnation. Small quantities of chalcedonic quartz, resembling that abundant in parts of the ordinary volcanic rocks of the district, were observed in some places. A little native copper is also occasionally seen in small particles and leaves.

The magnetic iron ores of Cherry Bluff * may in all probability be considered as due to similar action taking place in another part of the old volcanic centre, at or about the same time. The general conditions, in fact, show a resemblance in many respects to those found in the case of the Rossland ores, but the amount of gold present appears to be less considerable than in these, and the value of the ores, in so far as yet determined, must depend chiefly upon their content in copper. The amount of development actually accomplished is not very great, but some small shipments of hand-picked ore have been made.

Parties in
the field.

The field-work of the Geological Survey has, as a rule, been carried out by parties or individuals who devoted the entire available season to surveying or exploring operations; but of late years it has frequently been found necessary to initiate special investigations or surveys, on which members of the staff or assistants have been occupied for shorter periods, and it is not always easy to draw the line between these and the field-parties, properly so called. Following, however, the practice in former reports, the field-parties of the past season may be said to have been fifteen in number, distributed as follows:—

British Columbia.....	2
North-west Territories (boring operations)	2
Ontario.....	4
Quebec.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	3
Hudson Strait.....	2
	<hr/>
	15

Special exam-
inations, etc.

In addition to the above-mentioned parties, special examinations, collecting and other work in the field has been carried out during the year by other members of the staff. Dr. H. M. Ami spent more than two months in Nova Scotia in palæontological examinations intended to further define the true position of certain series of rocks in that province.

* Annual Report, Geol. Surv. Can., vol. VII. (N. S.) p. 341 B.

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He was also sent to western Ontario in September to investigate the reported discovery of mastodon remains in new localities there, with results given on a subsequent page. Mr. L. M. Lambe was occupied for nearly three months in the North-west Territories in collecting, and in inspecting the boring operations on the Saskatchewan. Mr. E. D. Ingall found time to visit a few mineral occurrences of interest and Mr. A. A. Cole spent three weeks in making plans of the graphite deposits opened up in Buckingham township, Que. A visit was made by Mr. W. F. Ferrier to Hastings and Peterborough counties in connection with certain minerals and rocks found there. Mr. J. White devoted nearly three weeks to running some necessary survey lines in parts of Prescott and Frontenac counties, Ont.

Mr. C. W. Willimott was also employed as usual for some time in obtaining specimens of rocks, ores and minerals suitable for school collections.

The main features of the field-work of the year, may, in the first place, be alluded to in order, further details being contained in the reports given on later pages:—

In British Columbia, attention was given almost entirely to the West Kootenay district, Mr. R. G. McConnell continuing the geological work there, while the necessary topographical data were being obtained by Mr. J. McEvoy. Messrs. R. W. Brock and W. W. Leach acted as assistants. The principal object in view has been to provide a geological map embracing the main mining camps and connecting them, and so much progress has now been made in this that a considerable part of the entire West Kootenay sheet can now be compiled and engraved. The principal rock-formations of the district have been recognized and outlined and much valuable information respecting the occurrence of the various classes of ore-deposits has been obtained. An abstract of such facts, for a part of the region, is given in the explanatory notes on the preliminary edition of the Trail Creek map, already published.

In Manitoba, a short season was spent by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell in further defining and investigating the thickness and relations of the Devonian, Silurian and Cambro-Silurian strata, chiefly between Manitoba and Winnipeg lakes, the results being such as to now admit of the delineation of the several formations with proximate accuracy on that part of the map of Lake Winnipeg and its vicinity.

In the Rainy Lake district of Western Ontario, Mr. W. McInnes continued, and has completed, the surveys and examinations necessary for the area to be covered by the Manitou sheet of the geological map

Synopsis of
field-work—
Cont.

which is now in course of compilation in the office. He reports favourably of the prospects for gold mining in that comparatively new part of the region. A portion of his time was also devoted to the revision of the geology of the northern part of the Lake of the Woods, where mining is now well established, with the object of completing the data for a corrected edition of the map of that lake and its vicinity.

Mr. A. E. Barlow and Dr. F. D. Adams report jointly on their further work in Central Ontario, on the Haliburton sheet. The chief geological problem involved in this region is, it will be remembered, that respecting the relations of the Hastings and Grenville series and the possible connection of these with the Huronian rocks. Mr. Barlow notices at some length the distribution and mode of occurrence of the corundum deposits, which constitute an interesting feature of the district and one probably of economic importance.

On the Perth and Ottawa City sheets, the position of which is indicated by the names applied to them, work was continued by Dr. R. W. Ells. These sheets include large areas both of the crystalline Archean rocks and of the Cambro-Silurian formations, the distribution and character of which is being systematically worked out. Iron ores occur in a number of places in the crystalline rocks, and prospecting is being carried on for gold and other metallic minerals. The Cambro-Silurian strata are chiefly of value as structural materials, but their position and structure is also of importance in connection with the question of the possible occurrence of natural gas.

By Mr. R. Chalmers, work was continued on the gold-bearing alluviums of the 'Eastern Townships' of Quebec, and it is now intended to complete a report upon these. The investigation of the superficial deposits and ancient shore-lines along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys, both in Quebec and Ontario, was also continued, with interesting results, of which a somewhat full synopsis is given on a later page.

Exploratory work was conducted by Dr. R. Bell and Mr. A. P. Low on the north and south shores, respectively, of Hudson Strait. This was rendered possible, and appeared to be desirable, in connection with the Hudson Bay expedition despatched under Dr. Wakeham of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The coast explored by Dr. Bell, extends from Ashe Inlet and Big Island north-westward to Tchorback, a length of about 250 miles, and a journey was also made by him inland from the head of Amadjuak Fiord to the vicinity of Amadjuak Lake, a distance estimated at fifty miles. The length of coast examined is fringed by numerous islands

of all sizes, and is described as rugged, and for the most part un-
 tainous. The rocks of this coast are those of the Laurentian,
 including important beds of crystalline limestone, and in part no
 doubt referable to the Grenville series rather than to the fundamental
 gneiss. Graphite and mica are known to occur in association with
 these rocks here, but have not yet been found in deposits of economic
 importance. Silurian limestones are believed to occur in the interior
 of Baffin Land to the north of Amadjuak Lake, and Cambro-Silurian
 limestones, apparently of Hudson River age, were found to characterize
 Akpatook Island in Ungava Bay.

Synopsis of
 field-work—
Cont.

Mr. Low's exploration began at Douglas Harbour, about 130 miles
 from the west end of Hudson Strait, and included the southern shore
 thence eastward for a distance of about 650 miles, or to George River,
 Ungava Bay. This coast has been mapped with approximate accuracy
 and a general knowledge of its geological structure has been obtained.
 The rocks consist chiefly of granites and granite-gneisses, but include
 areas of schistose rocks which appear to represent the Cambrian of the
 interior of the Labrador Peninsula in a considerably altered state and
 have iron ores associated with them.

In New Brunswick, Prof. L. W. Bailey has been employed in visiting
 and examining so far as possible all the mineral occurrences of known
 or supposed economic importance, and is now engaged in putting his
 observations in the form of a systematic report.

In Nova Scotia, regular field-work has been continued by Messrs.
 H. Fletcher and E. R. Faribault, with assistants. Mr. Fletcher's
 time was chiefly devoted to the mapping of the areas to be covered by
 the Springhill and Joggins map-sheets, but examinations were also
 made in other parts of the province, particularly in Cape Breton, where
 additional data were required in connection with the preparation of
 revised editions of some of the map-sheets of the Sydney coal-field.
 Mr. Faribault's work was, as in previous years, in connection chiefly
 with the gold-bearing rocks of the Atlantic coast belt. He was in-
 structed, however, on this occasion, to devote most of the season to a
 critical review and examination of the gold mining districts of the
 already-surveyed eastern part of the province, with a view to the pre-
 paration of a general report upon these. In his preliminary report,
 given on later pages, it has been thought advisable to include such
 detail respecting the structure and mode of occurrence of the gold-
 bearing veins as may be of immediate importance to the miners, much
 attention being at the present moment turned to the gold mines of
 Nova Scotia.

Experimental Borings in Northern Alberta.

Boring operations in Northern Alberta.

The circumstances under which it became necessary to cease operations on the bore-hole at Athabasca Landing, at a depth of 1770 feet were fully explained in the last Summary Report. The "tar sands" at the base of the Cretaceous, in which the occurrence of petroleum is probable, were not actually reached in this boring, but much general geological information of value was obtained.

Sites chosen for bore-holes.

In view of the facts disclosed and in accordance with the recommendation based on them and given in the last Summary Report, provision was made for work upon two new experimental bore-holes, the sites selected for these being respectively the mouth of Pelican River, ninety miles down the Athabasca below the Landing, and Victoria, on the Saskatchewan. Contracts for the work, which was to proceed as far as possible concurrently at the two places, were entered into with Mr. W. A. Fraser. It was hoped that a depth of 1000 feet would be attained in each place during the season; that depth being likely to afford all the information required at the first-named locality, while a depth of about 2000 feet will eventually be required at the second. Although the expectations in regard to depth have not been fully realized, owing to circumstances detailed in the annexed report of Mr. Fraser, very substantial progress has been made.

Boring at Pelican River.

The most interesting developments have been those in connection with the Pelican boring, where the "tar sands" appear to have been reached (nearly as anticipated) at about 750 feet and penetrated to a depth of about 70 feet. Maltha or heavy, tarry petroleum was here met with, saturating the sands and shales in a manner similar to that found in the same lower Cretaceous beds where they outcrop naturally further down the Athabasca; but at 820 feet an exceedingly heavy flow of natural gas under great pressure was struck, such as to prevent for the time being any further work in the hole.

Information gained as to petroleum and gas.

The actual knowledge thus gained of the continued presence of the maltha at a distance of some sixty miles from the nearest natural outcrop of the "tar sands," is of importance in greatly extending the area of the probably petroleum-bearing field. The great flow of natural gas would also in itself be of economic value if situated where it could be immediately utilized, but this is not at present the case in this locality. It is of particular interest, however, when taken in connection with the considerable quantity of gas met with in the Athabasca Landing boring and that found in borings made for water at Langevin and Cassels on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The gas is not

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found in these four places at exactly the same horizon in the Cretaceous rocks ; but its occurrence goes far to prove that, particularly in the lower strata of the Cretaceous, natural gas in quantities of commercial value may be expected to occur over a vast area of the North-west, the distance between the extreme points at which its existence has now been determined (Langevin and Pelican) being about 350 miles.

The occurrence of maltha or natural tar in the rocks penetrated in the Pelican boring instead of petroleum proper, is, it must be confessed, to some extent disappointing, as it had been hoped that when at a distance from the natural outcrops which have been subjected to prolonged atmospheric influences the tarry matter would be found to be replaced by a lighter oil. It must be remembered, however, that the source of the petroleum which has saturated the lower beds of the Cretaceous is to be looked for in the underlying Devonian rocks, and even in this boring it is quite probable that in the lower layers of the "tar sands," or in the underlying formation, such lighter oil of greater commercial value may yet be found. But should this not prove to be the case here, there is still every reason to believe that these more favourable conditions will be found in other parts of the field.

The strata passed through so far in the boring at the Pelican may thus be summarized and classified :—

Section at
Pelican River.

Depth from surface.		Thickness of formation.
86 feet.	Sand and gravel (surface deposits).	86 feet.
185 "	Dark bluish-black soft shales, with some sandstone in upper part. <i>Pelican shales</i>	99 "
465 "	Grayish sands and sandstones, and brownish and grayish shales. <i>Grand Rapids sandstones</i>	280 "
750 "	Grayish and brownish shales, alternating with thin beds of hard sandstone and ironstone. <i>Clearwater shales</i>	285 "
820 "	Sands and clays often saturated with heavy oils and tar. <i>Tar sands</i>	70 " or more.

The above section may be compared with that given in the Summary Report of 1895 for Athabasca Landing, and with that found and described on the lower river by Mr. R. G. McConnell, Annual Report (New Series), Vol. V., part D.

It is proposed, if the discharge of gas from the bore-hole shall have by that time so far diminished as to render work possible, to continue this boring next summer to a depth of about 1000 feet, which should carry it some distance into the rocks underlying the Cretaceous and make a complete and satisfactory test for this particular locality.

Further
operations.

In the boring at Victoria, only the dark overlying shales have yet been penetrated, to a total depth of 705 feet. It was known that these would have to be sunk through, and no particular results of

Boring at
Victoria.

interest are to be looked for until a considerably greater depth has been attained. Very considerable difficulties have been encountered here by reason of the exceptionally soft and incoherent nature of these shales, which can be retained in place only by completely casing the bore-hole as it advances. It will probably be necessary to enlarge a considerable length of the boring already made here and introduce casing of greater diameter before further progress can be made in depth. It is proposed, however, if possible to complete this hole to a depth of about 2000 feet next summer.

Report on
boring opera-
tions.

Mr. Fraser's report on the boring operations carried out during the past season, with particulars of the beds passed through, is as follows :

"I have the honour to submit the following report of operations conducted during the summer of 1897 at Pelican River on the Athabasca, and at Victoria on the Saskatchewan.

"Owing to the late date at which the contracts for these two borings were signed, and the necessity of a complete new outfit for Victoria, which took some time to get together, a late start in the spring was made. I arrived in Edmonton on May 24th, and the car-load of machinery destined for Victoria arrived by the same train. The Hudson's Bay Company's steamer which had been arranged for by telegram, was waiting to take the machinery down to Victoria. When I arrived the captain was inclined to leave without the machinery, as the river was falling rapidly and he was afraid that his steamer would ground, owing to the heavy load he would be carrying. The plant was, however, loaded without delay and left for Victoria on May 26th. No casing had arrived as yet, so none could be taken down with the plant.

"I had brought two gangs of trained men up with me. One of these I sent to Athabasca Landing to load the plant and machinery there upon boats and rafts for Pelican Rapids. The other gang proceeded with me to Victoria by steamer. As the captain had feared, the boat grounded twice going down and did not arrive at Victoria until June 2nd.

"After starting the men at building the rig at Victoria, I hurried back to Edmonton. The five car-loads of casing had meanwhile arrived. As the steamer would not be making another trip for some time I was compelled to send casing enough to do the first part of the work down by teams. The rate by steamer was \$5 per ton, while that by team was \$15. I also unloaded all of the casing from the cars, Mr. McCauley, of the Cartage Co., transporting to the edge of the river the casing destined for Victoria, and that destined for the Pelican being taken over to the north side of the river by the teamster who

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had contracted to deliver it at Athabasca Landing. I then proceeded to Athabasca Landing, arriving there on June 8th.

Report on
boring opera-
tions—*Cont*

"There it was found that the men had just finished loading the plant, and part of the casing. With three rafts and a large flat-boat loaded with all they could carry, we left on the morning of the 10th to descend the river to the mouth of the Pelican River.

"We experienced great difficulty with the rafts when nearing the mouth of the Pelican, and were forced to leave two of them some four miles above and to proceed down with the boat and one raft. We landed these in a low, horse-shoe like flat where the Waupaska trail strikes the Athabasca, about two miles above Pelican River. There we unloaded the machinery and then brought the other rafts down. No horses or oxen could be procured, and the work had to be done entirely by hand, under great difficulties. We proceeded, however, to build the rig, and began the hole by digging.

"The river began to rise on the night of the 19th, and on the next day (Sunday) it was up about the derrick and had submerged all the machinery and tools. It was the highest flood that had occurred on the Athabasca for many years, and our work was brought to a standstill for several days.

"After the water fell back into its proper bed, I discovered that it had cut away the bank upon which the tools had been lying, and these had dropped off into about eight feet of water. Then for many days we were fishing the tools out of water. Some of the most important ones we could not find at all, as they were buried under about two feet of mud below eight feet of water. But by using some ingenuity and doing much blacksmithing we managed to get tools enough together to proceed with the work, but we did not get started until the 1st of July.

"In the first part of the bore an unexpected difficulty was encountered. All along the river it seemed as though the shale rose to the very surface, and where we had located I did not expect to encounter more than six or eight feet of sand and gravel at the most. I put in first a large square cribbing, six feet in diameter, down to about eight feet, then a wooden conductor, 15 inches in diameter, down 16 feet, and still the sand and gravel continued. I then put down the 8½ inch iron casing to 41 feet 4 inches, but the sand and gravel still continued. This was on the 12th of July—or two weeks that we had been getting down 41 feet.

"As we were driving on the 8½-inch casing all I thought it would stand, and as the next size—7½-inch—had not yet arrived, I put down

Report on
boring opera-
tions—*Cont.*

5 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch casing to 67 feet to see if I could get through the gravel I then pulled this out and drove the 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch casing to 63 feet. This was all the 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch casing I had. As the gravel and sand still continued, I put in the 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch casing, which had by this time arrived. At 86 feet 6 inches I struck a dark-bluish shale, and had succeeded in getting through the sand and gravel at last. This was on the 16th of July.

"The different strata, as encountered after this, are set out in the subjoined log. I used some of the heavy petroleum or maltha which flowed from the well in raising steam, and it made an extremely good fuel.

"If the hard slate stratum at 821 feet 6 inches had been pierced, a great flow of petroleum might, in my opinion, have been encountered. Indeed, it is altogether possible that at that depth we were within a few feet of a large body of petroleum. Had it been struck while the flow of gas was in the unconquered condition, the result would have been disastrous, as there might have been no possible means of checking the flow. The flow of gas was so great that a cannon ball could not have been dropped down the pipe.

"The 'tar sands' seem to have been encountered at about the expected depth, and it appears likely that the limestone will be met with before 800 feet is reached.

"Owing to the impossibility of making further progress at the time at this place, I determined to allow the gas free escape, and it is quite likely that by next spring we shall be able to control it, and deepen the bore. The 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ inch casing is in good shape, being perfectly free, the last thing I did being to raise it 5 feet to give the gas better vent.

"The fact that these petroleum-bearing sands are encountered at this depth so far away from the outcrop lower down the river, to my mind favours a belief in the existence of an oil field of great extent."

RECORD OF STRATA PASSED THROUGH IN THE PELICAN RIVER BORING.

- 1-86 ft. Sand and gravel.
- 86-101 " Dark-bluish shale, very soft.
- 101-105 " Soft sandstone.
- 105-185 " Dark-bluish shale, very soft.
- At 185 feet struck slightly saline water. There was a distinct change in the shale at 185 feet, it changing to a reddish-brown colour.
- 185-225 " Reddish-brown shale. Rather hard.
- 225-234 " Sandstone.
- At 225 feet struck water which flowed over the top of the bore.
- 234-245 " Sandstone and brown shale.

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Report on
boring opera-
tions—*Cont.*

- 245-253 ft. Hard gray cemented shale.
At 253 feet struck more water and gas.
- 253-280 " A light greenish-gray shale that settles very quickly about the drill, making it difficult to extract it after boring about two feet.
- 280-290 " Soft greenish-gray shale, cement-like.
- 290-308 " Brown shale, with strata of gray shale.
- 308-310 " Brown shale.
- 310-311 " Hard sandstone. More gas and water.
- 311-328 " Brown shale and sandstone in alternate strata.
- 328-340 " Sandstone.
- 340-353 " Brown shale.
- 353-365 " Hard sand-rock, with layers of softer rock. At about 355 feet struck maltha or oil of a very heavy specific gravity. This flowed in small clots on top of the water from the well, and several barrels of it ran away into the river. There was a good deal of gas with this heavy petroleum.
- 365-410 " Sandstone, rather hard.
By this time the flow of petroleum had nearly ceased. I concluded that the water which came from below, being icy cold, had chilled it where it came into the bore, and had thickened it so as to choke the vein.
- 410-427 " Brown shale.
- 427-450 " Hard brown shale.
- 450-465 " Sandstone. More water and gas.
- 465-481 " Gray shale.
- 481-498 " Gray shale, caving rather badly.
- 498-503 " Gray shale, very sticky.
- 503-526 " Gray shale, very sticky and like the cemented gray shale we had before.
- 526-532 " Ironstone.
- 532-538 " Gray shale.
- 538-553 " Gray shale, cement-like.
- 553-556 " Sandstone.
- 556-558 " Very hard, probably ironstone.
- 558-563 " Very hard sandstone.
- 563-573 " Brown shale.
- 573-590 " Gray shale, streaks of sandstone.
- 590-620 " Gray shale, brown shale and sandstone in alternating strata; the cuttings from the sand pump carrying distinct traces of maltha.
- 620-625 " Gray shale.
Struck a strong flow of gas at 625 feet. Gas remarkably pure and free from odour. Considerable maltha coming away with the water.
- 625-643 " Very hard sandstone.
- 643-648 " Soft gray shale.
- 648-652 " Hard sandstone.
- 652-665 " Soft gray sandy shale.
- 665-675 " Ironstone.
- 675-684 " Soft gray shale.

Report on
boring opera-
tions—*Cont.*

- 684-685 ft. Hard sandstone.
685-703 " Soft dark-gray shale.
703-713 " Hard sandstone.
713-718 " Soft gray sandy shale.
718-723 " Hard sandstone.
723-733 " Sandstone.
733-743 " Soft gray shale.
743-758 " " " with streaks of soft sandstone.

Struck gas and some oil at 750 feet. Quite a strong flow of gas at this point. Heavy oil similar to that obtained before, but of a higher specific gravity came out with the cuttings in the sand-pump. The heavy oil seems mixed all through the sandstone and shale at this depth, and it looks as though the tar-sands had been entered at about 740 feet.

The water was shut off by the casing at 740 feet and the hole is perfectly dry with the exception of the water we put in to drill with. This shows that there is no water in these lower sandstones, which is of great importance and value.

- 758-781 " Soft dark-gray shale, and soft sandstone.

The shale and sandstone here show very little perceptible difference, the heavy oil having consolidated them into a homogeneous mass.

At 773 feet a heavier flow of gas was struck. It made a roaring noise coming out of the bore, and had quite a pronounced petroleum odour. Increased quantities of petroleum in the cuttings at these depths.

- 781-800 " Alternate strata of soft gray shale and soft sandstone.

These also completely saturated with heavy petroleum. Increased quantities of petroleum observed in the sand-pump. The gas increasing in volume all the time. It has a distinct petroleum odour, but, unlike the gas met with in the Petrolia oil field, it is free from sulphur and does not inflame the eyes.

- 800-820 " The same as foregoing.

At 820 feet a tremendous flow of gas was struck, which blew every drop of water out of the bore. The roar of the gas could be heard for three miles or more. Soon it had completely dried the hole, and was blowing a cloud of dust 50 feet in the air.

Small nodules of iron-pyrites, about the size of a wall-nut, were blown out of the hole with incredible velocity. They came out like bullets from a rifle. We could not see them going, but could hear them crack on the top of the derrick. It was impossible to do anything with the bore that day, so we were forced to let it stand just as it was. There was danger that the men would be killed if struck by these missiles.

The next day a long stick was put on the tools, so that the men could turn them without getting too close to the

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bore. In this way we succeeded in penetrating through 18 inches of a conglomerate mass of these iron-pyrites nodules embedded in heavy petroleum. As we drilled through this the gas threw out the nodules with clots of oil. 820-821 ft. 6 in. Conglomerate mass of iron-pyrites nodules embedded in oil.

Report on
boring opera-
tions—Cont.

At 821 feet 6 inches a very hard stratum of slate was encountered, which we penetrated about 3 inches. We could get no water down the well on account of the strong flow of gas, so we could make no further progress with the drill in this hard cutting. The danger to the men was so great that they refused to work longer over the bore. We then put the 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch casing down to the very bottom, hoping to shut off the gas, but it failed to do so.

The casing in this bore-hole is as follows:—

Casing (wooden), 15 inches—16 feet.					
“	(iron)	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	“	63	“ 7 inches.
“	“	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	“	222	“
“	“	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	“	395	“
“	“	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	“	747	“
“	“	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	“	820	“

“Just about the time the boring at the Pelican was suspended one of my men came over from Victoria, by way of Lac la Biche, bringing me intelligence that work had stopped owing to difficulties about the casing, and that the well was only 600 feet deep. I instructed the gang that had been working at the Pelican bore to proceed to Victoria without delay, and pushed on ahead myself, arriving there several days before them. Upon my arrival I found that the driller had not been carrying out my orders, and owing to this he severed his connection with the work.

“There had also been a great flood on the Saskatchewan, carrying away some of the casing clamps and a few other things.

“The bore had been located about 200 feet to the north of the mouth of Egg Creek, on the flat land about 8 feet above high-water mark. They had not been troubled much by caving in the bore-hole down to a depth of 560 feet, but beyond that it caved very badly. I found the well cased down to 560 feet with 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch casing. The driller had not used the under-reamer, and the casing was stuck at that point.

“I pulled the 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inch casing out, meaning to put down the 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, but there was an obstruction on the inside of the 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch casing and it would not go. I then put down the 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch again and used the patent under-reamer ahead of it until we got to a depth of 700 feet. Here the

Report on
boring opera-
tions—*Cont.*

pressure on the casing from the caving material became so great that it could not safely be driven any further.

"This fact will convey a good idea of how the formation here encountered caved. At 560 feet there was no caving, and from there to 700 feet, a distance of only 140 feet, was sufficient to jam this string of casing so tight that it could not be driven any further.

"At Athabasca Landing each string of casing could be driven from 600 to 1000 feet.

"As the 6½-inch casing would have to be drawn up from the bore and larger casing put down, so that the 6½-inch casing could be carried to a much greater depth; and as this could not be done in the time remaining to work in during the autumn, and as consultation with the Department seemed necessary to decide upon the best course to pursue about the larger casing, I determined to close down the work at that time, the 20th of October.

"The work at Victoria would have been more successful could I have been there myself during the summer. But as the Department hoped for some results this season from the Pelican River boring, the depth at which oil should be obtained being much less, I remained there."

RECORD OF STRATA PASSED THROUGH IN THE BORING AT VICTORIA.

1- 10 feet.	Sand.
10- 20	" Light-gray shale, with traces of sand.
20- 30	" Gray sandy shale.
30- 50	" Light-gray sandy shale.
50-100	" " shale. No sand.
100-110	" Gray shale, darker in colour.
110-120	" " lighter.
120-130	" " brownish colour.
130-131	" Ironstone strata.
131-140	" Light-gray shale.
140-180	" " brownish-gray shale; quite hard. At 156 feet struck a small vein of gas.
180-260	" Dark-brownish shale, with streaks of ironstone
260-270	" Dark-brown shale. Strata of sandstone.
270-280	" Gray shale. Ironstone stratum.
280-290	" " with a 3-foot stratum of ironstone.
290-300	" Brownish-gray shale; hard.
300-310	" Gray shale; hard.
310-340	" Dark-gray shale; softer.
340-350	" " " harder.
350-390	" Brownish-gray shale; hard.
390-410	" Light-gray shale; hard; 2 feet ironstone.
410-420	" Brown shale.
420-470	" Brownish-gray shale.

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Report on
boring opera-
tions—*Cont.*

470-480 feet.	Very hard gray shale.
480-500 "	Light brownish-gray shale.
500-508 "	Ironstone stratum.
508-520 "	Light brownish-gray shale.
520-530 "	Gray shale, losing brown tone.
530-535 "	Ironstone stratum.
535-540 "	Light-gray shale ; hard.
540-550 "	Gray shale, with stratum of ironstone.
550-554 "	Bluish-gray shale
554-560 "	Dark bluish-gray shale.
560-570 "	" " " with ironstone stratum and frag- ments of iron-pyrites.
570-620 "	Gray shale ; very soft.
620-630 "	" " " with 3 feet stratum of sandstone or ironstone.
630-705 "	Bluish-gray shale ; very soft and caving very badly. At 495 feet struck a vein of water slightly saline, which flowed over the top of the bore. Considerable gas with it.

The casing at present in this bore-hole is as follows :—

Casing (iron), 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch—31 feet 8 inches.

"	"	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	170	"
"	"	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	700	"

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The winter months of 1897 were spent by Mr. R. G. McConnell in working up the geological and topographical data collected during the previous year for publication. Work by Mr. McConnell.

Upon the work as completed during the summer, chiefly in the West Kootenay District, Mr. McConnell reports as follows :—

"I left Ottawa for Nelson on the 8th of June, and commenced field-work near Salmo, on the line of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway, on the 19th of June. We remained in the field until the 12th of October. The season, as a whole, was favourable for mountain work. The early summer was wet, but the usual mid-summer smoke was not so dense as in previous years and did not cause much delay.

"Mr. Jas. McEvoy, of the Geological Survey staff, had charge of the topographical work, and Mr. R. W. Brock, also of this office, assisted in both the geological and topographical work. Mr. W. W. Leach was engaged at Nelson as topographical assistant. The staff was thus larger than in previous years ; and taking into consideration the mountainous character of the country and the difficulty attending the transport of supplies, we were able to cover a comparatively large area.

British Col-
umbia—*Cont.*
Districts exa-
mined.

"We were occupied principally in the south-eastern portion of the map-sheet in the unmapped region between the Salmon River and Kootenay Lake and River, and south of Midge Creek; but work was also carried on east of Kootenay Lake, on the north fork of the Salmon, in the group of mountains between the Salmon, Beaver and Pend d'Oreille rivers, on the Slocan River, on Ten-mile Creek, Slocan Lake and on the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway. An effort was in fact made to collect sufficient data for a general geological and topographical map embracing the region in which the principal mining camps of West Kootenay are situated. The material on hand is now being compiled and drafted.

Topographical
features.

"The principal topographical feature of the country examined is its persistently mountainous character. The whole region, with the exception of the valleys of the Kootenay and Salmon, being simply a succession of high mountain ranges, separated by narrow, steep-sided valleys that have been carved out by the torrential streams draining the district. The principal streams engaged in this work between the Salmon and Kootenay, north of the International boundary, are Lost Creek, Sheep Creek, Hidden Creek, Porcupine Creek and Wild Horse Creek, flowing westward into the Salmon; and Boundary Creek, Summit Creek, Shaw Creek, Cultus Creek and Midge Creek, flowing eastward into Kootenay Lake and River. These streams head in a high range of quartzite and granite peaks and ridges that extend from the boundary north to Ymir Mountain. From the summit range transverse ridges, gradually decreasing in height, but often swelling into high peaks, extend outwards to the main valleys.

"East of the summit range, a prominent group of mountains, with peaks occasionally exceeding 8000 feet in height, occurs near Kootenay Lake, between Cultus and Summit creeks. They are built of granite, and owe their superior elevation to the greater resistance offered to denudation by this rock than by the surrounding softer schists.

"In the area between the Beaver, Pend d'Oreille and Salmon rivers the streams have not cut so deeply, and the mountains are round-topped and have a more uniform elevation.

Forest.

"The valleys and the slopes of the mountains up to an elevation of about 7500 feet, are or have been, wooded more or less densely with spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock, etc., but, as in other parts of the district, the trees have been destroyed over large areas by forest fires. A list of the forest trees is given in last year's summary.

"The geology of the district is extremely complicated, and has only been deciphered so far in a general way. It will be unnecessary to

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more than mention its salient features here, as it will form the subject of a report which is now being prepared. British Columbia—Cont.

“The four main groups of rocks are the granites, the dark eruptives and associated fragmental rocks, a schistose series of exceptional thickness which includes greenish, grayish and dark schists and slates, crystalline limestones, dolomites, quartzites and conglomerates, and the basal Shuswap series consisting here as elsewhere of mica-schists, mica-gneisses, crystalline limestones, dolomites and quartzites. It is probable that the schists and associated rocks are all of Cambrian age, the dark volcanics, so far as known, belong mostly to the Carboniferous and the granites are chiefly of post-Triassic age. Principal geological divisions.

“The dark volcanic rocks cover most of the area between the Beaver, Pend d'Oreille and Salmon rivers, except the south-west corner, which is occupied by schists that extend northwards along the main and north fork of the Salmon until cut off by the granites near Toad Mountain. They are replaced, east of the Salmon, by slates and schists that have been referred to the Nisconlith, a much older series. The rocks of this group include porphyrites of several kinds, monzonites, diabases, gabbros, breccias, tuffs, agglomerates and dark fine-grained slaty ash-rocks. Volcanic group.

“Grayish medium and coarse-grained and porphyritic granites, similar to those described in previous progress reports and belonging to the same period of eruption, occur everywhere in dykes and areas of various sizes throughout the district examined. Several areas were outlined on Boundary Creek, west of Kootenay Lake between Cultus and Summit creeks, east of the Salmon on Wild Horse, Hidden and Porcupine creeks; and a number of smaller bosses occur cutting the quartzites and schists which form the summit range between the Salmon and the Kootenay. Granites.

“Besides the ordinary gray granites of the district, an older granite, somewhat similar in appearance, occurs in a few places along Kootenay Lake, cutting the Shuswap and Cambrian schists; and a younger reddish granitic rock has a wide distribution, but except on Granite Mountain does not occur in large continuous areas.

“The great igneous activity which has characterized the district in the past, is shown by the fact that igneous rocks belonging to six distinct invasions are easily distinguished in the region examined during the season, and it is probable that with more detailed work in the field and with the microscope, the list would be increased. The oldest eruptive rock detected is a diorite, which is found intercalated in and cutting the schists of the Shuswap series. The diorite is followed in order by the older granites, the porphyrites and altered rocks so largely. Igneous rocks.

British Columbia—*Cont.* developed in the south-western part of the field, the ordinary gray granites, the younger granites and associated syenite-porphry dykes, and, lastly, by a system of basic dykes belonging to the basaltic group. Besides the massive rocks just enumerated, a large proportion of the Shuswap and Cambrian schists represent igneous rocks which have been crushed and altered into their present conditions.

Schists. "Between the Salmon River and Kootenay Lake and River, the rocks are mostly schists, cut by numerous granitic intrusions. The schists have a general north-and-south strike, and dip steadily eastward. Sections were examined on Sheep and Lost creeks flowing into the Salmon, and on Summit Creek which flows eastward into the Kootenay. The sections are interrupted in many places owing to the absence of exposures, but are sufficient to show a division of the rocks into three great groups each many thousand feet in thickness.

Nisconlith slates. "From Salmon River eastward, for several miles, the rocks consist mostly of hard lead-coloured slates, usually somewhat siliceous and showing as a rule on cross sections numerous fine lines due to a separation of the laminae by thin quartz films. The slates are always more or less altered and in places pass into micaceous schists. They include bands of greenish schists, quartzites, and grayish and whitish crystalline limestones. The slates have an average dip to the east of 50 degrees. They are succeeded and overlain on the east by a complex set of rocks consisting of alternating bands of greenish, grayish and dark schists, grayish and white quartzites, usually rather heavily bedded, fine and coarse hard conglomerates with a matrix of quartzite or schist, yellowish granular dolomites and massive green diabases. These rocks resemble the Selkirk series as described by Dr. Dawson. They are overlain by a great volume of quartzose mica-schists ranging from quartzites holding a few grains of mica arranged parallel to the bedding to well developed lustrous mica-schists. The quartzites occur in thin regular beds usually from one to three inches in thickness, separated by narrow schistose bands which are often crumpled. Crystals of kyanite were found by Mr. Brock in the ridge south of Summit Creek scattered through a band of coarse biotite-mica-schist included in this series. The schists last described extend eastward to Kootenay Lake. They dip to the east and apparently overlie the rocks referred to the Selkirk series, but show greater alteration. This may be due, however, to the vicinity of the granite masses on Boundary Creek and on Summit Creek.

"The three groups of schistose rocks briefly described above, are everywhere broken through by granite intrusions, and towards the north are cut off by the great central granite mass of the district.

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"East of Kootenay Lake, Lockhart Creek, La France Creek, Crawford Creek and others were examined for varying distances from the lake. On Lockhart Creek the section shows dark slaty rocks and green schists near the lake, and underlying these the conglomerates, quartzites and schists of the Selkirk series. The position of the group is the reverse here of what it is in Lost Creek where the slates underlie the quartzite-conglomerate beds and it is probable that the whole series is overturned.

British Columbia—Cont.
Schists east of Kootenay Lake.

"On Crawford Creek, the section commences with the gray gneisses, mica-schists, quartzites and crystalline limestone of the Shuswap series, cut by a network of granite, pegmatite and diorite dykes. The Shuswap series is succeeded and apparently overlain toward the east by the greenish and grayish schists, quartzites and conglomerates of the Selkirk series. The Nisconlith slates, which, when the section is complete, separate the Selkirk from the older Shuswap series, were not here recognized.

Shuswap series.

"The gneisses and associated crystalline rocks of the Shuswap occupy the basin and lower slopes of the valley of Kootenay Lake from its northern end to a point a few miles below Crawford Bay. They dip to the west and are apparently overlain on the west and underlain on the east by younger rocks. The conditions prevailing lead to the inference that the whole series has been thrown into a great anticline overthrown to the east. It is also probable that the folding was accompanied by considerable faulting, as the beds on the east and west of the lake do not correspond very closely. The schists have a close resemblance, but the quartzites and conglomerates so abundant east of the lake are only sparingly represented to the west.

Structure of beds.

"The region examined during the past season does not include any of the larger mining camps of the district, but it is nearly everywhere more or less metalliferous, and mining claims have been staked off by the score on all the principal creeks, and on some of these claims a considerable amount of development work has been done. We were unable to devote much attention to the examination of these, as our time was fully occupied in collecting data for the completion of a general map of the region.

"The band of dark slaty rocks east of the Salmon River, that has been referred to the Nisconlith, is traversed by a number of leads, some of considerable promise. The Ymir claim, north of Wild Horse Creek, is situated in these slates, about half a mile east of their contact with the basic eruptive series. The Ymir lead cuts the slates in a direction S. 65° W. and dips to the north-west at an angle of 60° to 70°. The principal workings at the time of my visit consisted of a

Ore deposits.

British Columbia—*Cont.*
Ymir mine.

cross-cut 70 feet in length, a shaft at the end of the cross-cut 103 feet deep, and drifts 60 feet to the north-east and 105 feet to the south-west along the vein, at the bottom of the shaft. The shaft follows an ore-body varying from 10 to 20 feet in thickness, and a cross-cut of the vein on the south-west drift, 50 feet from the foot of shaft, cut nearly 30 feet of ledge matter, of which 18 feet was stated to be payable ore, carrying values of \$20 or over, principally in gold. The ores consist of galena and iron-pyrites, with some blende and the gangue is mainly quartz.

Dundee mine.

"The Dundee mine, on Bear Creek, a short distance south of the Wild Horse, was examined by Mr. Leach. The vein occurs at the junction of the slate with a granite boss, and is traceable on the surface for 500 feet. The strike is almost parallel with that of the rock and it dips to the north-west at an angle of 75°. The workings consist of an incline 100 feet deep, following the foot-wall of the lead. The vein has a width of 12 feet on the surface and increases in width with depth, as at the bottom of the incline a cross-cut of 16 feet did not reach the hanging wall. The ore consists of galena and iron-pyrites, and is stated to average \$23 to the ton in silver, gold and lead. A good wagon road has been built to the Dundee mine from the town of Ymir on the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway, and another is in course of construction from the same place to the Ymir mine. South of Wild Horse Creek a number of claims have been located along the same band of slates on Porcupine, Sheep and Lost creeks, and some development work has been done, but I was unable to afford time to examine them.

Porto Rico claim.

"West of the main Salmon, near the head of a branch of Baratt Creek, is the Porto Rico claim. It consists of a quartz vein averaging about 2 feet in width and traceable for 700 feet, carrying pyrites, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and mispickel. Assays from this lead are reported to have run very high in gold, but the average value of the ore was not ascertained. It is situated west of the Nisconlith slates in the basic eruptive series.

Copper camp.

"West of the summit, between Salmon and Kootenay rivers, and close to the International boundary, is situated what is known as Copper camp. A number of claims have been located here along the bands of dolomite included in the Selkirk series. The leads consist of quartz veins like the North Star, and more or less silicified bands in the dolomite, like those of the Hanna and B. C. claims. No large ore-bodies have so far been opened up, and very little development work was being done at the time of my visit. The B. C. has a width of about

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2 feet, and has the same strike and dip as the dolomite band in which it is inclosed. The ore consists of gray copper (tennantite) and galena, distributed irregularly through the vein. The pay-ore, free from gangue, is stated to run \$260 in copper, silver and gold. British Columbia--Cont.

"In the eastern part of the district numerous claims have been located on Goat, La France, Lockhart, Crawford and other creeks flowing into Kootenay Lake, but I had no opportunity to examine them."

Mr. McEvoy was engaged in the early part of the year in laying down the geological boundaries on the remaining unfinished portions of the Shuswap sheet from the information gained during the previous summer, and also in the construction of a map of the country in the vicinity of Rossland, B.C., from surveys made during the latter part of the same summer. Work by Mr. J. McEvoy.

During the past season he was employed in making a topographical survey in the West Kootenay district on which he reports as follows :

"Leaving Ottawa on the 10th of June, 1897, I proceeded to Nelson, B.C., according to instructions and joined Mr. McConnell. The area surveyed extends from near Nelson southward to the International boundary line and from Kootenay Lake on the east to Pend d'Oreille River and Beaver Creek on the west.

"In carrying out the survey of this area two principal methods were employed. 1. Panoramic sketches with transit bearings chiefly from suitable mountain tops, by means of which a system of triangles was extended from fixed points to the north and west so as to establish the main frame-work of a map. 2. Odometer traverses of roads and trails with barometric heights (to be afterwards corrected) for the purpose of getting better details for the valleys and streams. In many cases the odometer was impracticable and paced surveys were made instead. Methods of survey.

"Mr. R. W. Brock and Mr. W. W. Leach who were assistants to Mr. McConnell rendered valuable aid in this work.

"In the high mountainous region between Salmon River and Kootenay Lake, which is for the most part without either trail or track, travel was difficult and correspondingly slow. This was especially so toward the centre of the range where the angular quartzite ridges are impassable in many places and necessitate long detours.

"About the end of August Mr. Leach was given charge of a separate party and from that time until the close of the season continued operations independently. His surveys covered the valleys of the North Fork of Salmon River and Beaver Creek.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

"Circumstances being favourable, on the 1st of September I went to Slocan Lake and ascended Ten-mile Creek into the Kokanee Mountains. In these mountains which form the very centre of the region, with summits reaching 9500 feet above sea level, and from which streams radiate in all directions, a considerable area remained unmapped. A couple of weeks were spent in getting sufficient information to fill up the blank.

Kokanee Mountains.

"Returning to Nelson I made a short trip, accompanied by Mr. Brock, to the Pend d'Oreille River and through the mountains to the north between it and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway.

Vernon to Lower Arrow Lake.

"After this I joined Mr. McConnell at Nelson and from there went to Vernon. Here a few days were spent examining the rocks in the neighbourhood. We then procured pack-horses and travelled up the White Valley road to McIntyre's at the head of Cherry Creek. From there I made an exploratory survey via Kettle River and Fire Valley to Lower Arrow Lake.

"Mr. Leach in the meantime was working in the mountains to the east of the Slocan River. Returning once more to Nelson, I met Mr. Leach at the appointed time and we visited Copper Mountain south of Nelson. The next day a heavy snowfall covered the mountains and rendered further work impracticable. I returned to Ottawa on the 19th of October."

MANITOBA.

Work by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell.

During the early months of 1897, Mr. Tyrrell was at first engaged in correcting the proofs of his report on the country between Athabasca Lake and Churchill River, and in arranging and labelling the rocks and fossils collected during the preceding summer. Thin sections were made of such of the rocks as needed fuller examination, and these were microscopically examined. A report was also written on the country explored during the summer of 1896, lying north of Lake Winnipeg and the Lower Saskatchewan River, west of the upper portion of Nelson River; and to accompany this report a map was drawn on the scale of two geographical miles to one inch, showing all the surveys made in the district examined. The greater part of the winter was, however, devoted to the preparation of a report on the region explored in 1893 and 1894, embracing the Doobaunt and Kazan rivers, and the country in their vicinity and to the west of Hudson Bay. The temporary loss of the specimens collected in 1893, with the considerable portions of the winters of that and the following year occupied in

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the field, had necessarily delayed the completion of the report, which is now, however, ready for issue. Manitoba—
Cont.

Mr. Tyrrell had also been asked to act as one of the secretaries of the geographical section of the British Association, and in that capacity attended the meeting of the Association in Toronto, when he read a paper on the Glaciation of North Central Canada, and another on the Physical Geography of the Barren Lands of Canada. Immediately at the close of this meeting he left for Northern Manitoba. Of his work there he reports as follows :—

“At Winnipeg I had the good fortune to secure the services of Roderick Thomas, one of the men who had been with me for the three previous summers, thence I went to St. Laurent, where a boat and two additional men were engaged and we at once sailed northward to Lake St. Martin, where a close examination was made of the outcrops of trappean rock on Sugar Island, and on the low hill on the east side of the Narrows. These rocks are particularly interesting as they have evidently formed relatively high hills on the original floor of the Palæozoic sea, and, together with some hills of granite, now rise as low rounded elevations in the midst of a region of undisturbed Palæozoic limestone. Lake St. Mar-
tin.

“The flat-lying limestone on the east side of the Narrows of Lake St. Martin was closely examined, and was found to be of Trenton age, while a couple of miles further east an escarpment rises to a height of about 100 feet above the lake. On the face of this escarpment are several well developed gravel beaches, marking old shore-lines of Lake Agassiz. The underlying rock was found to be a heavy-bedded, white, porous limestone of Niagara age. Rocks of
Trenton age.

Rocks of Nia-
gara age.

“Eastward from the summit of the escarpment a dry plain, covered with a thin coating of soil and overgrown with small Banksian pines extends for many miles. Dry plain,

“This escarpment was examined at two different places, the journeys being made to it on foot through deep mossy swamps, after which we returned up Fairford River to Lake Manitoba, and thence, past Duck Islands, which were sketched in with approximate accuracy, to St. Laurent. During this journey a stop was made at a hill on the east side of the Narrows of Lake Manitoba, where thick-bedded white limestones of middle Devonian age are brought to the surface by a low anticline. Some holes had been sunk on this hill to test the character of the rock as a building stone. Some of the beds could be easily cut and would yield fine large blocks, of regular even grain. A free-working stone of this character should command a good market in Manitoba for building purposes.

Manitoba—
Cont.
Country east
of Shoal Lake. “After leaving the boat at St. Laurent, a journey was undertaken with buck-board and carts into the country between Shoal Lake and Lake Winnipeg. Passing south of Shoal Lake, we followed its eastern shore as far north as Monar, and thence turned eastward to Dennis Lake, passing through a country partly wooded with small poplar, with occasional tracts of dry open prairie. Under these prairie tracts the soil was usually very thin, and was underlain by porous white limestone of Niagara age.

Dennis Lake. “Dennis Lake lies at an elevation of about 900 feet, and from it the water is said to drain south-eastward into Netley Creek. From Dennis Lake we returned westward across the same dry limestone plateau to the north end of Shoal Lake, where we were joined by Mr. Stephens, Land Inspector for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Together we turned north-eastward on an old Indian hunting trail, and again crossing the dry limestone plateau, visited Pijiki Lake, in Tp. 21, Range 2 W., which is said to be the source of one of the branches of Fisher River. East of Pijiki Lake is a wet and swampy country which would be very difficult to penetrate except over the snow and ice in winter.

Swan Creek. “From Pijiki Lake we returned to St. Laurent, leaving Mr. Stephens at the north end of Shoal Lake. Here, taking fresh horses, we drove northward into the country around the head-waters of Swan Creek. Near Oak Point, Upper Devonian limestone was found a short distance beneath the surface, and again at Clarkleigh Mr. Clark reports that red shales, doubtless the base of the Upper Devonian, were met with in the bottom of his well. At the south end of Swan Lake similar Devonian limestone was again seen.

Birch Lake. “After a very tedious journey, in which the horses were often wading for long distances up to their bellies in water, Birch Lake, in Tp. 23, Range 5 W., was reached, but no exposures of the underlying rock were seen, and the country was so wet that it was impossible to penetrate further into it with horses. Boulders of Devonian limestone were, however, absent around Birch Lake, showing that the rocks of that age did not come to the surface, to any extent at least, north and east of that lake, while boulders of Niagara limestone were very abundant. On the return journey southward, Upper Devonian limestone, similar to that of Manitoba Island, was found just beneath the surface at Lundyville.

Stonewall. “At St. Laurent, fresh horses were again hired and we drove across the country to Stonewall, where the rocks in the quarries were examined, and a collection of fossils was made, among them *Pentamerus*

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decussatus, determining the age of the beds as the base of the Niagara. Manitoba—
Cont.
Thence we drove northward past Pleasant Home, finding rock in place in a few places, and ascertaining the thickness of the drift from the many wells in the vicinity.

"We then again returned to St. Laurent, and on November 4th the party was paid off for the season, and I proceeded to Winnipeg.

"The extent of country underlain by the various formations from the Devonian down to the base of the Niagara, had now been fairly well ascertained, but, in order to complete the section of the Palæozoic rocks of the Winnipeg basin, it remained to connect the Hudson River shales of Stony Mountain with the Niagara rocks of Stonewall.

"From Winnipeg I examined the rocks of Little Stony Mountain, where the upper band of limestones, as well as the lower red shales were found to be of Hudson River age. After a brief examination of the rocks at Stony Mountain I again went to Stonewall, and by the examination of some wells that had been blasted into the rock, was able to complete the section from the white Niagara limestone down to the red shales of the Hudson River. Hudson River
rocks.

"From Stony Mountain I accompanied J. A. Macdonell, Esq., M.P., the provincial engineer, on a tour of inspection of the extensive drainage works undertaken by the Provincial Government to drain the great marsh that lies north and east of that place. This marsh is produced by numerous springs that rise along its western side, near the foot of a gentle slope descending from the higher level to the west, one of these springs being said to have a flow of about 2,500,000 gallons a day. These springs rise from the underlying limestone and shales of the Hudson River formation, on a northern continuation of the artesian basin that extends as far south as Winnipeg. St. Andrews
marsh.

"The source from which the water comes to supply these springs, and the many artesian wells in the vicinity of Winnipeg has hitherto been unknown, but the explorations of the earlier part of the season show that the water is derived from the porous rocks that underlie the dry plateau extending north-northwestward from Dennis Lake to Lake St. Martin. The rain falling on that area, immediately runs down into the porous rock, and thence flows outwards at the lower level in numerous springs, or is stored up beneath the overlying covering of impervious till, ready to be drawn off when this till is penetrated by wells or borings. Source of arte-
sian water.

"On my return to Winnipeg, Mr. Macdonell kindly placed his excellent drainage plans and contour maps at my disposal, and two days were spent tracing and making notes from these. After completing this I returned to Ottawa, arriving there on November 20th.

Manitoba—
Cont.

“Much kind assistance was received in the above work, not only from Mr. J. A. Macdonnell, M.P., but also from Messrs. A. G. Hepworth and R. Blackwood, of St. Laurent, and John Dunn, of Stonewall.”

ONTARIO.

Work by Mr.
W. McInnes.

The winter of 1897 was spent by Mr. W. McInnes in office work, plotting and compiling the surveys of the previous season, and preparing for publication corrected editions of the Shebandowan and Seine River geological maps. A geological report on the district was partly written and will be ready for publication shortly.

Mr. McInnes left Ottawa on the 16th of June, accompanied by Mr. Aurélien Boyer, B.A.Sc., of Montreal, who had been appointed as his assistant for the season. A few days were spent in completing the log-survey of Wabigoon Lake, made last year. On the 23rd of June, Mr. Wm. Lawson, B.A., of Toronto, joined the party, and for the remainder of the season was engaged in independent surveys, for which his long experience in similar work in the district had made him well fitted.

Region cover-
ed.

The following report is given by Mr. McInnes of his field-work in that part of the district of Rainy River known as the Manitou region, and extending thence westward to the Lake of the Woods:—

Crow Lake.

“Starting from Regina Bay, Lake of the Woods, surveys were made of the lakes lying between Whitefish Bay and Lawrence Lake, and between that lake and Eagle and Manitou lakes, Mr. Lawson taking a different route from that followed by the rest of the party. Crow Lake, the largest of the series, has a length of about fifteen miles, and varies in width from four to two and one-half miles. It is a comparatively shallow lake, with clear, cold water, and studded with numerous rocky islands. The shore-line is irregularly and deeply indented, the shape of the bays being largely influenced by the direction of the schistosity of the Keewatin rocks in which the lake occurs. The comparatively small extent of its drainage-basin is a feature perhaps worth noting to illustrate the greatness of the precipitation in the region, as compared with the evaporation. The total area of the drainage-basin is roughly about one hundred and seventy-five square miles, and the lake itself has an area of about fifty-eight square miles, while the volume of water discharged at the outlet is considerable.

Geological
notes.

“The more northerly of the two routes followed, led through Flint, Stephen, Cameron, Pine and Rowan lakes; the other through Cedar, Crow, Otter and Brooks lakes. On both routes Keewatin rocks only

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were seen, with the exception of an isolated area of intrusive granite, Ontario—
about two miles by one mile, lying just south of Stephen Lake, and of *Cont.*
a few very limited exposures of a similarly intrusive granite on some
of the islands in Crow Lake. A local area of gabbro on the south
shore of Rowan Lake may also be intrusive in the Keewatin. The
prevailing rocks on the northern route, as far east as Cameron Lake,
are of the quartz-porphry and felsite type. Along Crow Lake and
easterly and north-easterly to Rowan and Brooks lakes, agglomerates
in broad and continuous belts and basic intrusives, with their derived
schists, are the prevailing rocks.

“Following the series of lakes which flow into Lawrence Lake from *Routes from*
the north by way of Hector Lake, the most interesting point established *Lawrence*
by Mr. Lawson was the sudden termination of the broad band of *Lake.*
Keewatin which we have just been considering. This belt, measured
north-westerly across the strike from Lawrence Lake, has a width of
nine miles, and followed north-easterly along the strike it entirely
pinches out within seven miles. The route from Lawrence Lake to
the Manitou, by way of Picture Narrows and Calder Lake, showed
only obscurely-foliated, biotite-granite-gneisses of the ordinary Lauren-
tian type to within about two miles of Manitou Lake, where the edge
of the Keewatin belt in which the Manitou Lakes lie is reached. Mr.
Lawson surveyed with boat-log and metallic tape a route from Deer
Lake to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Eagle Lake by way of Poplar,
Fisher and Mink lakes, and defined more closely the arm of Keewatin
already known to connect the Eagle Lake area with that of Whitefish
Lake.

“Three routes were then surveyed between Upper Manitou or Anji- *Anjikoming*
koming and Eagle Lake. The distance between these two lakes on a *to Eagle Lake*
direct line is only eight miles. As a canoe-route to the Upper Mani-
tou, however, none of these routes is so easy as the old one by way of
Little Wabigoon Lake. They all lie in the biotite-gneisses after the
narrow rim of Keewatin bordering the Manitou is crossed.

“An exploration and survey was next made of Little Wabigoon
River and two of its main branches, and of Clearwater and Snake
lakes and the routes leading thence to Small-trout, Manitou and Peak
lakes. A number of lakes of fair size were surveyed on these routes. *Lakes east of*
The largest of these is Wapageise Lake, lying to the south of Snake *the Manitou*
Lake, and emptying into the Big Turtle River at Jones Lake. It con- *route.*
sists of a main body about three and a half miles long by three broad,
and a long bay extending southerly for six and a half miles. The
main body of the lake lies in the diorite and green schist division of
the Keewatin, with a small area of intrusive granite at the extreme

Ontario—
Cont.

eastern end. The long southerly arm lies wholly in the biotite-gneisses, part of the Laurentian area of Big Turtle River. The northern boundary of this gneiss area proved somewhat intricate, and was traced out in considerable detail. The route to Peak Lake, by way of Saganaga Lake, kept to the north of this boundary and altogether within the Keewatin and for the most part in the division embracing the massive diorite and green schists.

Blueberry
Lake.

“Blueberry Lake, which lies to the north of Snake and Clearwater lakes, on Niven's 5th meridian-line, was surveyed and found to lie entirely within the eastern biotite-granite area, the western edge of which is less than a mile beyond the western shore of the lake. The Keewatin here, as far as could be seen from the limited number of exposures, is represented by its quartz-porphry and crystalline-felsite division. Prospecting was being very actively carried on along and in the vicinity of this contact during the early autumn, and the discovery of some good gold-bearing veins was claimed. A peculiarity of some of these veins is the occurrence, as part of the vein-matter, of a deep purple fluorite. Prospectors stated that they had panned gold from the lacustrine clays which cover large areas of the Wabigoon country, and to this was due probably the local name ‘The new Klondike’ given to the region. I was not able, however, personally to verify this reported occurrence of gold in the clays.

Region north
of the C.P.R.

“North of the railway a survey was made of Sandy Lake and of a number of smaller lakes in its vicinity, Mr. Boyer doing the instrumental work with a micrometer telescope and prismatic compass. The whole region immediately north of the track is largely drift-covered and a good idea of its general character is obtained by a traverse of the Hudson's Bay Company's portage-road to Sandy Lake. This road, measured by metallic tape, was found to be eight and a quarter miles long. The country over which it passes is remarkably flat for the first three or four miles and is covered by the white, silty clays so common about Wabigoon Lake, on which is situated the Ontario Government farm at Dryden. The remainder of the road is occupied by low gravelly and bouldery ridges, probably originally morainic, with intervening lower grounds covered by the clays. The country-rock crops out only at a few points.

Sandy Lake.

“Sandy Lake has a comparatively regular outline and is an open body of water with but few islands and these near the shores. This absence of shelter has given the lake a bad name for canoe navigation in uncertain weather. In depth the lake seems to be very uniform, averaging about sixty feet. The eastern boundary of the great Lauren-

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tian area of Lac Seul was found to lie from two to three miles to the west of the lake and to trend about north-east. The Keewatin rocks exposed about the lake are mainly diorites, often sheared to green schists and over considerable areas altered to fine, biotite-gneisses not unlike the Coutchiching gneisses of Rainy Lake. These extremely altered portions surround a central, apparently intrusive area of biotite-granite. Other, smaller, isolated areas of granite were defined on some of the neighbouring lakes. Keewatin schists, generally highly altered, were found all along the southern area of Minnitaki Lake as far as the survey was carried.

Ontario—
Cont.

“According to instructions, operations were transferred on the 21st of September to the Lake of the Woods, for the purpose of making certain additions to the topography and geology of that region prior to the issue of a new addition of the geological map. A survey by micrometer telescope was made of the shore of the lake lying between Niven's 7th meridian-line and his base-line which strikes the lake-shore north of Yellow Girl Point. Gibi (Chipai) Lake, Adams and Black rivers and some lakes lying in the Western Peninsula were surveyed, and necessary revision of the geology at these points and on Whitefish and Long bays was made.

Work on Lake
of the Woods.

“The striking diabase dyke previously traced by Dr. A. C. Lawson across several islands and well known to the Indians under the name Pingwabik (ash-rock or fire-rock) was noted by Mr. Boyer to cross Picture and Timber islands, giving it an actually traced length of seven miles, and making it quite probable that it is also continuous with that traced by Lawson across the small islands about four miles further north.

Diabase dyke.

“A revision of the geological boundaries in the townships of Jaffray and Haycock was made, and the boundaries of the Keewatin belt, which extends north-easterly through these townships, rendered accessible by the opening up of that section by roads, and by its denudation of forest by fire, were fixed with greater exactness. The belt was found to have a greater width than that given to it on the old map, its eastern boundary lying nearly a mile to the east of the position assigned it on that map.

Jaffray and
Haycock.

“The people of the district have settled down to the development of their mining properties in a much more business-like way than ever before, and the results promise to justify their confidence in the future of the region as a gold-producer. Capital and energy are still being wasted here and there through the district, in developing properties of too low a grade for remunerative working, through the lingering

Mining deve-
lopment.

Ontario—
Cont.

belief, once so general among prospectors, that the gold contents of a vein must necessarily increase with depth. This often prompted them to sink blindly on prospects, which a few careful assays made as the work progressed, would have soon shown not to warrant further expenditure. This recklessness is not now, however, general. Experience has taught the miner here, as elsewhere, that to succeed he must adopt the methods applicable to any other business enterprise and see before him a reasonable expectation of return before sinking money in the acquisition and development of untested properties.

Mines on Lake
of the Woods,

"Some of the mines on the Lake of the Woods have been showing very good results, notably the Sultana, which has installed, during the summer, a new and very complete stamp-mill with a No. 3 Gates crusher, 30 stamps and 6 vanners. The mining machinery has also been replaced by new and recent patterns, so that the output should be largely increased. The Regina too has been working regularly during the summer and the capacity of the mill has been increased.

Shoal Lake.

"On Shoal Lake, the mine on the Mikado property has made several 'clean-ups' with results which are satisfactory in the amount of gold recovered from the battery and plates. Neighbouring properties have been carrying on the work of development, but have not yet installed mills. At Camp Bay, the work of development has been pushed forward with vigour, and a considerable amount of ore has been sacked and brought to the lake-shore for shipment. At Gibi or Chipai Lake, a number of properties have been located, and the owners claim good prospects. These locations are situated on the tongue of Keewatin, extending north-easterly into the gneiss east of Witch Bay. They are thus near the same contact-line in the neighbourhood of which all the properties on the eastern side of the lake lie. North of the railway line, the Scramble has been carrying on the work of sinking and general development; a good wagon-road less than six miles in length has been constructed between the mine and Rat Portage making the property very easily accessible. More or less work has been done on innumerable other properties about the shores and on the islands of the lake.

Locations on
Manitou
Lakes.

"In the Manitou region, prospecting has been carried forward actively during the season. Many properties have been located and considerable development work has been done on some of them, notably on Anjikoming or Upper Manitou, Mosher Bay, and on one or two properties on the western side of the lake. All the properties in the Manitou region are comparatively near the contact between the gneisses and the schists, but in this case that must necessarily be so if they lie in the Keewatin at all, owing to the narrowness of the belt.

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"The building of a wagon-road about seven miles in length from the head of steamboat navigation on Grassy River Lake directly to the north end of Upper Manitou Lake, has made the transportation of supplies, machinery, etc., into this region a much easier problem. Before the building of this road, the old Manitou canoe-route was followed and the part of that route cut off by this road included five portages, a mile and a quarter in total length, and a stretch of very small and bad brook travel, nearly two miles in length. A dam on the outlet of Wabigoon Lake at Dryden, makes the Grassy River navigable for small steamboats, three of which were plying on the route during the summer. At the Manitou end of the road, another steamboat was built, and a dam at the lower end of the lake opens the whole of the Manitou water-stretches to its passage. With easy means of access and abundance of wood and water, this region affords good facilities for the economical development of its leads.

Ontario—
Cont.
Communication.

"Up to the present, but little work has been done in the country lying to the north of the railway in this vicinity. A few properties have been taken up and some development work done near Sandy Lake and on Minnitaki. On the latter lake the Harvey property has been partially developed by sinking, with what result I do not know.

"Taking the region as a whole, very fair progress is being made in its exploitation and development though little close or systematic prospecting has been done excepting that carried on by the Ontario Gold Concessions Syndicate (Limited) on their reserves and by the Regina and perhaps a few other mining companies on their locations. The 'Engledue' Syndicate has prospected its properties pretty thoroughly during the summer without the announcement, however, of any important discoveries. Whether payable leads are discovered on these concessions or not, it must be felt that to count upon such discovery within certain defined limits in untried ground is a very severe test to apply to a district in which, as far as we know, the occurrence of the gold is conditional upon a system of fissuring.

General
progress of
region.

"Both Mr. Lawson and Mr. Boyer did very satisfactory work during the whole season, Mr. Lawson working independently. His individual part of the work has been indicated in some cases in the foregoing notes, but in others, for convenience, the work of the two parties has been treated together."

From the first of the year until the commencement of field operations in June, Mr. A. E. Barlow was engaged in plotting the various surveys made during the previous seasons and likewise in studying the

Work by Mr.
Barlow and
Dr. Adams.

Ontario—
Cont.

results obtained and their bearing on the complex problems of Archæan geology, which it is hoped the critical examination of the Haliburton region now being carried on by Dr. Adams and Mr. Barlow will do much towards solving. A large number of thin sections were, in this connection, examined under the microscope and the details of structure and mineralogical composition carefully noted. Some time was also employed in permanently labelling the large suite of specimens obtained illustrative of the geology of this region. Subsequent to the preparation of the last Summary Report, in which the main facts so far observed were somewhat fully outlined, a paper based on the same facts was presented by Messrs. Adams and Barlow at the winter meeting of the Geological Society of America. The general features previously given will not therefore need to be repeated in the present report.

Dr. Adams.

Dr. Adams left for the field on June 6th and returned in time to be present at the British Association meeting in Toronto. His time was spent in making a very careful and detailed study of one of the most complicated and at the same time crucial portions of the map-sheet. This is comprised in the townships of Anstruther, Chandos, Cardiff, Wollaston and parts of Monmouth and Cavendish. As these townships embrace a large number of lakes, which afford a ready means of access to most parts of the area as well as excellent exposures, the work was carried on largely by canoe.

Mr. Barlow.

Mr. Barlow was detained in Ottawa by office work until June 21st. Coe Hill, at the north-western terminus of the Central Ontario Railway, was made the headquarters of the survey during the month of June, but as the work progressed westward by Dr. Adams and north-eastward by Mr. Barlow it was found necessary to frequently change the central camp.

Assistants.

Mr. Barlow was assisted by Mr. Joseph Keele, of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, and by Mr. G. C. Mackenzie, of Brantford. Mr. Keele's attention was directed principally to the prosecution of some of the topographical surveys and also to photography, and Mr. Barlow speaks of his services in terms of commendation.

In the subjoined report, the observations of Dr. Adams and Mr. Barlow are combined, and a notice of some length is accorded to the corundum-bearing rocks of the district because of their probable economic importance.

"The district embraced by Dr. Adams's examinations has represented in it all three of the divisions which were formerly recognized in this part of Ontario, namely, the Fundamental gneiss, the Grenville series

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and the Hastings series, and it was selected for especially detailed study as offering a field where the relations of these divisions could be most readily and certainly worked out. The Fundamental gneiss is very extensively developed in the township of Anstruther, which lies on one of the great batholithic masses, referred to in the Summary Report of last year as rising through the limestone rocks of the Grenville series and being wrapped around by them. It underlies almost the whole township, and as the structure was followed out in detail on the numerous lakes in the southern half of the township, a wholly unexpected but remarkably perfect subordinate batholithic structure was discovered within the large batholithic mass itself, the strike of the gneiss running in great circles and sweeps through the mass and bending back upon itself in closed curves. The lakes are all excavated in or etched out of this gneiss, their outlines closely following the curves of the gneissic structure. The centre of one circle, which is especially well seen, lies about a mile to the north of Serpentine Lake, near the middle of the township on concession XVIII. Two bands of limestone were noticed which had been caught up in these curves: one on Eagle Lake, in the southern part of the township, and the other, which is much larger, in its northern portion, to the south-west of Eel Lake.

"The mass of this gneiss is undoubtedly of igneous origin. From Anstruther it extends around the south-eastern portion of the township of Monmouth and into the northern part of Cardiff where, however, it presents rather the character of an intrusive granite, possibly owing to its having here been more completely softened, and it can be observed cutting through and across the limestone series in many places. Great masses of amphibolite moreover come in, of which the relations have not as yet been fully determined. In the south-east corner of Anstruther, the great batholithic series of the Fundamental gneiss abuts against a series of well-foliated and banded limestones, amphibolites of various kinds and fine-grained rusty-weathering gneisses, the two being brought together by a fault. This occurs immediately to the east of Crab Lake where the strike suddenly changes from N. 75° E. to N. 15° E.,* the easterly or limestone series, having the latter strike, passing out of Anstruther into the adjacent township of Chandos, all the northern portion of which township is underlain by the last-mentioned series. As developed in northern Chandos, this series consists of limestones interstratified with several distinct varieties of amphibolite, the most abundant being thinly foliated, and characterized by the development in it of radiating bunches of slender prisms of dark-coloured

Ontario—
Cont.

Fundamental
gneiss.

Igneous origin
of Fundamen-
tal gneiss.

* Bearings throughout this report are referred to the true meridian unless otherwise stated.

Ontario -
Cont.

hornblende lying in the planes of the foliation. This 'feather' amphibolite is continuous over very large tracts of country and is associated with great intrusions (?) of a massive black gabbro-like rock which is well seen at Macdonald Rapids on the North River in the XVIIIth concession of Chandos, the rapids being caused by one of these great masses which is encountered by the stream at this point. In this series the batholithic structure is also excellently developed, the most perfect example being a batholite of which the central portion is occupied by Duck Lake, which sheet of water is situated about the middle of the township on concession XI. About the shores of this lake an impure limestone is found, the attitude of which is nearly horizontal. This occupies an approximately circular area with a width of about one mile. The limestone is surrounded by a zone of a heavy, more or less distinctly foliated amphibolite, averaging about a mile in width, which forms a cliff about the lake and dips away from it on all sides. This in its turn is succeeded by a zone of limestone and 'feather' amphibolite, also presenting the same quaquaversal dips, the strike of both series circling completely around the lake.

"The southern part of Chandos and the adjacent parts of Wollaston, are largely occupied by a great mass of granite which breaks through and eats into the series above mentioned, holding inclusions of it and sending off apophyses into it in all directions. This is excellently seen along the shores of South Bay of Loon Lake in Chandos, as well as about Gilmour Bay, an extension of the same lake, and along the Wellington road in the first range of the township. It extends down into Methuen on the south.

Conclusions
formed from
season's inves-
tigations.

"The investigations of last summer bear out the conclusions of former work, in showing that the Fundamental gneiss consists of granitoid-gneissic rocks in the form of great batholithic masses, the limestones, etc., of the Grenville series sagging down between and wrapping around the batholites as great mantles. These gneissic rocks, in parts of the area, have become more completely molten and have developed into truly intrusive granites which no longer merely arch up the overlying strata but break through and cut across them.

Conglomerate
near The
Ridge post-
office.

"The relation of the limestone, classed as Grenville series, to the stratified rocks referred to the Hastings series, cannot as yet be considered definitely settled, but important evidence bearing upon the question has been obtained by the discovery in several widely separated localities in the area examined this summer, of considerable exposures of conglomerate. The first of these localities is south of Eagle Lake on the road to The Ridge post-office, on lot 12, con. III. of Wollaston. Here the conglomerate appears by the roadside, the

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matrix in some places being composed of silicified mineral but elsewhere of limestone. The pebbles are for the most part amphibolite and diorite, but many of them consist of quartz or quartzite and gneiss or granite. Where the matrix of the conglomerate is not limestone, they are often much flattened in the direction of the strike, as is usually the case in conglomerates found in districts which have been submitted to great pressure. Some of the pebbles, however, when the matrix is limestone, still preserve their original and nearly spherical form.

Ontario—
Cont.

"Another locality where conglomerate was found is on lot 18 of range I. of Cardiff. Here, in the heavily wooded country to the east of the southern extremity of Pine Lake, forming part of a highly inclined series of amphibolites with interstratified limestones and quartzites, a band of conglomerate nine feet thick is well exposed on the summit and side of a cliff. The matrix of this conglomerate is fine in grain and slightly calcareous and the pebbles, as in the case already cited, are often considerably flattened. The relative proportions of the different kinds of rocks forming the pebbles was ascertained in several places, and it was found that from 75 to 79 per cent of these consisted of a fine-grained pink granite, the remainder being chiefly composed of amphibolite and crystalline limestone. A careful study of their character will be made so soon as thin sections of them have been prepared, but judging from their macroscopic character, it seems highly probable that the granite pebbles have been derived from a mass of this rock which occurs about the southern end of Pine Lake and the other pebbles from exposures in that vicinity.

Conglomerate
in Cardiff.

"Two other exposures of conglomerate were noticed, one on the north side of the Bancroft and Bronson road a little over a mile east of Bancroft, and the other on the Carlow and Combermere road about five miles south of Combermere. The pebbles in both instances were rather similar to those described above, distinctly rounded and embedded in crystalline limestone matrix.

Conglomerate
near Carlow.

"Mr. Barlow's work was directed chiefly to surveys and geological examinations in the north-eastern part of the sheet, covering the townships of Wollaston, Faraday, Dungannon, Mayo, Raglan, Carlow, Herschell, McClure, Wicklow, Bangor, Radcliffe and parts of Ashby, Brudenell, Lyndoch, Sherwood and Hagarty. The relations of various members of the Fundamental gneiss were closely examined and the conclusion arrived at that both basic and acidic members are differentiated portions of a single magma. Abundant evidence was obtained that the nepheline-syenite which was at first thought to be a separate

Work by Mr.
Barlow.

Ontario—
Cont.

and later intrusion must really be included with the gneissic rocks classified usually as Laurentian.

“A considerable portion of the time was spent in tracing out the corundum deposits and an account of their mode of occurrence is included in the present report.

Note on the
discovery of
corundum.

“The presence of corundum in the northern part of the county of Hastings and thus within the confines of the Haliburton map-sheet (No. 118) was really made known as the result of a visit made in October, 1896, by Mr. W. F. Ferrier, of the Geological Survey of Canada. In the Summary Report for the year* Mr. Ferrier relates the history of the discovery and the circumstances which led to his trip to that region. It is now, however, stated on undoubted authority that this was not the first intimation of the occurrence of corundum in the township of Carlow. Some six years previously, or about the year 1890, Mr. Woods, now a resident of Kingston, Ontario, an amateur geologist and mineralogist, was travelling through this district and was shown crystals obtained from the Carlow locality by Mr. Armstrong of Armstrong's Mills (New Carlow, P.O.), and he, after examination, pronounced them ‘emery stone.’ The value of the find, however, does not appear to have been appreciated by the original discoverers as nothing further was heard of it until after Mr. Ferrier's return from Hastings, although one of Mr. Armstrong's sons personally conducted him to the spot where the crystals occurred. Notwithstanding it is thus evident that although the nature of the mineral was known some years before Mr. Ferrier's visit, there can be no reasonable doubt that the true value and extent of the deposit would have remained practically unknown but for his description and report of its mode of occurrence.

Corundum
mistaken for
apatite.

“On the announcement of Mr. Ferrier's observations, the attention of Messrs. Robillard and Fitzgerald was directed to certain crystals which they knew to occur in the north-eastern part of the township of Raglan about five miles to the east of the Carlow locality. These had been supposed to be apatite or ‘phosphate’ and the gentlemen named above had been on the point of applying for the mining rights of the land on which the mineral was known to occur, when the somewhat sudden depreciation in the value of phosphate happened. Mr. Ferrier's description and the knowledge that these crystals were approximately on the same range of hills, confirmed the belief that the supposed apatite was in reality corundum, especially, as it coincided with the opinion of a so-called expert expressed some years before, although at the time no great reliance was placed

*See Summary Report, Geol. Surv. Can., 1896, p. 116 *et seq.*

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on the accuracy of his determination. Immediately on Mr. Ferrier's return to Ottawa (23rd of Oct., 1896), the Director of the Survey communicated to the Ontario Bureau of Mines the results of this visit to the township of Carlow, and in consequence, the lands, which belonged to the Crown, were withdrawn from sale by the Ontario Government. Following shortly on this discovery, and doubtless as a result of it, came the news that Mr. George Bennett had found corundum at a so-called mica mine on lot 14 con. IX. of the township of Methuen in Peterborough county, about forty-five miles to the south-west of the Carlow occurrence.

"During the past summer repeated reports of alleged 'finds' of corundum were circulated from time to time and a personal examination was made of a large number of these which invariably arose from mistaking some species of grayish felspar, usually albite, for corundum. Mr. Ferrier's prediction that the Carlow locality is not an 'isolated occurrence, but that other deposits will be found in the Hastings district,' has since, however, been amply verified by the detailed examinations carried on during the past summer both by the Geological Survey of Canada and the Ontario Bureau of Mines. During last August and September, Prof. W. G. Miller, of the Kingston School of Mines, who was conducting a prospectors class in Ontario, undertook an exploration of this stretch of country at the instance of the Ontario Bureau of Mines with the object of securing as much additional information as possible in regard to the distribution and association of the corundum. In many cases the work was carried on in co-operation by Mr. Barlow and Prof. Miller, so that much more satisfactory result were achieved than could have been accomplished by a single party. Prof. Miller has already written an interim report in the Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines, which has just appeared,* and as a result 'the mineral rights in those lands over which the corundum belt has been found to extend have been withdrawn from sale pending the completion of the final report.'

Ontario—
Cont.

Mr. Ferrier's
prediction
verified.

Work by Prof.
Miller.

Nature and
character of
corundum.

Alteration of
corundum.

"The name corundum embraces those varieties of oxide of aluminum having dull colours; the colours generally being light-blue, greenish, grayish or brownish. The granular corundum of a blackish or grayish-black colour, when intimately mixed with magnetite or hematite, is usually referred to as emery. The mineral found in Hastings county is essentially pure. The susceptibility of corundum to alteration, and the difficulty of getting rid of the scaly decomposition products seem to be the chief hindrances to a more profitable,

* Sixth Report Bureau of Mines, Ontario 1896, pp. 64-66.

Ontario—
Cont.

nd therefore more general mining and use of the mineral. A variety of aluminous minerals result from its decomposition, the most abundant alteration product noticed being a pearly-white hydrous muscovite, evidently closely allied to damourite or margarite, and every gradation in alteration may be noticed at the different localities, from the incipient stages in which the comparatively unaltered crystals are coated with thin films or scales of this mineral, to that in which the whole individual has been converted into the magnesian mica. The circumstances under which such alteration takes place seem at present difficult of explanation, for often, even when embedded completely in comparatively fresh and unaltered rock, where the surrounding constituents have undergone little or no perceptible change, the corundum individuals may be seen, either wholly or in part, replaced by the objectionable mica. On the other hand, it was frequently noticed that crystals which had evidently been subjected for a considerable time to the action of the weather, show little or no sign of decomposition. Throughout the region examined, however, the corundum is, as a rule, comparatively fresh and unaltered, and it is confidently believed that the deposits will, if properly handled, furnish sufficient material of such uniform hardness and purity that it can be successfully treated for the removal of impurities by the use of machinery like that employed for this purpose in Georgia.

Comparison
with Georgia
corundum.

"In the State of Georgia, where corundum has been successfully mined since the year 1880, three varieties are commonly distinguished, and it is probable that in the Hastings area, these subdivisions will, in a rough way, hold good. 1. Sand corundum, 2. Block corundum, 3. Crystal corundum. The sand corundum is either coarsely or finely granular, usually found embedded in a gangue of decomposed felspar.

Block corundum.

The block corundum includes the massive corundum, with nearly rectangular parting or pseudo-cleavage. This type is of rather frequent occurrence, and at the Raglan locality a large irregularly oval mass was found by Mr. Henry Robillard, which measured 10 x 7 x 7 inches, and weighed 24 pounds. This large, and as yet unique specimen, was divided into two pieces by the finder, one being given to Capt. W. E. James, of Combermere, while the other went to Mr. James Best, of Bird Creek. Last summer, however, these gentlemen kindly presented the specimens to the Geological Survey, and they have now been placed

Crystal corundum.

side by side in the museum. Crystal corundum is, however, by far the most common type met with in the Hastings district, and, as might be expected, it passes into block corundum on the one hand, by an increase in size, which is almost invariably accompanied by a decrease in perfection of crystallographic outline, and, on the other

hand, to sand or granular corundum, when the individuals are so closely packed together that mutual interference prevents the assumption of regular crystalline forms. The crystals when normally developed are usually six-sided prisms which are sometimes terminated by a six-sided pyramid, and not infrequently by the basal plane.

Ontario—
Cont.

“Many of the crystals found here have a tolerably sharp and perfect outline, frequently showing a tapering to either extremity, thus producing the very characteristic barrel-shaped outline. The pyramidal and prismatic faces are very often more or less deeply striated or grooved horizontally. The basal planes or truncated ends of the crystals are frequently striated in three directions, forming equilateral triangles corresponding with the less perfect rhombohedral partings or pseudo-cleavages. When the crystals are large they are usually rough and imperfect. The corundum is in many instances somewhat brittle, breaking with an uneven or conchoidal fracture, but when in large and compact masses it is exceedingly tough. The hardness is 9 or second only to that of the diamond, but as might be expected from its liability to alteration this quality is somewhat variable and the chief purpose of all the manipulation it undergoes is to secure uniformity of hardness in the finished material. The lustre is in general vitreous, but in the translucent light-greenish variety noticed in Brudenell township the lustre is somewhat pearly. In a great many instances the surfaces revealed by the basal parting showed a distinct bronze-like metallic lustre, resembling very much in this particular that of the cleavage planes of bronzite. The colour is in general brownish or grayish. Some of the crystals noticed in Brudenell were greenish, yellowish to almost colourless, while very occasional fragments and individuals have a distinct rose-red colour. Frequently, especially in the larger individuals, the colour is not uniform, but patches of gray, brown and green blend into each other.

Crystalliza-
tion of corun-
dum.

“Although a certain tract or area was mapped out in which it was definitely ascertained that corundum was present, while the rocks in the district on either side seemed altogether barren of the mineral, and although the trend of this belt agrees in a rude way with the general strike of the containing gneissic rocks, still it was found that the mineral occupied no very definite position in any particular zone or band, but that it occurred somewhat sporadically developed in the various plutonic rocks of the region, whose chief point of resemblance consisted in their community of origin. The occurrence of the mineral in this connection affords additional evidence, if such were needed, of the identity of the magma from which the larger proportion of these granitic or gneissic rocks have crystallized. At many of the rock-ex-

Occurrence of
corundum.

Ontario—
Cont.

posures visited in the township of Brudenell, the corundum was frequently noticed completely embedded in and surrounded by the iron ore; in fact this association was the most common and noteworthy one. It is therefore apparent that the corundum was one of the first constituents to crystallize out from the molten magma, while at the same time sufficient material remained in the more acid residual portions to form the large and important occurrences seen in the pegmatite dykes which marked the final stage in the process of solidification. The foliated texture of many of the rocks with which the corundum is associated, show the same irregularity in their minor structural details so usual in other areas where similar rocks are exposed, while maintaining approximately the same general strike and inclination, or dip, over the whole extent of territory examined.

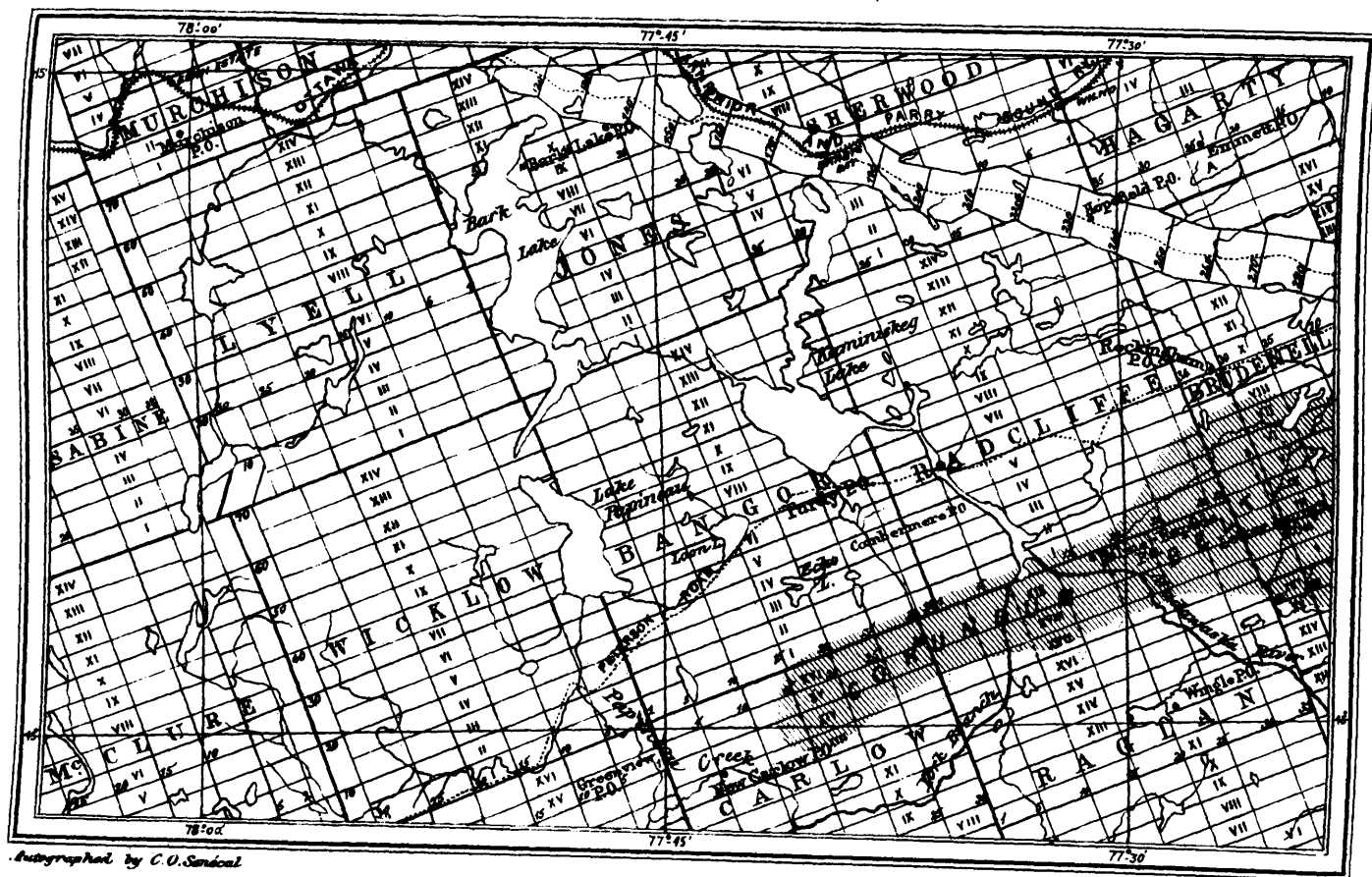
Limits of
corundum
belt.

"The limit of what may for convenience be called the 'corundum-bearing belt' extends on the west from lot 14, in the XIVth concession of the township of Carlow, where it was originally found, north-eastward as far as lot 25, in the VIth concession of the township of Brudenell. Mr. Barlow did not explore the territory further to the east, as the last-named locality corresponded very closely with the eastern limit of the map-sheet on which he is at present working in conjunction with Dr. Adams. The assumption at present seems very reasonable that corundum will be found, if careful and systematic prospecting is undertaken, in the northern portion of Lyndoch, the southern part of Brudenell and the middle concessions of Sebastopol. To the west of the Carlow occurrence, no corundum has been found on the hills forming the north-western part of the township of Carlow and the north-eastern portion of Monteaale township. The deep valley of Papineau Creek intervenes and seems to limit the occurrence in this direction, although very similar rocks prevail in this area.

Width of the
belt.

"In width, the corundum belt is rather variable. In the township of Carlow corundum has been found in a large number of places over the hill which forms the north-eastern part of the township east of lot 14. It occurs at intervals at places from the XIIIth concession to the XVIth concession, thus showing a breadth of over two miles. In the township of Raglan, the mineral has been found in a large number of places on the high ridge which runs across the XVIIIth and XIXth concessions as far as the York River, a branch of the Madawaska. Prof. Miller and his assistants proved the existence of the mineral on many of the lots in the XVIIth, XVIIIth and XIXth concessions of Raglan, between the York River and the Madawaska, and likewise on a number of lots in the XVIIIth and XIXth concessions to the east of the Madawaska. In Raglan, therefore, the belt is very nearly two-

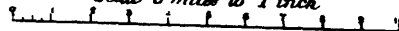
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, 1898



Autographed by C.O. Sandak

PLAN SHEWING CORUNDUM BELT IN HASTINGS AND RENFREW COUNTIES ONT.

Scale 5 miles to 1 inch



Geologically surveyed by A.E. Barlow

Geological Survey Department.

miles wide, but further east corundum has been found on lot 32, con-
cession II. of Radcliffe; lot 34, concession V.; lot 25, concession VI.;
and lot 32, concession VII., of Brudenell township. Much of the
country is either drift-covered or densely overgrown with a hardwood
bush, so that prospecting is exceedingly tedious and difficult, but
here and there small exposures of rock occur and these were
carefully examined for the mineral. Boulders containing the mineral
in the drift material, often formed excellent guides in prospect-
ing, as in most cases it was ascertained that they had travelled no great
distance from their original source. Mr. Joseph Keele, assistant to
Mr. Barlow, was handed specimens of corundum said to come from the
township of Lyndoch, on the road to Letter Kenny P.O., about a mile
north of Quadville. Near the boundaries between the townships of
Raglan, Radcliffe and Brudenell, therefore, the band of rocks in which
corundum has been proved to occur is over three miles in width; and,
if the Lyndoch occurrence mentioned above is authentic, the whole belt
will be fully five miles wide at this place.

"On lot 14, con. XIV. of the township of Carlow, a range of very
high prominent hills ends somewhat abruptly in a steep cliff or precipice
composed chiefly of coarse flesh-red pegmatite, cutting a dark
reddish or brownish gneissic rock, which on examination under the
microscope proves to be a hornblende-granite-gneiss. To the north-
east this hill rises gradually for a considerable distance. At first it
trends to the north-east but then bends around more to the east, follow-
ing very closely the direction of the concession lines through the north-
eastern part of Carlow and the township of Raglan, terminating rather
steeply at the large marsh (Campbell's marsh) through which the lower
portion of the York River meanders before its junction with the Mada-
waska. To the east, although maintaining approximately the same
elevation, this range of hills does not appear in such marked contrast to
the topography immediately surrounding, as the whole country is rougher
and more mountainous.

"In Carlow township, the older plutonic rock cut by the pegmatites
carrying the corundum, is composed of orthoclase, plagioclase, biotite
and hornblende. Quartz is present, but by no means an abundant
constituent. Sphene is very abundant, of a dark-brownish colour and
marked pleochroism. Apatite is also present and zircon in occasional
small crystals. The felspar is much stained with red and brown iron
oxide, and shows the undulous extinction due to squeezing. This gneiss
has a strike of north-east with a dip to the south-east at an angle
varying from 15° to 30°. The foliation is very distinct, and further to

Ontario—
Cont.

Associate
rocks.

Ontario—
Cont.

the east shows a bending around in strike corresponding to the change in direction of the hill.

“The corundum is, as has been said, by no means uniformly distributed through the mass, and large portions of the rock are completely barren of this mineral, while certain portions on the other hand contain a very high percentage, constituting as much as a quarter to a third, or even more in some cases of the whole rock.

Raglan.

“In the township of Raglan, on concessions XVIII. and XIX., granite and granite-gneisses prevail, with which is associated a small quantity of nepheline-syenite and nepheline-syenite-gneiss. This peculiar and somewhat uncommon rock occurs in several small patches and areas on lot 2, concession XVIII. of Raglan, but was not noticed elsewhere on the hill. This nepheline-syenite is composed chiefly of a flesh-red or salmon-pink elæotite or nepheline, which is generally the most abundant constituent; a light-gray, almost white, albite and a small quantity of dark-coloured biotite. The nepheline, where exposed to the action of the atmosphere, shows the characteristic weathering, occurring in irregular sunken areas with all the inequalities rounded off and leaving the white plagioclase in marked relief. The strike of the foliation is about N. 80° E., with a dip at a small angle to the south, and is somewhat uniform over the whole of the hill. The corundum was noticed in a large number of places, often in sharp well-defined crystals, but usually in large irregular individuals or masses and aggregates. All the exposures visited were on the southern slope of the hill, chiefly on lots 2, 3 and 4. On lot 2 the corundum was noticed in the ordinary red felspathic gneiss as well as in the nepheline-syenite. A small cliff was seen composed of the latter species of rock, containing embedded crystals, whose major axes were lying at right angles to the foliation. On lots 3 and 4 the rock is the ordinary red felspathic gneiss closely allied in character to syenite, being poor in quartz, cut by pegmatite, which is likewise comparatively poor in silica. The coarser crystals and fragments are present as usual in the pegmatite phases of the rock, and one case was noticed where a promising exposure really formed a mere shell or covering, which was removed by the first blast, revealing the comparatively barren gneiss beneath. The whole of this hill had, previously to our visit, been rather carefully prospected by Mr. Henry Robillard, the original discoverer of this locality, but if it should be decided to work the place a careful and systematic examination would have to be made of the whole ridge.

Brudenell.

“On lot 33, concession VII., of the township of Brudenell, corundum crystals may be noticed thickly disseminated through a well foliated

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nepheline-syenite-gneiss which as well as the ordinary red felspathic gneiss crosses the road running southward from the village of Rockingham to the German settlement towards the Madawaska. The two varieties of rocks are interfoliated and have a north-west and south-east strike. The corundum was noticed at intervals in rather small crystals but more thickly and evenly distributed than usual, for a distance of about an eighth of a mile across the strike of the foliation, although they are not so abundant in the ordinary felspathic gneiss and are altogether absent from many of the interfoliated bands. On lot 34, concession V. of Brudenell, the corundum occurs in large irregular crystals and masses embedded chiefly in the nepheline-syenite, and these are present in considerable quantities in the ordinary red syenite rock. At one place, a rather sharp contact was seen between these two rocks, the larger crystals being developed in the nepheline-syenite close to the line of junction. The rocks occur on a lot belonging to Mr. Frederick Black. The strike is here about north-west and south-east. The corundum is generally of a brownish colour, but some of the small crystals in a light-gray albite-gneiss are light-greenish, yellowish and grayish to almost white or colourless. The fields to the south-west of the exposures are covered with a great many boulders most of which are seen to contain corundum. The nepheline-syenite is composed of a very beautiful salmon-pink nepheline, gray albite and small spots or areas of deep-blue sodalite. The crystals of corundum are sometimes decomposed to the pearly magnesian mica already mentioned, the combination of all these constituents making a very striking and beautiful rock.

Ontario—
Cont.

“At present the chief obstacles presenting themselves to the successful and profitable mining of this mineral, is the exceeding irregularity of the deposits and their wide separation from one another. Careful search may get rid of much of the latter objection, as the prospecting so far undertaken, though done very carefully, has been by no means exhaustive and the richness of some of the masses already encountered seems to show that the average yield of considerable bodies of rock will be satisfactory.

Obstacles to
successful
mining.

“In the event of treating the mineral on the spot, there are several good water-powers in close proximity to the various localities where corundum is now known to exist. In Carlow the water power now operating Armstrong's saw-mill on Papineau Creek is only about three miles from the corundum cliff. In Raglan a good water-power is already utilized by a small roofless saw-mill on a stream which flows through the valley immediately south of the hill on which the mineral occurs. Palmer's Rapids on the Madawaska would furnish good and

Water powers.

Ontario—
Cont.

sufficient power for the treatment of corundum found in the surrounding country. All of these water-powers have already been considerably improved and would probably only need some minor alterations to make them immediately available.

Accessibility
of deposits.

"The corundum deposits are rather readily accessible, the chief means of communication being by means of the York and Madawaska rivers and Kaministiquia Lake as far as Barry's Bay, an important station on the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway, about 108 miles west of Ottawa. A small steamer with scow attached now runs from Havergal (Campbell's Farm) on the York River to Combermere and Barry's Bay, passing the foot of the hill on which the Raglan deposits occur. Wagon roads approach the other deposits very closely and although most of them are exceedingly rough they could be considerably improved at a comparatively small outlay. Labour and supplies are cheap and abundant.

"The following notes may be of assistance to prospectors working in the district :—

Hints to
prospectors.

"The great hardness of the unaltered corundum, the sharp edges of which will readily scratch the hardest steel, is perhaps its most valuable distinguishing characteristic. Its greater weight in contrast to any of the associated materials is also of value in recognizing this material, and the barrel-shaped outlines of many of the crystals is likewise very characteristic.

"The presence at the surface of a relatively greater abundance of the pearly or light-coloured mica, which so frequently results from the alteration of corundum, is in many cases a valuable indication of the probable proximity of the unaltered material. The rocks in which corundum has been found are relatively much poorer in quartz than the prevailing gneissic rocks of Laurentian areas. The presence of nepheline-syenite may also be considered as a promising indication locally, and a quartzless pegmatite, or one nearly so, seems to be especially favourable to the development of corundum.

"Frequently, especially on those glaciated rock-surfaces from which the covering of soil has been but lately removed, the corundum crystals and fragments stand out in bold relief and form very conspicuous objects. Many of the deposits were also found by following up boulders containing the mineral to the places of their origin, in a N.N.E. direction, as indicated by the glacial striation, which runs about S. 25° W."

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The winter of 1896-97 was devoted by Dr. R. W. Ells to the plotting and compilation of the surveys pertaining to map-sheet No. 119, and to the arrangement of the notes of the late Mr Giroux, in connection with the mapping of the adjacent sheet, No. 120. Ontario—
Cont.

The month of June was spent by Dr. Ells with Mr. Fletcher and Dr. Ami in Nova Scotia, in the examination of some points connected with the conglomerates and associated Carboniferous rocks which flank the Cobequid Mountains, the relations of which are somewhat obscure. Some time was also devoted to the investigation of the rocks between Truro and Pictou, as well as to the examination of the Horton and Wolfville section. It was thought desirable that Dr. Ells should be associated with the above-mentioned gentlemen in this work because of his previous experience in the same field. Work by Dr.
Ells, Nova
Scotia.

The greater part of the season was, however, employed by Dr. Ells in the continuation of the work upon sheets 119 and 120 of the Ontario series, known respectively as the Perth and Ottawa City sheets. The results are outlined by Dr. Ells as follows :—

“ Upon my return to Ottawa on July 1st, I proceeded almost directly to Barry’s Bay, on the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway, in order to make an examination of the upper portion of the Madawaska River. This stream was examined from Bark Lake east to the High Falls, at which point our surveys of the river ended in 1896. Thence the river was ascended to Mackey’s Creek, by which a portage-route for canoes extends across to the Mississippi River near the village of Ardoch. This route crosses the Snow road by a portage between Brulé and Buckshot lakes, the latter of which discharges into the Mississippi. An examination was also made of a number of lakes in this vicinity in order to fix the limit between the Hastings limestones and the granite-gneiss of the Upper Madawaska district. Upper Mada-
wasca River.

“ The months of August and September were devoted to the completion of the surveys necessary for the compilation of map-sheet No. 119. In this work the wheel odometer was employed to a large extent, though details were filled in frequently by pacing. The surveys of the area embraced in this sheet have now been nearly completed and the map is ready for compilation, except for the survey of certain base-lines required for the purposes of ensuring geographical accuracy. In the surveys of the eastern portion of this sheet Mr. Wilson, of this office, did a large amount of excellent work, principally in connection with the tracing out of the Potsdam and Calciferous formations. Work by Mr.
Wilson.

“ In connection with Mr. James White, surveys were also made in the district south of the Ottawa River, in the southern portion of map-sheet South of the
lower Ottawa.

Ontario—
Cont.

121, and along the line between this sheet and the one to the south, 120, which had been partially surveyed by the late Mr. N. J. Giroux. The latter part of the season was devoted to the survey of the district more immediately adjacent to the city of Ottawa, where a somewhat complicated piece of structure is presented, owing to the presence of numerous faults which traverse this district.

Calciferous
and Potsdam
of Lanark and
Carleton
counties.

“The rock-formations in the area examined include crystalline schists and limestones of the Hastings series as well as the granites and gneisses connected with these. In the eastern areas the Palæozoic formations are well developed, the principal being the Potsdam sandstone and the calciferous limestone which are particularly well exposed in the south-eastern part of Lanark county and the southern portion of the county of Carleton. The beds of these formations are in a nearly horizontal position, though in places they are inclined at angles of ten to fifteen degrees. They constitute the lowest members of the Ottawa Palæozoic basin and rest directly upon the gneiss and limestone of the Archæan. In the townships of Huntley and Nepean, as also in Ramsay, the Calciferous passes regularly up into the Chazy and on into the Black River and Trenton. There is usually a gradual passage upward from the Potsdam sandstone into the Calciferous limestone, and in places these transition beds are from thirty to fifty feet thick. This portion frequently contains an abundance of fossils, as in the township of Goulburn, though they are not often easily obtained in a good state of preservation.

Transition

Fault near
Fallowfield.

“In Carleton county, on the road from Bell’s Corners to Richmond, a sharp line of fault is seen about a mile to the north of Fallowfield on lot 28, range V., township of Nepean, by which the Trenton is brought in contact with the Potsdam sandstone. The Trenton beds are here highly fossiliferous and to the east of Fallowfield they pass down into the Chazy.

Faults in
Gloucester.

“In the township of Gloucester, a well-defined break is also seen on the Russell road, about lot 17, ranges IV. and V., Gloucester. Here the Utica shales are in contact with the Calciferous limestones. This fault extends a considerable distance to the east, and also appears near the Rideau River about one mile above the Hog’s Back. It is seen near the road up the east side of the Rideau on lots 2 and 3, range II., Gloucester township, where the contact is between the Chazy and Calciferous. The location of these faults is rendered uncertain at many points by the great covering of clay and sand which is widely spread over much of this area. The Utica basin does not reach the Rideau, but apparently is terminated by a fault which divides it

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from the Trenton and Black River about the road leading south near Ontario—the line between ranges II. and III., Gloucester. Ontario—
Cont.

“The recent examination of certain areas south of the Ottawa River has fixed several of the boundaries of the Palaeozoic formations more accurately. The Trenton and Black River have a considerable development south of the river, resting upon the Chazy. The Trenton extends south of the village of Cumberland from lot 1, almost to the village of Navan, which is a short distance east of the boundary of Carleton county. Here the formation passes up into the Utica about half a mile north of the latter village. Westward the line between the Utica and Trenton continues to Robillard P.O., on the Montreal road, the contact with the Trenton being about two miles and a half south of the Rideau River. This contact can also be seen along the road to the south of the Roman Catholic cemetery, about 250 yards east of the Montreal road, and the eastern limit of the Utica is seen in New Edinburgh, near Charles street, about 100 yards from the road to Rockliffe. The Utica occupies the flat country to the south of the Ottawa and east of Billings bridge, and the area along the road south of the latter place, extending to Hawthorn Corner, where the black shales are overlain by, or pass upward into, the gray sandy shales of the Lorraine (Hudson River) formation. Delimitation
of the Utica
near Ottawa.

“To the east of Carleton county, the Utica has been traced for a long distance. It has been conclusively shown that the formation extends in an unbroken area from the vicinity of Ottawa city for more than fifty miles east, or nearly to Vankleek Hill, with a breadth in places of nearly twelve miles. To the south-east of Ottawa, the Lorraine shales come in and extend in the direction of the Mer Bleu or great peat bog, which they apparently underlie, as the Utica shales again appear along the road which crosses southerly not far beyond the eastern limit of the bog. In the extreme south-west portion of Cumberland and the corner of Russell adjacent, a considerable area of reddish shales occurs, the location of which is easily recognized by the presence of bright red soil. The red shales are rarely seen at the surface, as they decompose readily, but the ledges were noted in several excavations, while the debris from wells also showed the presence of these rocks. They appear to have a thickness of at least fifty feet, though in the wells the bottom of the formation was not apparently reached. These are supposed to represent the Medina formation, and they are apparently newer than the Lorraine shales which appear both to the north-west and to the south. Medina and
shales of
Russell.

“In the crystalline rocks, the relations of the diorites and granites to the crystalline limestones and associated gneiss have been worked

Ontario—
Cont.

Relations of
Hastings lime-
stone to those
of Grenville.

out as carefully as the broken nature of much of the district would permit. The peculiar striped limestone or marble so characteristic of the Hastings series has been traced south-eastward beyond the Rideau Lakes into the township of South Elmsley. The strike of these rocks varies from N. 50° E. to N. 10° E.; and this course would carry the rocks of the series directly across the Ottawa River into the area occupied by the Grenville series. The passage of the striped limestones into the white marbles of the Grenville area is frequently noticed and the trend of the strike of the rocks to the south of the Ottawa, where they are overlain by the Palæozoic formations of the Ottawa basin, appears to follow the same courses as seen in the several members exposed along the upper Ottawa, in that the course gradually changes from an easterly direction to a northerly one. In this respect the conclusions already stated as to the apparent relations and equivalency of the Grenville and Hastings series have been maintained by the most recent observations.

Corundum
deposits.

“One of the most important facts arrived at in the work of the past season, is the extension of the corundum-bearing rocks eastward from the county of Hastings, where they were first discovered, into the county of Renfrew. The characters of the rocks comprising the belt were recognized as similar in both areas several years ago; and during the present season the extension of the mineral-bearing portion was traced from the original location in Hastings county eastward across the Madawaska, by Mr. Barlow and his assistant. The mineral has now been found as far east as the western portion of Lynndoch and Brudenell townships. Drift blocks of the nepheline were also found along the south side of Clear Lake in the township of Sebastopol, as also along the Opeongo road in that township, so that the mineral may now be looked for in the country to the north of, or in the vicinity of Clear Lake in the direction of Eganville. The nepheline-syenite was observed along the road which passes from the Opeongo road, east of this lake, to Eganville.

Nepheline-
syenite.

Pyrrhotite of
Dalhousie.

“Nothing further has yet been done in the utilization of the iron deposits of the district along the Kingston and Pembroke Railway. A deposit of pyrrhotite was examined in the township of Dalhousie near the road leading north from Watson's Corners towards Poland, on the east half of lot 18, range III., Dalhousie. The deposit appears to be extensive, occurring with a dark-gray fine-grained diorite which cuts a rusty gray gneiss. An assay of this ore made in the laboratory of the survey showed it to contain neither gold nor silver, but 0.165 per cent of nickel. In the vicinity, quartz veins also occur cutting the diorite, and these are reported to be gold-bearing.

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"Prospecting work for gold has been prosecuted on the area to the south of Joe's Lake, noted in the Summary Report of last year. The shaft has since then been sunk to a reported depth of about seventy feet, and the ore contains mispickel, copper and some gold. No direct returns have yet been made to this office from this area, and the work so far done has apparently been development only.

Ontario—
Cont.
Gold mine
near Joe's
Lake

"In the Calciferous and Black River formations many quarries of excellent building stone have been opened and are in places somewhat extensively worked for local use. A new outlier of the Black River was discovered in the low tract to the west of Clear Lake, in the township of Sebastopol, and the Palaeozoic formations seen around the south-west corner of the lake, comprising the Trenton and Utica, appear to extend westward and to underlie a depression which continues as far as the road from Brudenell Corners to Killaloe. From the character of the drift and soil on the road leading up the mountain from Castile post-office, it is very probable that the Utica outlier of the south side of Clear Lake also extends in this direction for several miles, overlying the Trenton and Black River formations. It is probably from this Black River outlier, west of Clear Lake, that the large masses observed along the north slope, as well as along the top of the mountain, on the Opeongo road, have been derived. The direction of the ice movement in this district was a few degrees west of south.

Black River
and Utica
outliers of
Sebastopol.

"It is still quite possible that gas or oil may be found in commercially important quantities in the Trenton rocks in this part of Canada, and in this connection it is worth noting, as already explained, that these rocks are well developed in the vicinity of Ottawa city and along the south side of the Ottawa River, over a very extensive area. In that part of this area where the Trenton is overlain by Utica and Lorraine shales, constituting an impermeable capping, the conditions would of course, be more favourable than elsewhere. Several trial borings in the area to the north of the Canada Atlantic Railway, have shown that gas can be found, although the quantity so far met with has been inconsiderable. The conditions and formations here observed are very similar to those which occur along the eastern side of the St. Lawrence below Montreal, where boring operations for gas have been carried on in a desolatory manner for some years, with fair indications of ultimate success.* The covering of the red Medina shales in the eastern St. Lawrence basin appears, however, to be much heavier than in the Ottawa basin. No results of value were obtained in an attempt

Conditions
for gas and
oil near
Ottawa.

Bore hole at
Ottawa

*See Summary Report, Geol. Surv. Can., 1887, p. 33 A.

Ontario—
Concluded. made some years ago in the vicinity of Ottawa, when a depth of 1005 feet was attained, but the faulted character of the rocks at the place chosen rendered it a particularly unsatisfactory one for the purpose.*

Peat bogs. “The extent and importance of the deposits of peat in the vicinity of Ottawa have been pointed out in former reports, and in view of the new applications of this material, not only for moss litter but as a disinfecting agent, its value will doubtless soon be recognized. The facilities for the production of prepared peat in the vicinity of this city are very great, and the proximity of the peat deposits to the two principal lines of railway, which skirt the principal area on either side, would greatly facilitate its being placed on the market.

“The season’s work extended from June 1st to October 7th.”

QUEBEC.

(With adjacent parts of Ontario.)

Work by Mr.
R. Chalmers. Subsequent to the date of the last Summary Report, Mr. R. Chalmers was engaged for some time in writing a report on the surface geology of south-eastern Quebec, including the gold-bearing deposits of the ‘Eastern Townships,’ and in laying down the work on a map to accompany it. A paper on the gold-bearing rocks was also prepared by Mr. Chalmers, and read at the meeting of the Federated Canadian Mining Institute, held in Montreal in February, 1897, and another paper on The Pre-glacial Decay of Rocks in Eastern Canada, was completed, and presented at the Toronto meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in August. Both the above communications were based largely upon the observations made by Mr. Chalmers in the course of his field-work.

On the 31st of May, Mr. Chalmers left Ottawa to resume his work in the field, returning on the 6th of November. It will probably be possible during the present winter to complete a general report for publication, including the work of two seasons, giving a connected account of the gold-bearing deposits and their associated facts.

The following is a preliminary report by Mr. Chalmers on the work accomplished during the past summer :—

Field-work
during the
season of 1897.

“The field-work assigned me during the season just closed was, briefly, the further investigation of some points in connection with the gold-bearing alluviums of south-eastern Quebec, with observations on

*See Annual Report, Geol. Surv. Can., vol. V. (N.S.) p. 22 q.

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the surface geology of the St. Lawrence Valley generally, including the glaciation, the Pleistocene changes of level, etc., the two last being regarded as of sufficient importance to warrant more systematic and detailed exploration and study than have hitherto been accorded them. To carry out this investigation properly it seemed necessary to make an examination of the whole St. Lawrence Valley from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. A portion of this work has been accomplished, although, owing to the extent and varied character of the region, not in as great detail as seems desirable. Sufficient has been done, however, to show in a general way at least, the character of the superficial deposits, and throw some light on a number of the problems pertaining to their origin. The great Pleistocene marine plain of the St. Lawrence—unequalled in North America as a field for the study of the deposits of this age and their fossil contents—was explored and traced out to its furthest limits in as many localities as time and circumstances would permit. The Pleistocene shore-lines which border it and rise in terraces, three or more in number, were levelled by aneroid from the seaboard as far west as Lake Ontario, and also, with some interruptions, along the Ottawa and Mattawa valleys to Lake Nipissing. In addition to these investigations some time was spent in endeavouring to work out the relations of the marine and lacustrine deposits, although with indifferent success. Discussion regarding these and other matters will have to be reserved for a detailed report.

“The information obtained respecting gold mining and development work connected therewith in the ‘Eastern Townships,’ during the past season will first receive attention.

“*Gold Mining.*—Gold mining operations in the Chaudière Valley, and in the ‘Eastern Townships’ generally, have been somewhat restricted during the past season, owing to causes unnecessary to relate. In the first-mentioned district an advance has, however, been made and new methods of operating the alluvial mines there have been inaugurated. Two new companies have been formed—one called the Gilbert-Beauce Mining Company, whose object is to re-open and work the gold mines of the Gilbert River Valley; another, known as the Central Quebec Gold Fields Company, to explore the gravels of Rivière du Loup Valley. To carry on the work more advantageously in the Gilbert Valley, a scheme of draining the mines by an open-cut or trench has been adopted, the slope of the valley being sufficient to allow this to be done, an opening of twenty or thirty feet in depth affording an outlet to the drainage of that portion of the old pre-glacial channel above lot 15, DeLery. At the time of my last visit (November 4) this open cut or trench had been carried up stream to a point where it was from sixteen

Quebec—
Cont.

Gold mining
in the Chau-
dière Valley.

Quebec—
Cont.

to eighteen feet below the surface and tunnelling was in progress. The bottom of the pre-glacial river-channel, it was expected, would be reached at a depth of twenty feet, when sluicing for gold would commence. If this scheme is successful, the whole of the Gilbert River Valley above the point mentioned can be drained into this trench by gravitation.

Meule Creek.

"On Meule Creek, a branch of Mill River, Mr. Coupal has been washing for gold during the whole season, and is reported to be meeting with fair success.

Rivière du
Loup.

"The Central Quebec Gold Fields Company, organized to work the auriferous gravels of Rivière du Loup, with Mr. Louis Gendreau, of Jersey Mills as manager, has sunk several shafts some two or three miles above the mouth of the river to a depth of sixty feet, reaching the pre-glacial gravels. Water came in so rapidly, however, that work had to be suspended until pumps were put down. Mr. Gendreau informs me that he found gold in the gravels near these shafts and nuggets of an ounce weight or more.

Dudswell.

"At Dudswell work has been in progress under the Rodrigue Mining Company during the whole season. In order to obtain a greater supply of water for sluicing it was found necessary to raise the dam formerly constructed near the source of Kingsley Brook. Further prospecting along this stream revealed the fact that gold exists in the gravels all along its channel nearly to the source. Gold has also been found in the bed of a small stream to the west of Willard's or Maynard's Brook. The facts at hand render it evident now that all the streams which flow off Dudswell Mountain contain gold in small quantities, and that the source of the precious metal is probably at or near the summit.

Sherbrooke.

"Reports having reached the office of the Geological Survey that gold was found in the rocks (Pre-Cambrian) of the Stoke Mountain range at Sherbrooke, an examination of the locality was made. Pits had been opened by blasting along the summit of a low ridge, and a number of the specimens obtained therefrom had been forwarded for assay to this office. In the autumn these were assayed for gold in the laboratory of the survey; but the results were negative.

"No further information is available respecting the Ditton gold mines. At Massawippi Lake nothing has been done during the past season.

Shore-lines of
the St. Law-
rence Valley.

"*Pleistocene Shore-lines of the St. Lawrence Valley.*—In the investigations regarding the height of the shore-lines, the St. Lawrence Valley was traversed from Orleans Island westward to Lake Ontario and to Lake Nipissing. Longitudinally, the valley may be said to rise from the estuary and gulf westward, its bottom preserving nearly

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the same gradient throughout till it enters the Lake Ontario basin. Quebec—
Cont.
The lateral valley of the Ottawa also exhibits the same contours from its confluence with the St. Lawrence to Chalk River, west of Pembroke. From this point upwards the latter ascends more rapidly; but the river itself flows in a comparatively deep and narrow valley on the north side to Mattawa and beyond. This higher, broken, or undulating and wider valley of the Ottawa continues along the Mattawa River also till it joins the Nipissing Lake basin.

“Transversely, the St. Lawrence Valley also ascends from the river Contours of
the valley. northward and southward to well-defined limits, though apparently forming a level plain. Along its margins the shore-lines or terraces extend, abutting against higher slopes, usually in a series of three or more, the lower distinct, the higher often interrupted. These, like the bottom of the St. Lawrence Valley itself, have an ascending gradient westward, i.e., up the valley. The gradient of the shore-lines rises more rapidly than that of the bottom of the plain, however; but neither is exactly uniform, as local uplifts or deformations occur here and there, or what may be termed a ‘bulging up’ of the surface. These when near the border of the marine plain seem to have affected the shore-lines, some of the local deformations apparently extending beyond the limits of the valley and its marginal terraces. The upward grade of the shore-lines westward is greatest on the north side of the Ottawa, increasing towards the region immediately north of the Great Lakes, although, from the lower end of Orleans Island, or rather from Cap Tourmente on the north, and St. Thomas on the south, westward to Montreal Island, they are of nearly equal height on both sides of the valley. The general or regional upheaval, however, has been on the whole tolerably uniform.

“The method pursued in tracing out the Pleistocene shore-lines was Method of
work. to proceed from the known marine fossiliferous beds outwards, towards the margin of the plain, and to follow those which extend along the slopes and face the open valley. This work had been in progress during 1895 and 1896* on the south side of the St. Lawrence from Métis as far west as Richmond or Shefford, in Quebec, the elevation of the highest being about as follows:—At Gaspé, 230 feet, at Ste. Flavie, 345 feet, at Trois Pistoles, 375 feet, at St. Anselme, 555 feet, at Ste. Henedine, 750 feet, and in the vicinity of Danville and Richmond, 895 feet. To the west of this, the shore-lines seemed on first Heights of
shore-lines on
south side of
St. Lawrence. examination to decrease in height, but a more careful exploration during the past season showed that this supposed descent towards Lake

* Summary Report 1895, p. 96 A.; Summary Report 1896, pp. 81-82 A.

Quebec—
Cont.

Champlain, if any, is but slight. North-west of the Pinnacle in Sutton Mountain, and within a mile or two of the International boundary, the elevation of the highest shore-line was found to be about 885 feet.

Beaches in
northern New
York.

" In the autumn a cursory examination of the evidences of the post-glacial uplift was made along the northern slope of the Adirondacks as far west as the Iroquois beach. This is a beach which has been traced along the south side of Lake Ontario by Mr. G. K. Gilbert, and found to ascend from a height of 385 feet at Lewiston, N.Y., to 730 feet near Watertown. Thence it was taken up by Dr. J. W. Spencer and followed eastward to Fine and beyond, at the latter place reaching a height of 972 feet.*

" Ascending from the marine plain at Valleyfield, in Quebec, to Malone, N.Y., the slope was found to rise with a comparatively even surface to an elevation of 1100 or 1200 feet, and the superficial materials occupying it to be fine, stratified sand with gravel in places, forming ancient deltas and spits, and stratified clay beneath, resting on boulder-clay, the whole apparently identical in character and composition with the deposits upon the low-lying tracts. The slope faces the great St. Lawrence valley, and the streams have cut narrow, steep-sided, trench-like water-ways into the deposits, showing that they have been eroded recently, that is since the uplift took place. Westward from Cherubusco and Chateauguay stations (Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg Railway), as far as Lake Ontario and Watertown, N.Y., similar deposits were seen to occupy the district, evidencing submergence and deposition of sediments under water with subsequent uplift.

Differential
uplifts.

" The inference deducible from the observed facts along the northern base of the Adirondack Mountains, is that a greater uplift may have taken place there than to the north-east of the International boundary, and perhaps even greater than to the west. A similar local uplift above the normal gradient, though much less in range, occurs in the height of the shore-lines between Ste. Julie and Richmond in Quebec. But that the north-eastern part of the Iroquois beach, at least, as levelled by Gilbert and Spencer, belongs to the same system of shore-lines as that which occurs east of Lake Champlain valley there seems now little reason to doubt.

Relation to
Warren
beach.

" To the west of the Adirondack Mountains, however, the shore-line or beach which seems to approach nearest to the height of the uppermost marine shore-line of south-eastern Quebec, is that named the Warren

* Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., vol. III., pp. 488-495.

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beach. It has been traced from Skaneateles Lake, west of Syracuse, Quebec--
along the southern side of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, its elevation *Cont.*
being from 860 to 890 feet.*

"On the north side of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, the shore-
lines were traced from Cap Tourmente or Ste. Anne de Beaupré, where *Shore-lines on*
the height is 540 feet, along the ascending grade westward to Lake *the north side*
Nipissing. The upper border of the marine sediments can, in many *of the St.*
places, be followed more closely and to better advantage on this side *Lawrence and*
of the St. Lawrence; but it often runs in among the hills, forming *Ottawa rivers.*
a very irregular line. Generally, however, the border of the Pleistocene
marine region is coterminous with that of the lake area of the Lauren-
tides, the marine sediments having filled up all the smaller lake basins
to the limit of submergence. North of Quebec city the highest shore-
line is 560 feet; at the St. Maurice River, 670 feet; at Lake Maski-
nongé, 865 feet; at St. Jérôme, about 900 feet; at Lachute, 975
feet, and at Kingsmere Mountain, north of the city of Ottawa, about
965 feet. Between these two last points, there seems to be a part of
the country which has not been raised to the same extent as that to
the east and to the west of it, as no shore-lines have been observed
at a greater height than about 825 feet. Lower shore-lines well pre-
served, occur, however, at two or three levels, and it may be that the
higher exists there also, but owing to the fact that the slopes are
usually covered by forest detailed examination was impracticable.

"On the north side of the Ottawa River, just above Allumette Island,
sand and gravel terraces and benches were found at different levels up
to a height of about 800 feet. The Ottawa for forty-five or fifty
miles here, viz., from Allumette Rapids to Joachim Rapids is
lake-like, and in places is said to be 200 feet deep or more. If the
depth stated is correct then the bottom of the river in this part of its
course lies as low as it does above the Chaudière Falls at the city of
Ottawa, or lower. This fact, together with the general appearance of
the valley at Calumet and Allumette islands, and from there to Joac-
him Rapids, would indicate that there may have been a sag or reduced
uplift along this part of the river valley at least. Beyond Joachim
Rapids the uplift seems to have been much greater as far as the divide
north of Lake Nipissing. The Ottawa above Fort William, and the
Mattawa also, run along the north side of the valley and have trenched
their courses considerably below its level. Terraces and benches are
therefore, rare on the north bank. On the south side, however, we find *Sand deposits.*
heavy beds of fine stratified sand underlain by stratified clay, the

* Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., vol. VIII, pp. 269-286. Geol. Magazine, December,
1897. Science, vol. XI, 1888.

Quebec—
Cont.

whole resting on boulder-clay, which, in places, protrudes in hummocks through the overlying series. Deposits of this kind are abundant from Madawaska River westward, and on the lower grounds contain Pleistocene marine fossils. They are especially noticeable along the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway, between Killaloe and Barry's Bay, constituting sand-hills rising from 1000 to 1100 feet or more above sea-level. Denuded sand beds of the same series occur to the south of Deux Rivières, Canadian Pacific Railway, where they reach about the same elevation. The latter have been described by Mr. F. B. Taylor* but appear to be Saxicava sand beds, probably marking the upper limit of the Pleistocene submergence in this part of the Ottawa Valley.

Stratified de-
posits at
Mattawa.

"At Mattawa, a fine, blue, stratified clay or silty clay, slightly calcareous, was found in sinking wells in the terrace to the west of the Canadian Pacific railway station, between the track and the river. The owner informed me that in one of the wells he passed through the following beds:—(1) Four or five feet of gravel and sand, and (2) sixteen feet of the clay or silt above described, without reaching its bottom. Concluding that he was not likely to find water there, he sank another well nearer the railway track and hill-side, passing through (1) gravel and sand, five or six feet; (2) clay, the same as described, about six feet; (3) sand and gravel, reaching water.

"These deposits show that at the close of the ice age, or during the Leda clay period, if the upper gravels and sands correspond with the Saxicava sands, quiet, deep waters existed in the basin where the Mattawa now joins the Ottawa River.

Beaches at
North Bay.

"High-level beaches and terraces (1100 to 1200 feet), described by Mr. F. B. Taylor,† occur north of North Bay. Whether these beaches are marine, as first supposed by him, or not, is, for the present, left an open question. But the great sand and silt beds spread over the region up to a height even greater than that of the beaches, and to which the name of 'Algoma Sands' was applied by the early Canadian geologists, demand further investigation than has yet been given them.‡

Boulders of
the Ottawa
valley.

"*Boulders.*—The Ottawa valley is remarkable for the great quantities of boulders, as well as for the deposits of sand and gravel, which it contains. Some curious accumulations of these boulders were noted, e.g. at Rigaud Mountain,|| at Hull opposite the city of Ottawa, and at Mattawa

* American Geologist, vol. XVIII., p. 114.

† Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., vol. V., 1893. Am. Geologist, vols. XIV. and XVIII., 1894 and 1896. ‡ Geology of Canada, 1863, pp. 907-908.

|| Geology of Canada, 1863, p. 896.

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and other places, which evince the great denudation to which the materials of this valley have been subjected during, and at the close, of the Saxicava sand period, as the land rose from beneath the Pleistocene sea, as well as in the interval between that period and the present. Many of them have, doubtless, been transported by floating ice during the submergence of the region about the close of the glacial period and afterwards. Those at Rigaud Mountain seem to have accumulated in their present situation on the shore of the river from the sifting out of the finer materials at the time that the Ottawa debouched into the sea, when it was at or near this elevation. At Hull, the boulders are partly imbedded in a deposit of sand and gravel, probably the equivalent of the Saxicava sand, as beneath it, Leda clay, containing fragments of marine shells, was found by Mr. W. J. Wilson, of this Survey, and the writer. The Leda clay rests upon boulder-clay. At Mattawa the succession is the same, but no fossils have yet been detected in the clays there.

"The boulders of the Ottawa Valley seem, therefore, to have been brought to the surface by the denudation of the beds of which they formed a part, as the valley emerged from beneath the Pleistocene sea, and these beds became subjected to erosion by the Ottawa River. The upper portion of the series of deposits now found in the valley may be partly marine and partly fluvial. Whether the upper Great Lakes once found outlet by the Mattawa-Ottawa Valley, is a question which cannot be entered into here.

Origin of the
boulder beds.

"Along the Canadian Pacific Railway to the east of Toronto, viz., at Myrtle, Burketon and Pontypool, sand and gravel plains, consisting of water-laid materials, occur at a height of 1100 or 1200 feet. The sands are fine and clean, and form terraces filling in the inequalities of the boulder-clay surface beneath. No barrier exists between these plains and Lake Ontario.

Terraces and
plains near
Toronto.

"*Waterfalls*.—A remarkable feature of the St. Lawrence Valley is the number and beauty of the waterfalls in the tributary rivers, both on the north and south sides. These waterfalls appear, in many instances, to have been caused by dislocations of the rocks due to faulting, or orogenic, or regional differential uplifts. Examples of dislocations of this kind can be seen in the valleys of the Chaudière and St. Francis rivers in south-eastern Quebec, also on the north side of the St. Lawrence in the St. Maurice Valley at Grand Mère, and along other rivers. In very few instances could the origin of these waterfalls be traced to diversions of the rivers from in-filling of the pre-glacial channels by boulder-clay and sediments. None of the tributaries of the

Probable
origin of
waterfalls.

Quebec—
Cont.

St. Lawrence, rising in or traversing the pre-Cambrian rocks on either side of the valley, have succeeded in reducing their channels to the base-level of erosion since the last differential upheaval of the region.

General upheaval of the region.

“Extent of upheaval.”—The foregoing facts indicate that the general upheaval of the St. Lawrence basin in the Pleistocene period was differential throughout, increasing to the westward; but that portions of the region were besides raised higher than others locally, the uplift being somewhat unequal. The greatest upheaval seems to have been immediately to the north-east and north of the Great Lakes, and the maximum heights there will probably be found to be represented by a number of axes, or uplifted belts, not always trending in the same direction, but conforming more or less to the longer axes of these great bodies of water. It is probable that these uplifted areas, too, almost necessarily implying correlative subsidence in the same region, have a close relation to the lake-basins as regards their origin. Upward and downward complimentary movements of greater or less amount and complexity, with faulting and displacements, doubtless occurred. And it seems, therefore, not unreasonable to assume that it was at this stage of the Pleistocene that the lake-basins referred to attained their present form and dimensions and sank so far below the level of the surrounding country. The period at which this great upheaval of the region took place, appears to have been that of the deposition of the Saxicava sands, or rather during the latter part of that period. Had the Great Lakes existed in their present form and at their present depth from an earlier date, it is difficult to see why the deposition of boulder-clay, from glacial action, and subsequent sedimentation, when the thick beds of clay, sand and gravel found in the region were laid down, should not have partially filled in and raised the deep-lying portions of their basins to a higher level than they now have.

Agreement between ice-movements and post-glacial attitude of the region.

“Before leaving this subject, it may be remarked that the foregoing view respecting the changes of level to the north-east of the Great Lakes is in agreement with the facts regarding ice-movements in this region during the latter part of the glacial period.

Leda clay and Saxicava sand.

“Some time was spent in examining the Leda clay and Saxicava sand along the canals now being constructed and deepened, between Soulanges and Cardinal, on the north side of the St. Lawrence River, and the deposits from Brockville to Kingston were also critically examined. The excavations along the Trent Valley canal were visited, also the upper part of the Rideau canal.

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"Within the Lake Ontario basin the clays were found to contain ^{Quebec—}great numbers of limestone nodules or concretions, but no marine fossils ^{Cont.} have yet been detected in them.

"*Glacial Striation.*—The glaciation of the St. Lawrence Valley was ^{Striation.} studied in considerable detail, and a large body of facts relating to that subject was collected. Previous observations on the south side of the St. Lawrence River had shown that three systems of striation by land ice were produced upon that slope during the glacial period, and one in the bottom of the valley by floating ice. *First*, a northerly ice-flow from the axial divide of the Notre Dame and Green Mountain range down to the bottom of the valley. East of the Chaudière River ^{On south side of the St. Lawrence.} this ice flowed to the east of north, west of St. Francis River west of north.* *Second*, following this was an invasion of that region by the earlier Laurentide glacier, which spread over the slope up to an elevation of 1800 or 2000 feet, distributing Laurentian boulders upon it. *Third*, on the retirement of the Laurentide ice, local sheets moved down the slopes in different directions, as they were influenced by the contours. *Fourth*, floating ice striæ, produced by ice moving generally up the valley. These are, of course, found only within the limits of the valley and below the highest Pleistocene shore-lines.

"On the north side of the St. Lawrence Valley, and on the Laurentian ^{On north side of the St. Lawrence.} plateau, the oldest striation seems to have been that produced by the earlier Laurentide glacier referred to, the striæ of which were observed everywhere from the summit of the hills to the bottom of the valley. In many parts of the region this system is very much defaced—in some places entirely obliterated—from weathering and the action of later ice. Its general course is from S. 10° W. to S. 15° E.; but it often veers from S. 25° W. to S. 45° E., and has still more divergent courses in river-valleys. This system corresponds, for the most part, with that observed on the northern slope of the first range of mountains on the south side of the St. Lawrence River, (sometimes called the Sutton Mountain range,) that attributed to the earlier Laurentide glacier. ^{Earlier Laurentide glacier.} The ice producing it did not cross the St. Lawrence River below the city of Quebec, but from the portion which occupied the St. Lawrence Valley tongues or lobes diverged eastward in different places—one flowing down the valley of St. Charles River and along the depression between Orleans Island and the north bank of the St. Lawrence, overriding the eastern portion of the island diagonally, but leaving the western and southern part unglaciated. Another swung round out of the Chaudière Valley among the ridges on the west side of that river and

* All these courses of striæ are referred to the true meridian.

Quebec—
Cont.

flowed across the district drained by the Etchemin River, while a third crossed the divide above the head-waters of the north-west branch of the St. John, moving eastwardly towards the upper valley of that river. Other lobes or tongues entered New England by the valleys and passes along the International boundary, especially by Norton Mills, Hall Stream, Memphremagog Lake and Lake Champlain. The striæ of this older glacier are distinct in the latter basin, and have been also observed in the vicinity of Ogdensburg and other places in northern New York. In the Lake Ontario basin, the movements of this glacier, although in many places effaced, have been traced as far west as my examinations extend, viz., to Tweed station and Peterborough, and in the Ottawa Valley to Lake Nipissing. The striation of this system does not seem to be as heavy as that produced by the later ice.

Later Laurentide glacier.

“*Later Laurentide Glacier.*—Succeeding this system of ice movements there was a second, which has left the most distinct striation met with in the region, especially on the north side of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. The general course of this ice-flow was between S. 30° W. and S. 65° W., and the striæ produced by it have been found superposed on those of the earlier Laurentide glacier in a number of places. From the fact that this system of striation occurs over a large area and with such a persistent trend, it would seem as if it must have been produced by a separate body of ice. It has been found as far east as the hilly country at Bonhomme Mountain, west of Quebec city, and along the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario valleys as far as my examination extended, and was also traced throughout the Ottawa and Mattawa valleys to lake Nipissing. From the observations of others, it is known to be the dominant system along the north and north-east sides of the Great Lakes. Is this south-west striation due to land or floating ice? As seen in the St. Lawrence Valley from Montreal to Kingston, it certainly seems to have been produced by the latter agent, as it follows the course of the valley for the most part, and the exposures exhibiting the striæ are often scratched as if by means of a body touching the more prominent parts only, and not by one moving slowly over and accommodating itself to all the inequalities of the rock-surface. On the other hand, the height at which the striæ are sometimes found above sea-level, especially west of Quebec city, along the Upper Ottawa and in the region of the Great Lakes, together with their persistent south-west trend over a large area, especially west of Montreal and St. Jérôme, seem opposed to this view. Without coming to any conclusion at present in regard to this system of striation, I lean to the opinion that it has been produced by both agencies—in the St. Lawrence Valley

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proper, by floating ice; on the higher grounds, by land ice—the region to the south-west, as far as the Great Lakes, having apparently been lower relatively to the Laurentian area to the north at that stage of the Pleistocene than at present. Whether at any time during the interval between the maxima of these two glacier systems (assuming the last to have been partly land ice), there was a withdrawal of glacial conditions in Eastern Canada and an interglacial epoch, or whether the second really followed the first consecutively, the south-westerly flow having been caused by a subsidence of the region north of the Great Lakes after the first glaciation, are questions requiring further detailed work to enable me to decide. Provisionally, however, the ice producing this system will be referred to as the second or later Laurentide glacier, as it seems to have had its source also in the highlands to the north of the St. Lawrence.

“Striæ produced, to all appearance, by this second system, were noted on the south side of the St. Lawrence Valley at Ste. Julie, Arthabaska, Danville, Shefford and Brome mountains, Sweetsburg and Pigeon Hill; also in numerous places between the Upper St. Lawrence and the base of the Adirondack Mountains.

“There seems, however, to be another set of striæ in the St. Lawrence Valley, which leaves no doubt as to its having been produced by floating ice at the close of the glacial period when the region stood at a lower level. This may be a part of the second system or later Laurentide striation described above, although it was observed to cross those of the latter, as well as the striæ of the earlier system in some places. It is evidently due to the very latest ice which existed in the region, and is a continuation westward of those striæ along the Lower St. Lawrence described in reports and publications by Sir J. Wm. Dawson and the writer, the production of which is attributed to floating ice. The striæ of this system were observed at Lévis, Mount Royal (Montreal), St. Jérôme, Soulanges Canal, Valleyfield, Ogdensburg, N.Y., the Thousand Islands at Kingston, Perth and other places. The course is generally between south-west and west; but is often very irregular.

“Many other irregular courses of striæ were noted, some doubtless produced by land ice, others by floating ice. They belong, apparently for the most part, to the closing stage of the glacial period.

“The stossing on the north-east brow of Mount Royal, Montreal, described by Sir J. Wm. Dawson* was found to be a common feature on all the isolated trap hills of the St. Lawrence Valley, Montarville or

Quebec—
Cont.

Crag-and-tail
form of trap
hills in St.
Lawrence
Valley.

* The Canadian Ice Age, p. 43.

Quebec—
Cont.

Belceil Mountain, Mount St. Hilaire, Rougemont, Yamaska, and Johnson mountains, and Shefford and Brome mountains are all more or less abrupt and stossed on the north-east sides and have a crag-and-tail form on the south-west, with terraces and shore-lines. On the south-west side of Shefford Mountain ancient dunes and spits occur at a height of 865 to 883 feet. It is evident that there must have been strong currents flowing up the St. Lawrence Valley during the period of submergence, carrying drift ice which impinged heavily against these hills.

Soils of the
region.

"Agricultural character.—The soils of the region everywhere bear an intimate relation to the underlying or subjacent rocks. In their present condition these soils are the result of a long series of degradation processes,—subaerial, glacial, marine, lacustrine and fluvial—acting upon the rocks of the country, and the clays, sands, gravels, boulders, etc., entering into their composition, have often been transported considerable distances from their parent sources. An assortment of the materials constituting the soils has taken place in many districts by the agencies mentioned, the result of which has been to give those of some tracts a greater degree of fertility than pertains to others, nevertheless, their character in this respect is largely dependent upon the nature of the rocks from which they have been originally derived. Upon the great marine plain of the St. Lawrence Valley and the lower grounds of the region of the Great Lakes, where the superficial deposits are, perhaps more closely related to the limestones and slates of Palæozoic age underlying them, some of the best lands in Canada for general agricultural purposes are to be found. The principal portions of these in Quebec and Ontario are cleared and have been under cultivation for many years. Although more thickly settled than most other parts of the country, they, nevertheless, seem capable of supporting a larger agricultural population than at present subsists upon them."

HUDSON STRAIT.

Explorations
in Hudson
Strait.

As already explained, it was decided to take advantage of the despatch of the steamer *Diana* to Hudson Strait and Bay by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to geologically examine and explore as much as possible of both shores of Hudson Strait. This work was entrusted to Dr. R. Bell and Mr. A. P. Low, the north coast being assigned to the first named gentleman. Dr. Bell being in Europe on leave of absence from February 1st to May 1st, the duty of looking

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after the building of two small yachts and other preparations for this work devolved upon Mr. Low, as elsewhere noted. Hudson Strait—Cont.

Dr. Bell reports as follows upon the exploration carried out by him during the summer :— Work by Dr. R. Bell.

“On the 19th of May I left Ottawa and arrived the next day at Halifax, from which place it had been arranged that the sealing steamer *Diana* was to convey Mr. A. P. Low and myself with our parties to Hudson Strait and to bring us back as far as St. John's, Newfoundland, at the close of the season which we might find suitable for field-work. The small yachts built for the work had already arrived at the wharf of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in Halifax. I engaged four men as sailors, one of whom was to be responsible for sailing the yacht and another was to act as cook in addition to his other duties. I had no assistant. The yachts, together with a small jolly-boat for each, were hoisted upon the deck of the *Diana* and we sailed from Halifax on the 3rd of June.

“Passing by the west coast of Newfoundland and through the Strait of Belle Isle, we met with considerable delay in the field-ice off the coast of Labrador, nearly abreast of Hamilton Inlet. On our entering Hudson Strait on the 22nd of June we found it entirely clear of ice. On proceeding up the northern side of the strait we were, however, again detained by ice close to Big Island, but the *Diana* completed her first run into Hudson Bay on the 12th of July. Outward voyage.

“It had been intended that I should explore as much as possible of the northern shore from the vicinity of King's Cape eastward, and that the *Diana* should pick me up to return home at some place of which the position had been already determined, because in the absence of any chart of the coast this precaution was necessary to avoid any mistake about the meeting place. To carry out this programme, it was decided that I should be landed from the ship near King's Cape, which is at the junction of the north shore of Hudson strait with the east side of Fox Basin, whence I was to work eastward to Ashe Inlet on Big Island. But on attempting to make the land in this vicinity on the 13th of July, the floe-ice was found to be moving about so rapidly, in consequence of currents, that the attempt was abandoned and we proceeded to King George's Sound on the south side, where Mr. Low and his party were placed on board their yacht. To explore the north shore.

“The best course which now remained for me was to begin work at Ashe Inlet and to proceed as far as possible to the north-westward, returning to the same place to meet the *Diana* at a date to be agreed upon, which was fixed for the 10th of September. Accordingly the

Hudson
Strait—Cont.
Land at Ashe
Inlet.

Diana brought me to Ashe Inlet on the 19th July, and my yacht was launched there on the 20th. The following day the wind blew too strongly for us to get out of the inlet and the time was spent in fixing its position relatively to other geographical features of Big Island, as a commencement of a track-survey of the coast. On the 22nd we made a start to windward, intending to pass up on the outside of Big Island. Before leaving the inlet, early in the morning, we fortunately

Eskimo guide.

found an Eskimo who had some knowledge of the English language and was acquainted with the south coast and the southern interior of Baffin Land, and I engaged him to go with us as guide and interpreter for the whole of our journey. He had slept near our anchorage and had nothing with him but a gun.

Take inside
passage.

"The hull of our yacht was made of one inch white-pine boards. She was, therefore incapable of contending with the ice, and our safety lay in avoiding it altogether. We had not gone many miles up the outer coast of Big Island, when we met an ice-pack laying in our course as far ahead as the eye could reach. Our Eskimo guide now advised us to try the passage between the island and the mainland, and accordingly we turned back and attempted to get round the south-eastern extremity, but on account of the wind failing us altogether we were able to make only about six miles to the south-eastward of Ashe Inlet. Here we discovered a much better harbour than Ashe Inlet, and I named it after Reeves, our sailing master. It is about a quarter of a mile in diameter, has two deep narrow entrances, a good bottom for holding and a depth of from five to fourteen fathoms at low water. The next day we rounded the south-eastern extremity of Big Island, which is about thirty miles long, but owing to a strong north-west wind we were obliged to anchor for the night among some small islands lying north-east of this point. It was fortunate that we took this route, as we found the family and relatives of our guide camped on the lower end of the island, and he was now able to make arrangements with them for his absence till September. He had not previously told us anything about his people.

Reeves Har-
bour.

Four harbours
discovered.

"At this season of the year there was continuous daylight in Hudson Strait during the whole twenty-four hours, and we sailed at two o'clock the following morning (24th) and made a track-survey of the inner side of Big Island as well as of a part of the main shore opposite. Two good harbours were discovered on this side of the island towards the northern end, and two more on the coast of the mainland in this vicinity.

"In proceeding north-westward up the coast from Big Island the shore began to be fringed with innumerable rocky islands thickly

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clustered together. The breadth of the belt or archipelago increased as we advanced, until we approached the long inlet or fiord called Tcharkbach, where our exploration ended. Here the islands became less numerous. The maximum breadth of the archipelago is about midway between Big Island and this inlet, and is about twenty-five miles. The islands vary in size from ten miles in length down to mere rocks. The spaces between the large ones are filled up with smaller islands having a great variety of dimensions and forms. As a rule, the largest and highest islands lie towards the mainland, while the outermost ones are smaller and lower. In sailing among these islands it was only when near the outer edge that we could see a clear horizon to the southward.

Hudson Strait—Cont.:
Archipelago,
25 miles wide.

“The whole coast is rugged and for the most part mountainous. The innermost islands interlock with the bays and points of the mainland in such a manner that it is impossible to know without the aid of a guide whether one has reached the main shore or not. On ascending the higher hills or mountains of the outer ranges on the mainland, long channels of the sea can be seen running inland in different directions among the hills, which so closely resemble those among the adjacent large mountainous islands that only a person already acquainted with the geography could trace the coast-line of the mainland. The larger islands are equally hilly and rugged and the channels between them are usually not wide. Viewed from the top of a distant hill, so that the intervening channels cannot be seen, the eye fails to detect any difference between the general appearance of the islands and the mainland. The conditions may be best described if we imagine a rough mountainous country, rising as a whole gradually to the northward, to have been half submerged. The outer islands, which are also the smallest and most scattered, represent the more completely sunken hills, while as we proceed inward the progressively larger and larger ones represent the less and less submerged areas and ranges, until, at last, we find only narrow channels of the sea running into the solid land. Besides these narrow and sometimes tortuous channels, numerous wide and tolerably straight fiords run inland. These generally have high hills on either side of them.

Mountainous coast.

Many channels.

The islands.

“On leaving Big Island, it soon became evident that it would be impossible to make an instrumental survey of any considerable part of such a coast as this in the limited time that would be at my disposal, and that this time would be most advantageously spent in making the best track-survey possible under the circumstances, especially as it was necessary to devote a portion of the time to geological observation. I therefore determined to keep an accurate record of all the courses we

Character of survey.

Hudson
Strait—Cont.

followed among the islands or up the fiords, under the guidance of our Eskimo pilot, and also as good an estimate as possible of the length of each course, plotting them on diagrams as we went along. On these diagrams the relative positions of all the surrounding points, bays, islands, hills, etc., were also marked by the aid of many cross-bearings and estimated distances. Observations for the latitude and the variation of the compass were taken every day and I also obtained numerous sights for longitude.

Astronomi-
cal observa-
tions.

Good har-
bours.

"The coast abounded in good harbours, and careful sketch-plans with soundings were made of all those that we visited. The heights of numerous hills, which I climbed, were ascertained by barometer. A sufficient number of photographs for illustration were obtained; collections of rock specimens and of plants and insects were made and notes were recorded on all subjects that might be of interest in regard to this little-known region, whether from personal observations or from information supplied by the natives.

Observations
and collec-
tions.

Weather.

"From the time of our leaving Ashe Inlet, on the 21st of July, until we returned to it again on the 1st of September, the weather was mostly fine and bright, although cold upon the water, but we suffered much delay from calms. The main obstacle to our progress, however, was the field-ice, which appeared to have come into the strait from the eastward during the winter or early spring, and to have insinuated itself into every channel and fiord. When not tightly packed, it was constantly moving hither and thither under the influence of the rapid and changeful currents generated by the high tides of the strait.

Calms and
field-ice.

Tides of
Hudson
Strait.

"The height of the mean tide at Big Island was ascertained by Mr. Ashe to be 30 feet, and the time of high-water at full and new moon to be 9h. 32m. Further west we could not determine the time of high or low water, which was irregular on account, apparently, of the effect of the reflux from Hudson Bay upon the in-coming or out-going tide of the strait; while the local conditions, such as the directions, divisions, depths and widths of the channels still further complicated the problem. In trying to navigate our frail yacht in the open spaces, the heavy ice would set down upon us or run together and threaten to crush our little vessel in the most unexpected manner. Our undertaking was, therefore, constantly accompanied by great danger and anxiety, and it was only by constant vigilance night and day that we were fortunate enough to escape any harm during the entire trip.

Amadjuak
Fiord.

"When we had reached a point a little beyond the entrance of Amadjuak Fiord, we found the ice closely packed among the islands all around us. But the next morning the wind or tide had opened a lane

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up the fiord itself and I explored it to its extremity. The ice outside still remained packed, and in order to utilize the time most profitably, I determined to make an exploration into the interior of the country. Two seamen were left in charge of the yacht with instructions to make lines of soundings in the fiord, and with the other two and the Eskimo guide, I started on a journey northward towards Amadjuak Lake, one of the bays of which was supposed to be at no great distance from this part of the coast. It proved, however, to be upwards of fifty miles inland. This journey occupied seven days, and the results will be described further on. When we returned to the head of the fiord, the sea was found to be open and we immediately set sail to continue the westward exploration of the coast.

Hudson
Strait—Cont.

Journey
inland.

"On the 22nd of August we had reached Tcharkbach Inlet, and in case of being detained by calms or head winds on our return journey, I judged it prudent to turn back from this place in order to be sure of being able to keep our appointment to meet the *Diana* at Ashe Inlet on the 10th of September. In returning I followed a course which lay outside of that of the westward journey, so as to make a second line of track-survey among the island belt and of the outside of Big Island. We had good weather and anchored again in Ashe Inlet on the 1st of September. In order to fill up the time with advantage till the 10th, I ran across to the main north shore opposite the island and explored it topographically and geologically nearly to Icy Cove. I then returned to Ashe Inlet before the 10th, but owing to stormy weather, the *Diana* was not able to enter until the 12th. It only required two or three hours to transfer our outfit and surplus stores to the steamer and to dismantle the yacht and make her ready to tow across the strait to Fort Chimo, where I proposed to leave her, as it was not considered advisable to risk taking her to St. John's, Newfoundland, on the deck of the *Diana*. On the following morning we reached the northern extremity of Akpatok Island in Ungava Bay, and after coasting along the eastern side of the island we anchored close to the shore about half-way to the southern extremity. This afforded me an opportunity of landing in order to take photographs, examine the rocks, collect fossils and ascertain the heights of some of the cliffs and hills by the barometer. This was, so far as I am aware, the first landing of a white man upon this island. Its position and general form and direction are erroneously represented upon the latest charts. The hypothetical 'Green Island' of the charts corresponds with the northern part of Akpatok Island as determined by the observations of Captain Whiteley, and it is probable that this, seen from the northward, was mistaken for a different island.

Turn back
from Tchark-
bach Inlet.

Rejoin the
Diana.

Land on
Akpatok
Island.

Hudson
Strait—*Cont.*
Fort Chimo.

"At Fort Chimo, Mr. Low and his party were taken on board and the *Diana* sailed for St. John's on the 17th and reached that place on the 22nd of September. Leaving her at this port we reached Halifax by steamer, and there I paid off my men, disposed of some surplus provisions and reached Ottawa on the 11th of October.

Geology.

Crystalline
limestones
and felspar
rocks.

"*Geology.*—The rocks of the whole northern shore of Hudson Strait from Big Island and the coast of the mainland opposite as far north-west as Tcharkbach Fiord, belong to the Laurentian system. They consist of a variety of gneisses associated with numerous bands of crystalline limestones and light-coloured felspar rock, often of great thickness. These limestone and felspar bands are generally associated with gneissoid schists, full of graphite, fissile when weathered and stained brown, yellow and red by the decomposition of disseminated iron-pyrites. Small garnets are common in most of the gneisses. The strike is usually straight, with uniform dip, and it is parallel to the general trend of the coast, which is about north-west (astronomically.) The prevailing dip is to the north-east at angles which approximate to 45°, but sometimes the inclination is nearly vertical and occasionally it becomes almost horizontal.

Origin of
crystalline
limestones.

"The most notable feature of these rocks is the abundance and persistence of the crystalline limestone and felspar bands and their associated rocks. On this account and for other reasons the series may be considered as belonging to the higher part of the Laurentian system. Whatever theories may be suggested to account for the origin of similar crystalline limestones in other Laurentian districts, there is little doubt that in this region they are bedded or stratified rocks. On the mainland, nearly opposite the Spicer Islands, there is one band of these rocks which must be about 5000 feet thick, and other bands nearly as wide were observed on other parts of the coast.

Extent of
crystalline
limestones.

"The south-western border of the limestone-bearing belt, appears to correspond with a north-westerly line passing through Big Island, the outer side of which shows no limestone. Between this island and Amadjuak Fiord, the light-coloured limestones are seen in the bare mountains in great abundance as far inland as the eye can reach, and in this section of Baffin Land the limestone-bearing belt may have a width of forty miles or more. On my journey northward from the head of the Amadjuak Fiord, which is at a distance of about twelve miles inside of the general line of the mainland coast, the limestones become scarce after passing over the first ten miles, and in the second half of this traverse they are not seen at all.

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"These limestones are generally coarsely crystalline and they usually vary in colour from gray or light-gray to pure white, but sometimes they are reddish or flesh- and salmon-coloured. The Red Islands near the Spicer group are formed of coarsely crystalline limestone of this colour. The limestone and felspar are often mingled in the same band, and the two rocks have generally a rude parallelism to one another in a variety of irregular fashions.

Hudson
Strait—Cont.
The Red
Islands.

"In addition to the gneiss, gneissic schists and limestone-felspar bands, I observed a few bands of quartz-rocks, some veins or dykes and small patches of coarse granite, an occasional bed of black hornblende-rock, pyroxenite on an island off Amadjuak Fiord. At the extremity of Fair Ness, some of the islets and points consist of a black-looking rock, of which the weathered surface resembles the form of a cauliflower on a great scale. The rough water and rushing tide prevented us from landing to examine this rock.

Various rocks.

"The economic minerals of the rocks above described, consist of the felspars and limestones, together with mica and graphite. The Eskimos of Big Island had shown me, both last summer and on previous visits, good specimens of the last two minerals, and had stated that they had brought them from one place on the main north shore opposite the island, but when I proposed to visit the locality last September, they said the owners of the discovery were absent, and nothing would induce them to point out the occurrence. A diligent search by myself and men in the vicinity indicated failed to reveal either mineral. Some specimens of vein-stones were collected at different places, to be assayed for gold.

Economic
minerals.

"In the valleys on the way from Amadjuak Fiord to Lake Mingo fragments of unaltered gray limestone were observed, sparingly at first, but becoming more numerous as we went inland, and towards the lake they began to be noticed upon the hills as well. On a mountain near Lake Mingo, one of these fragments contained two specimens of a species of *Pentamerus*, which is closely allied to *P. decusatus*, if not identical with that form. These limestone fragments are like the rock of Mansfield Island, which, from the fossils I collected there in 1884, appears to be of the age of the Niagara formation.

Fragments
fossiliferous
limestone.

"The country between Lakes Mingo and Amadjuak, and on the south and east sides of the latter, is low and generally level, but by the aid of a powerful binocular, in looking from a height I could detect hummocks of the crystalline rocks rising here and there all over these plains.

Hudson
Strait—Cont.
Levels of
lakes.

"Our barometric observations seem to show that Lake Mingo may be only about 300 feet above the sea, and from my guide's description of the short river which discharges it into Amadjuak, I should judge that the latter is only slightly lower. Mount Mingo, overlooking both lakes, rises to a height of 666 feet above the lake of the same name. Fragments of the unaltered gray limestone are abundant on the shores of this lake, and from the description given by my Eskimo guide, who had walked over the ground in summer, I would judge that the Niagara limestone may occur in its north-western part, and also on the south and west sides of Lake Nettilling to the northward of it, this name meaning 'flat-floor.'

Flat country.

Trenton lime-
stone.

"I have found fragments of limestone containing Trenton or Galena formation fossils on the floe-ice towards the north side of Hudson Strait (see report for 1884), and it is stated that Messrs. Power and Shaw, during the past summer, examined the Silurian limestones at the head of Frobisher Bay which had been previously discovered by Hall. In this connection I may mention that small icebergs are known to drift from this bay up the north side of Hudson Strait as far as I went, and some of the floe-ice which accompanies them probably comes out of the same bay.

Rocks of
Akpatok
Island.

"As stated above, the *Diana* coasted along the eastern side of Akpatok Island, Ungava Bay, when on our way from Ashe Inlet to Fort Chimo. The portion of the island which I saw (from the northern end to the middle of the east side) consists of unaltered gray limestone in horizontal beds, and it presents a perpendicular wall 400 or 500 feet high all along. This sea-wall is clean-cut and the beds appear thick and solid, but wherever their edges have been long exposed to the weather or in the hill-sides and ravines of the interior, they split up into thinner layers. Some fragments observed in one place had the appearance of lithographic stone.

Hudson River
formation.

"I was enabled to land opposite the place where the *Diana* anchored, as already mentioned, about the middle of the eastern side and I improved the opportunity to collect fossils which, however, were not abundant. Those obtained indicate the Hudson River formation. Just above the landing place, I ascertained, by the barometer, the height of a hill to be 700 feet, and I estimated others to the southward and a short distance inland to be 200 feet higher, so that this formation must here have a thickness of 900 feet above the sea-level, and there is possibly a great additional thickness of Cambro-Silurian rocks beneath the sea-level.

Glaciation.

"On the north side of Hudson Strait, the evidence of glacial action is everywhere conspicuous, and, except on the higher levels, the effects

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of former submergence may be observed in many places. The glacial striae are best seen in the valleys, but they are also common on the hill-tops. The general course of the ice-movement has been from the interior towards the strait, with a tendency to turn eastward on approaching the latter. Ancient shore-lines were noted at various levels up to about 600 feet above the sea. Shells of a few common species of marine mollusks occur in stony clays in several places, the highest noted being about 200 feet above sea-level.

Hudson Strait—Cont.

Ancient shore-lines.

"The effects of the action of land ice in former times, may be observed in the form of moraines of different kinds, and heaps and even small hills of boulders without any admixture of fine material, besides the boulders and broken fragments of rocks which are scattered everywhere over the valleys and hills or perched on their sides. Ridges and large mounds of coarse gravel, taking a variety of forms, were met with in some of the valleys between the strait and Amadjuak Lake. Occasional deposits of coarse sand were also seen in the bottoms or on the sides of valleys in this part of the country. Nothing that could be called soil was observed in any part of the region examined.

Moraines and boulders.

"I collected about 200 trimmed rock-specimens, about 90 fossils on Akpatok Island, 460 specimens, (embracing upwards of 100 species) of land plants, already determined by Professor Macoun, 60 specimens of Lepidoptera which have been submitted to Dr. James Fletcher, a fine walrus skull and some other bones, besides geological specimens in addition to the above, and a few objects of ethnological interest. A considerable number of photographs were also taken to illustrate physical and geological features of the country examined."

Various collections.

During the early part of the past winter, Mr. Low was engaged in mapping the surveys made by him during the previous summer, in order that they might be added to the north-west sheet of the Labrador map. Later, he was occupied in writing a report on the explorations of 1896 in the northern part of the Labrador Peninsula between Hudson and Ungava bays. In March he was sent to Nova Scotia to arrange for the building of two suitable small yachts to be used during the coming summer in the exploration of the shores of Hudson Strait. The dimensions of the yachts decided upon as best suited for the work were, 35 feet in length, 10 feet beam and a draught of about 3 feet; with accommodation below deck for five men. They were built at Mahone Bay, and proved entirely suitable for the work.

Work by Mr A. P. Low.

Hudson
Strait—Cont.

On his return to Ottawa, he was kept busy attending to the details necessary for the fitting out of his own and Dr. Bell's parties (in the absence of the last-named gentleman) until the time arrived for his departure to join the steamer at Halifax.

On his summer's work Mr. Low reports as follows :—

Leave for
Hudson
Strait.

"I left Ottawa for Halifax on the 14th May, to take over the yachts from the builders and to purchase supplies and outfit for Dr. Bell's and my own party. Everything was shipped on board the *Diana*, the sealing steamer chartered by the Dominion Government, and we left Halifax on June 3rd, carrying the two yachts with their attendant small boats on deck.

Members of
party.

"My party consisted of Mr. G. A. Young, who again performed the duties of assistant in a highly satisfactorily and efficient manner, a sailor and carpenter, and a cook. It was proposed to add an Eskimo interpreter to the crew, but owing to the quantity of ice met with along the Atlantic coast of Labrador, it was found impossible to get near any of the places where such a man could be engaged, and in consequence the crew was completed by the loan of a sailor from the *Diana*, through the kindness of Commander Wakeham. On account of obstruction, due chiefly to ice, we were not landed from the *Diana* until July 16th, in a bay called Douglas Harbour, situated on the south side of Hudson Strait, about 150 miles from its western end. The yacht having been got overboard and the outfit and provisions stowed away, the *Diana* left us, with instructions to meet her at Fort Chimo on September 15th. Douglas Harbour is about sixteen miles long and

Douglas Har-
bour.

is divided nearly half-way up, into two narrow arms. The surrounding country is high, rough and barren, without any trees, the only vegetation being dwarfed arctic mosses, and flowering plants which were in full bloom at the time and partly covered the hillsides with a gorgeous display of colour. We remained six days in this bay, thoroughly exploring it, and also making excursions inland from the head of the south-west arm. The interior country is exceedingly desolate when viewed from the top of the higher hills, some 1500 feet above sea-level. It has the characteristic outline of the glaciated Laurentian region, low rounded hills formed into long broken ridges, with small narrow lakes dotting the valleys between. The vegetation is not sufficient to mask and soften the surface, and in every direction the bare rock is seen, strewn over with innumerable blocks and boulders of all sizes. The lack of trees and the presence of numerous patches of snow and ice in the valleys with a northern aspect, enhance the desolation of the view. The winds blowing off the

Character of
the country.

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highlands into the narrow reaches of the bay were always strong and gusty, sweeping down in squalls that often tore the surface of the water into miniature waterspouts. This, together with the amount of floating ice in the bay, caused considerable delay and occasional danger in the navigation of the yacht.

" Leaving the bay with a strong gale, we explored the coast twenty-five miles eastward, to the next large inlet called Fisher Bay, which lies immediately south of Prince of Wales Island. About a dozen families of Eskimos were found camped near its mouth, where they were engaged harpooning white porpoises and seals for their winter supply of oil. These people were dressed wholly in hairy skin clothing, without any shirts or other garments bought from the shop at Fort Chimo, where they send picked men, with dog-teams, in the spring, to trade their year's hunt for tobacco, powder and shot. They were supplied with guns, and some had rifles, but the rest of their outfits were of native manufacture. Every man had a kyack, the frame of which was made from wood hauled several hundred miles from the southward for that purpose. Their encampment consisted of five seal-skin tents, set up on a rocky hill-side covered with boulders. Most of them were located on an ancient beach, made up of rounded boulders from four to eight inches in diameter, directly on which the deer-skin beddings were spread, making a somewhat hard and lumpy bed. All were anxious to trade, but had nothing to exchange except a few seal-skins and some oil, having already disposed of their furs at Fort Chimo. As we could not use any of these articles, we presented each individual with a piece of tobacco for allowing us to take their photographs. Tobacco is a most highly prized article, as they all offered to exchange any and all their possessions, including clothing, boats or hunting implements for it, and did not appear to greatly want anything else that we possessed. It is used for smoking, chewing and snuffing by men, women and children; mothers passing their pipes to small infants carried in the hoods of their coats, and it was amusing to see the youngsters set up a howl when the mothers took their own turn at the pipe. These people, like the other Eskimos met along the coast, are rather above than under the average height of Europeans, but appear much shorter owing to the clumsy, hair-covered clothing worn by them.

" Having examined Fisher Bay and found a good sheltered anchorage for ships behind its islands, we left next day and proceeding south-east along the coast entered Wakeham Bay, ten miles farther on, and sailed up it twenty miles, to its head. This bay varies from half a mile to five miles in width, and penetrates into the same high, barren country. Returning the next day to near its mouth, we found the

Hudson
Strait—*Cont.*

entrance blocked with ice that was driving into the bay with a north-east wind, then blowing. Finding it impossible to get the boat through this barrier, we anchored in a small bay on the south side near the outlet, where the currents kept the water comparatively free from ice.

Detention by
ice.

The wind continued from the same direction for several days, all the time forcing a steady stream of ice into the bay, so that by the third day it was completely full and we were forced to ground the yacht at high-water in order to escape being crushed by the heavy ice, often more than twenty feet thick. On the fourth day, the wind died out at evening, and taking advantage of a narrow belt of partly open water along shore, we towed the yacht out of the bay into a small cove facing the strait, about four miles away. The yacht had several narrow escapes from crushing between large 'pans' moving about with the strong currents and eddies, and her sides were badly scarred by contact with the ice. In our new harbour, we were again forced on the beach and remained ice-bound for three days longer, until a steady wind from the westward opened the ice along the coast and permitted us to sail, through narrow lanes of water, twenty miles eastward, to Cape Prince of Wales. Rounding the cape, we anchored in Stupart Bay, where the house, used as an observation station in 1884-86, was found in a good state of preservation, but quite unfit for future use owing to its filthy state, the natives having used it as a store-house for oil.

Character of
the coast.

"The coast from Douglas Harbour to the vicinity of Cape Prince of Wales, is high and rocky with few islands and with deep water close in shore, so that there is little danger in approaching it with large vessels, while excellent shelter and anchorages are to be found in all three of the large bays explored. As Cape Prince of Wales is approached, the land becomes lower and the highest hills do not rise more than 500 feet above sea-level. The water at the same time becomes shoaler, and small islands render the approach to the coast dangerous. At Stupart Bay we had our last experience with floating ice on the 2nd of August. After that date very little ice was seen, none of it being near the course followed by the yacht.

Coast south of
Stupart Bay.

"From Cape Prince of Wales, the general trend of the coast is south for upwards of twenty-five miles; the shores are comparatively low and the country behind seldom reaches an elevation of 500 feet. The coast is indented with a number of shallow irregular bays, the two largest being called Whitley and Joy bays. Both are dotted with islands at low-tide, and are largely obstructed by reefs and bouldery shoals; while a wide margin of boulder-strewn, muddy flats, extends outwards from high-water mark. This is a dangerous coast for vessels, owing to the hidden obstructions and the strong currents caused by the tides, which

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have a rise and fall of more than 30 feet. The general direction of the coast next changes to nearly east; and with a rise in the coast and country in rear, the water again becomes deep. These conditions continue for fifty miles, to Diana Bay; the intervening shore-line being indented by many bays, none of which afford shelter from a north or north-east wind. Diana Bay is about fifteen miles wide, but appears from seaward to be two bays, owing to the large island lying in its mouth. It is nearly twenty miles long and towards its extremity the water is shallow with a number of rocky islands and shoals. The general level of the country falls from over 1000 feet to less than 200 feet on the east side of the bay, where a flat point from five to ten miles wide only separates it from the entrance to Ungava Bay.

Hudson
Strait—Cont.

"We finished the exploration of Diana Bay and arrived at Cape Hope's Advance, or Prince Henry Foreland, on August 10th. From here the trend of the coast is southward, forming the west shore of Ungava Bay. A wide fringe of rocky islands extends along the shore for thirty miles from the cape; the water between them being so shallow that they are practically joined to the mainland and to one another when the tide is low. Outside the islands the water continues shallow for a considerable distance, and the bottom is lumpy, rendering approach dangerous. The coast is low and is broken into numerous wide, shallow bays, that at low-water show great expanses of boulder-strewn flats. The country behind is nearly flat, being broken only by a few rocky ridges none of which are over 300 feet high.

Coast south of
Cape Hope's
Advance.

"For the next forty-five miles, to the mouth of Payne River, similar conditions prevail, except that the islands are fewer and there is consequently less shelter for small craft. We encountered considerable difficulty and some danger in coasting along this shore, owing to the great rise and fall of the tides and the strong currents caused by this. As an example, it may be stated that one night we anchored in 42 feet of water between some small islands, and after an exciting time, caused by the yacht swaying and jerking at her anchor chain, we grounded for a short time on a mass of boulders in a tidal current running six or seven miles an hour. On another occasion, we were forced by stress of weather into a small rocky cove at the head of a wide bay, where we beached the yacht near high-water mark and remained for two days. The appearance of the bay at low tide was astonishing, the water retreated about three miles, leaving an uneven bottom of mud and reefs covered with innumerable boulders, some of which were the size of a small house. At high-tide the bay became a mass of foaming breakers.

Hudson
Strait—Cont.
Payne River.

"The mouth of the Payne River is situated exactly on the 60th parallel of north latitude. The bay into which it empties is about twelve miles, proper, wide and is full of shoals and islands. The mouth of the river is about twelve miles up the bay, where it is over two miles wide. From its mouth it gradually narrows, so that it is only a mile across eighteen miles up, where a reef, connecting a small island with both shores, causes a heavy shallow rapid up and down stream with the rise or fall of the tide, and we had a critical experience in passing with the yacht. Above the rapid the river is deep and navigable for about twelve miles to where it is blocked by a ridge of boulders stretching obliquely from shore to shore. At low-tide there is a fall of eight feet at this place, the water passing down by a number of small channels between the boulders. The volume of fresh water discharged was estimated to be about equal to that of the Gatineau River at Ottawa. The Eskimos met with on the river, informed us that it divides into three branches a few miles further up and that one of the branches flows out of Payne Lake some miles to the westward of the upper rapid. There are no direct falls on the river as far as the lake, but the current is often very swift, with a number of rapids. This is the only important river flowing in along the coast between Douglas Harbour and its mouth. The numerous other streams seen entering into the heads of the several bays were all small, and none of them could be more than thirty miles in length. This would lead to the conclusion that the land along the coast is higher than the interior, and that the main drainage is away from the northern coast toward the southern interior, and thence east and west into Ungava and Mosquito bays. This inference is borne out by the statements of the natives, who report that the country to the west and south of Payne River is a comparatively low plain, where the barren-ground caribou feed during the summer.

Character of
the interior.

"The Eskimos were on their way to the caribou grounds in order to procure skins for their winter clothing and bedding. They stated that in September, the caribou would be found crossing the river in great bands on their way southward, and that, as usual, they would kill all they required by spearing the animals in the water from the kayaks. A quantity of large trout were seen at the upper rapid but they would not take either bait or the fly. Some were obtained from the Eskimos near the mouth of the river, where they were caught in nets, and they proved to be the same as those taken at Fort Chimo, being not the ordinary southern sea-trout, but a larger arctic species, or Hearne's salmon, which is found abundantly in all the northern rivers. The natives informed me that both trout and the Atlantic salmon were usually

Fisheries.

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plentiful in Payne River, but none of the latter were caught in the nets while we were on the river. Hudson Strait—Cont.

“It may be mentioned that the salmon fishery in the rivers of Ungava Bay was almost a total failure in 1897, the catch at the different Hudson's Bay posts being less than a quarter of the average catch. Ice in Ungava Bay and clear calm weather during the time the fish were passing into the rivers were the only reasons given for this failure. Failure of the salmon fishery

“We left the mouth of Payne River on August 19th and continued southward along the coast. The danger of shoal water over an uneven bottom, gradually forced us away from the mainland, so that for forty miles we could not get within four miles of the shore and only landed on the outer islands. For this reason we could not explore Hope's Advance Bay, which is shown on the maps as a great inlet free from islands, extending westward more than sixty miles, with a breadth varying from ten to twenty miles. Looking for some such conditions, we passed the bay without knowing it, as its entrance is blocked with large islands and none of the channels between them are more than three or four miles wide. From information obtained from the natives, Hope's Advance would appear to be about ten miles wide and not more than thirty miles long, while the water at its mouth is so shallow that no large vessel could enter it without great danger, especially as the tide sets in and out through the shallow channels at an astonishing rate. Hope's Advance Bay.

“About fifty miles south of Payne River and to the southward of Hope's Advance, the land becomes higher and is thrown into sharp ridges with steep slopes to the westward. Innumerable islands of all sizes so mask the shore for twenty miles from Hope's Advance, to the mouth of Leaf River, that it is impossible to distinguish the mainland. According to the statements of the captain of the Hudson's Bay Company's yawl, who makes an annual trip to Leaf River for the porpoise fishery, the river is reached through a narrow channel between steep rocky cliffs, connecting the head of a long bay with Leaf Lake. The lake is a large body of salt water, some ten miles wide, that stretches from twenty to thirty miles both south-east and north-west from the entrance. The river flows into the lake almost directly opposite the outlet and is about equal in volume to Payne River. From the entrance to Leaf Lake to the mouth of the Koksoak River, a distance of about fifty miles, only a few islands occur along a more regular shore, that rises slowly inland to a general elevation of between 200 and 300 feet. The navigation along this coast is not difficult, as the water deepens gradually to six or eight fathoms within a mile of the beach; the only drawback is the absence of any convenient Leaf River.

Hudson Strait—*Cont.* harbour for small craft. We reached the mouth of the Koksoak on the morning of August 24th, and ascended it thirty miles to Fort Chimo on the rising tide in the evening. The Hudson's Bay Company's steamship *Erik* was found anchored opposite the fort, having arrived from Churchill on the 20th, the earliest arrival on record.

"We remained at Fort Chimo, making a few necessary repairs to the yacht, until the 27th, when we left to continue the exploration as far as George River, in the south-east corner of Ungava Bay, about 100 miles east of the mouth of the Koksoak. Before leaving, arrangements were made with Captain Gray, of the *Erik*, on our return, to transport the yacht and equipment to Nachvak, in order that it might be available for future use. Our course was due east from the mouth of the Koksoak for about twenty miles, past the mouth of False River, a long, shallow bay that has been taken for the entrance to the Koksoak by several vessels. We then turned south along the western side of a mass of shoals and rocky islands that extend nearly twenty miles outward from the mouth of Whale River, and ascended that river about eight miles to the small Hudson's Bay post situated there. The river, as far as the post, is about a mile wide, but it soon becomes much smaller, and beyond tide-water it is only a medium-sized stream, not comparable in length or volume with the Koksoak or George rivers.

Character of coast between Whale and George rivers. "We left Whale River by its eastern channel, which is only navigable at high-tide, and continued along the coast in a north-east direction sixty miles, to the mouth of George River. Three large bays were passed on the way, each having a small river flowing in at its head. Along this portion of the coast, low rocky hills extend inland from high-water mark, and soon rise into the irregular uplands that are nearly 1000 feet above sea-level. Between high- and low-water marks there is usually a wide interval of mud, covered with boulders, and the large bays are practically dry at low water. Except in the vicinity of George River, few islands are found, and consequently there are no harbours where shelter can be obtained without grounding the boat.

George River. "The George River is nearly eight miles wide at its mouth, but it soon narrows to about three miles, and twelve miles up it is about a mile and a half wide. From here to the Hudson's Bay post, some twelve miles further, it varies from one to two miles in width. According to information obtained at the post, a short distance above, it narrows to less than a mile, becomes swift and shallow and is broken by a rapid at the head of tide some ten miles above the post. Above tide-water the stream is less than half a mile wide and is very shallow, with a constant swift current for a long distance to a large lake,

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which it passes through. Its head-waters are in a number of large lakes situated to the north of Michikamau and the Hamilton River, in the centre of Labrador. Hudson Strait—Cont.

"Having finished the exploration to George River, we returned to Fort Chimo, reaching there on the 4th of September. We immediately stripped the yacht for shipment on the *Erik*, which sailed on the 8th. We then awaited the arrival of the *Diana*, on the 16th, and left Fort Chimo on the 18th. After a pleasant and uneventful trip we were landed at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 25th. Taking advantage of a freight steamer calling at Halifax we left St. John's on the 27th, landed at Halifax on the 30th and reached Ottawa on October the 2nd. Return journey.

"Among the results of the expedition may be mentioned the exploration and survey of 650 miles of coast, most of which was practically unknown, while the remainder had been only roughly charted by passing ships. The rocks along the coast were examined in many places, and, although work in detail could not be undertaken, sufficient information was obtained to show that only the older formations are present, and it is thought that a study of the large collection of rock specimens brought home will show that the only formations represented in this portion of Labrador are the Laurentian and the so-called Cambrian, the former consisting chiefly of various granites and granite-gneisses, the latter of a more or less altered series of bedded schists and gneisses associated with basic eruptive rocks. These schistose rocks are often penetrated by numerous quartz veins, and their proximity to large masses of igneous rock are conditions favourable for the occurrence of gold. Specimens from a number of promising looking veins were brought home and are now awaiting examination. Along with the schists are large beds of impure iron ore which appear to correspond to the enormous deposits of bedded iron ore already found in the less altered Cambrian rocks of the Koksoak and Hamilton rivers. The schists and gneisses are usually highly garnetiferous and in many localities dark-red garnet crystals upwards of an inch in diameter were observed. About three-fourths of the coast explored appeared to be occupied by the granite and granite-gneisses, the remainder being schists and their associated basic eruptive rocks. (Geological information.)

"The glacial phenomena observed point to a total covering of the country by an ice-cap that flowed outwards to the sea, most of the glacial striæ having a direction transverse to the general trend of the coast where they occur. The land along the coast has risen about 400 feet since the time of glaciation, that being the elevation above the present sea-level of the highest terraces and beaches fronting seaward. Glacial phenomena.

Hudson Strait--*Cont.* The upward movement of the coast in modern times has been very little, if any, as no evidence of such motion was noted.

Collection of plants. "A large and nearly complete collection of lichens, mosses and flowering plants was made by Mr. Young, and although little new material was secured, the range of many species was extended. During delays caused by ice and wind, dredging operations were carried on to a depth of twenty fathoms, and an interesting collection of arctic sea life was obtained and brought home for determination.

"The usual meteorological observations were taken three times daily, together with the surface temperature of the sea, and notes were also made on the condition and nature of the ice-pack while it lasted. Photographs were taken of all interesting objects, giving a good idea of the general scenery and of the rocks, and also affording a pictorial census of the Eskimo living on the coast from Douglas Harbour to Fort Chimo, together with their houses, boats and other effects."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Work by Prof. L. W. Bailey. Professor L. W. Bailey, having completed the geological examination of south-western Nova Scotia in 1896, so far as to admit the writing of a general report on the area (now in the press), was last summer requested to undertake a general re-examination and review of the minerals of economic value in the province of New Brunswick. His completed report on this subject will undoubtedly form a useful handbook of the mineral resources of the province, in regard to which frequent inquiries are received. Professor Bailey's account of the work accomplished with preliminary notes on certain minerals, is as follows:—

Plan of operations. "In accordance with your letter of instructions, dated the 26th of May, 1897, the purpose of my investigations in New Brunswick was to obtain the most recent and trustworthy information respecting mineral developments of economic value throughout the province, with the object of compiling a general account of such resources for the public information.

"With a view to the above result, examination having first been made of the data in the possession of the Mining Branch of the Department of Crown Lands in Fredericton, and correspondence sought with parties interested in mineral development, personal visits were made to all localities throughout the province which seemed to afford any promise of useful information. These localities include the Newcastle coal-field; the granite quarries of Hampstead, Weldford,

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Bocabec and St. George; the freestone and grindstone quarries of New Brunswick *Cont.* Hopewell (Albert county), Newcastle (Northumberland county), Stonehaven and New Bandon (Gloucester county); the gypsum deposits of Hillsborough (Albert county) and Tobique River (Victoria county); the bituminous shale and albertite deposits of Albert and Westmoreland counties; the manganese deposits of Tattagouche River (Gloucester county), Markhamville and Jordan Mountain (King's county), and Shepody Mountain and Dawson Settlement (Albert county); the iron ores of Jacksontown (Carleton county) and Lepreau (Charlotte county); the nickeliferous pyrrhotites of St. Stephen and La Tete (Charlotte county); the copper-bearing rocks of Grand Manan, Adams Island, Simpson's Island, Magaguadavic River, Beaver Harbour and La Tete (Charlotte county), and those of Alma, Point Wolf, etc., (Albert county); the antimony deposits of Prince William (York county), and the limestones and graphites of St. John.

"A canoe exploration, of a fortnight's duration, was made of the Serpentine River, a branch of the Tobique River, where discoveries of gold had been reported.

"Information was also sought and obtained as to a variety of substances which, though not of the nature of ore or rock-deposits, as ordinarily understood, possess a commercial importance. These include brines and other mineral waters, petroleum, peat, infusorial earth and other siliceous deposits, clays and sands.

"In the majority of instances the substances and localities above enumerated have been long known, and little that is new is to be gathered concerning them. The difficulty of so doing is further enhanced by the fact that while in but few instances the several deposits have been sufficiently exploited to enable one to form any just conception of their extent and value, even those which have been more fully opened and which, like the Albert Mines and manganese beds of Markhamville, gave for a time remunerative returns, have apparently become exhausted, and having been abandoned, afford now no opportunities for further study. To so great a degree, indeed, does this condition of things prevail that, excepting the operations in building and ornamental stones, in coal and gypsum, one locality only (that of Dawson settlement, in Albert county) can be named where anything like systematic mineral development is now in progress. Minerals now actually worked.

"That the above statement should be, in view of the great variety of useful minerals represented and the geological conditions, equally varied, under which they are found, is not a little remarkable, and can only be accounted for on the supposition that the agencies con- Causes deterrent to mineral development.

New Brunswick—*Cont.*

trolling such conditions have failed to produce here their usual results,—results, too, which find abundant illustration in the neighbouring provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia,—or that our knowledge upon the subject is still very incomplete. That the latter belief is the more probable (and that with no discredit to the officers of the Geological Survey) will be readily understood, when it is remembered that a large part of the province, and nearly the whole of the portion likely to be most productive of useful minerals, is still covered with unbroken forest, while it has not been the work of the geological surveyors to undertake systematic prospecting. Until this is done, it is impossible to form any just conception of what the mineral resources of the province really are, and plans are now under consideration by the provincial government, by which it is hoped that such knowledge may be obtained.

Influence of new processes and methods.

“It is also important to observe, in this connection, that recently introduced processes of manufacture or the application of products in new directions, may at any time give value to substances previously considered as worthless, or nearly so. The following examples, based on recent information, afford good illustrations of this:—

Iron.

“*Iron.*—The hæmatite deposits of Carleton county have been long known and were at one time the basis of somewhat extensive operations, the manganiferous ore proving to be especially well adapted for the manufacture of steel, thus anticipating the subsequent employment of spiegeleisen for a like purpose. It carried, however, also a considerable proportion of phosphorus, and this, together with the increasing scarcity of fuel, was the main cause of its abandonment. By the introduction of improved methods of working (especially the basic process of Thomas and Gilchrist), the presence of phosphorus is now of far less importance, and ores previously regarded as worthless on account of its presence, are becoming available. It is doubtful whether, under existing circumstances, the Woodstock ores could be worked with profit, but, the above facts being taken into consideration, they at least deserve to be ranked among possible reserves.

Manganese.

“*Manganese.*—The ores of this metal are another admirable illustration of the increased value given to comparatively useless materials as the result of new methods and directions of application. While the deposits of manganese formerly mined somewhat extensively at Markhamville, and which from their purity and large oxygen-content were so highly esteemed for chemical purposes, have apparently become exhausted, a low-grade ore, in the form of wad or bog-manganese, which a few years ago would have been regarded as worthless, or nearly

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so, and which is still worthless for the uses referred to, now promises to become the basis of a comparatively new and important industry, viz., the manufacture of ferro-manganese, an alloy largely employed, if not essential, in the economic manufacture of steel. The deposits which it is proposed to employ in this way are situated in Dawson settlement, in Albert county, where they cover an area of about seventeen acres, with a thickness varying from a few inches to thirty-five feet. The material is a fine, jet-black powder, quite free from pebbles or other foreign matter, and carrying about 45 per cent of manganese, with a little iron and silica, and only a trace of phosphorus. The average value of the ore is about \$13 or \$14 per ton (while that of Markhamville ranged, in its higher grades, from \$70 to \$80 per ton), but would not possess even this value except through the operation of a special process whereby the incoherent powder is cemented and compressed into solid briquettes, capable of ready transportation and of direct addition to the iron of the Bessemer furnace. A large plant has been erected for the production of these briquettes, which are loaded directly on a short branch railway connecting with the Harvey and Salisbury Railway, by which and by the Intercolonial Railway, they are to be forwarded to Bridgeville, N.S., to be there used in connection with the plant of the Pictou Charcoal Iron Company, both plants being now the under control of the Mineral Products Company of New Brunswick. The cost of the plant at Dawson settlement, including the branch railway of about one mile and a half, is said to have been about \$30,000.

"Pyrites and Pyrrhotite.—Deposits of these minerals, usually regarded as of but little value, have for some years been known to occur in the vicinity of St. Stephen in Charlotte county, and at times have aroused considerable interest on account of the fact of their yielding nickel, in this as well as in other respects bearing a somewhat close resemblance to the deposits of these minerals found at Sudbury, in Ontario. It is not yet known that the percentage of nickel in the St. Stephen deposits will in any part average as high as those of the locality last-named, or even sufficiently high to admit of profitable extraction (a point which is now under examination). Apart from this question, however, one cannot pass over the extensive tract occupied by the pyrrhotite and pyrite deposits, of which the thickness is still unknown, without being impressed with the possibility of their useful application in other directions, and especially for the production of sulphuric acid, in connection with the wood-pulp industry now being so rapidly developed in New Brunswick.

New Brun-
swick—Cont
Gypsum.

Gypsum.—This comparatively cheap and abundant material affords still another illustration of varied adaptability and a possible largely increased production resulting therefrom. While still extensively quarried both for use in the raw state as ‘land-plaster’ and, after calcination, as plaster of Paris, it is said that new processes are being introduced whereby ground plaster may become, on a more extensive scale than formerly, the basis of the manufacture of artificial stone.

Gold.

“With further reference to this subject of possible future developments of mineral resources, the facts relating to the occurrence of gold in New Brunswick deserve some attention. For many years finds of this metal have been reported, and there seems to be no good reasons to doubt that some at least of these are authentic. Indeed, so impressed have some parties been with the belief that certain tracts, especially those bordering upon the Serpentine River, in Victoria county, are auriferous, that they have incurred the expense of transporting and erecting a small stamp-mill into that remote and comparatively inaccessible locality. My visit to the region, made by your desire, tended strongly to confirm the justice of this belief. It is true that I was unable to find any free gold, but the character of the rocks, consisting of glossy slates and schists, together with the nature of the quartz veins by which these were found to be abundantly intersected, and, finally, the evidences of mineralization afforded by an abundance of pyrite and mispickel, were all features favourable to a belief in its occurrence. Should that belief, for the testing of which appropriate samples were selected, be confirmed, it will be important to notice that the same belt of rocks, with evidently the same characters, has a wide distribution in northern New Brunswick, as also that it is the tract in which the larger part of the reported discoveries of gold have been made. At present the greater portion of it is densely forest-clad, and thus removed from ordinary observation.

Coal.

“The question of coal supply in New Brunswick is also one in regard to which the interest lies quite as much in the possibilities of the future as in the present development. As to the latter, the mines at Grand Lake, Queen’s county, continue to be the only producers, and here little or no change is to be noted either in the extent of the output or in the conditions of occurrence. The facts and conclusions as to the Newcastle coal-field fully given in the Report of Progress for 1872, remain unaltered, and no observations have been made which tend to indicate that other and larger seams occur here than those which have been so long worked near the surface.

“It also remains true of the New Brunswick coal-field as a whole that, with large area and nearly horizontal beds, it has probably but

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little thickness, and therefore affords but little prospect of containing many or large deposits of coal. But this conclusion, however probable, is by no means beyond question, more especially as regards that portion of the field lying between Grand Lake and the shore of Northumberland Strait. It is definitely known that the Carboniferous rocks of the province rest upon a floor of older rocks, which has been both extensively folded and eroded prior to the deposition of the coal-bearing strata. Thus the latter must undoubtedly be at many points thicker than at others, with of course the possibility of carrying proportionate quantities of coal. This question can only be finally settled by means of systematic borings throughout a considerable area; and one cannot help thinking that if, instead of using the diamond-drill, owned by the provincial government, within a few rods of a prominent ridge of Pre-Carboniferous rocks, as was done during the past summer, without result, in the vicinity of Moncton, this had been employed in the direction above indicated, the results, even if negative, would have been far more conclusive and satisfactory.

New Brunswick—Cont.

Boring operations proposed.

"Of other mineral products, it is only necessary to say in this brief summary that the operations in building and ornamental stones continue to be fairly active, although, as in the case of the lime industry at St. John, the output would be many times increased were it not for the depressing influence of adverse tariffs. While the granite industry still continues at St. George, and smaller quarries of so-called 'black granite' have been opened at several points, the operations in freestone and grindstones, formerly so extensively carried on at the head of the Bay of Fundy, have there almost ceased, the principal centres of this work at present being the vicinity of Newcastle, Northumberland county, and the shores of Bay Chaleur.

Building stones.

"Veins of pyrolusite (manganese oxide) were observed in the vicinity of Tattagouche Falls, in Gloucester county, at points not previously reported, affording some ground for the belief that much larger deposits of this mineral may yet be found in that vicinity.

Other metallic minerals.

"Veins of magnetic iron ore, from a fourth of an inch to eight inches in thickness, were observed in the vicinity of Lepreau River, St. John county, and small veins of galena and copper-pyrites at several points along the coasts of St. John and Charlotte counties, but none large enough to give much promise of successful working.

Peat bogs.

"The subject of peat bogs and their applications is one of considerable economic interest. Those of New Brunswick have been studied by Mr. R. Chambers* and also for several summers by Prof. W. F. Ganong,

* See especially Annual Report, Geol. Surv. Can. (N.S.), Vol. VII., Part m.

New Brunswick—*Cont.*

of Northampton, Mass. An account of the attempts made to work these for moss-litter and other purposes, upon an extensive scale, will be contained in my final report of which a summary only is here given.

"In the same report an effort will be made to include, as to all the minerals and mineral localities alluded to above, as full particulars, historical and otherwise, as is possible to obtain.

"Specimens from numerous localities have been collected, and will be sent to the Survey office for examination."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Work by Mr. H. Fletcher.

Mr. Hugh Fletcher was engaged during the winter of 1896-1897 in plotting his surveys and in revising those made and plotted by his assistant, Mr. M. H. McLeod, and with other work connected with the preparation of several sheets of the geological map of Nova Scotia. Vertical sections were also drawn of the rocks of Chignecto Bay, from Shulie to Spicer Cove, and of the upper divisions of Sir W. Logan's section for comparison with them. Sections were also prepared of the rocks along Sutherland River and of those between McGregor Mountain and Deacon's Cove, on the East River of Pictou, with a view to defining the relations of the beds in these places, with the information now available, and of ascertaining the points upon which additional facts are required.

Of the field-work carried out during the past summer, Mr. Fletcher writes as follows:—

Examinations made with Dr. Ells and Dr. Ami.

"Leaving Ottawa on June 1st, 1897, with Dr. Ells and Dr. Ami, I spent several days with these gentlemen on the shores of Chignecto Bay, and in various parts of Pictou and Colchester counties, in the examination of certain crucial points in the geology of parts of the district comprised in the 'Cumberland' sheet, previously published on the scale of four miles to the inch, and in collecting further evidence respecting the age of the New Glasgow conglomerate and the rocks immediately overlying it, as well as those of Riversdale, which lie beneath the red rocks of Union, upon which in turn rest unconformably Lower Carboniferous limestone and gypsum.

"Dr. Ells and I examined also the rocks of Greenville, Wentworth, the Florida Road, Swallow settlement, Waugh River, River John, Scotsburn and the Big Island of Merigomish, in regard to the stratigraphical position of some of which considerable difference of opinion has been entertained. The coarse rocks of Big Island, between Savage Point and the overlying coal, are precisely like those of King Head, Begg

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Brook and the Drummond Railway, near the north fault, containing large trunks of trees, cordaites and obscure ferns, while the coal of Little Harbqur, Smelt Brook, Deacon's Cove and Abercrombie, appears to be, in these several places, separated from the top of the New Glasgow conglomerate by about the same thickness of strata. Several months have been spent by Dr. Ami during the last three seasons in collecting fossils from these strata, and his report on them may perhaps throw more light on their relations.

Nova Scotia—
Cont.

Fossils.

"In August I again visited McCara Brook, in company with Mr. H. S. Poole and Dr. Ami, where we discovered and collected fossils from several new beds containing fish remains, among others abounding in carbonized plants; as laid down in the section subsequently measured along the banks of the brook, both above and below the shore-road. In October, with Mr. Lee Russell, of the Truro Normal School, I further examined parts of the shore of Chignecto Bay.

"The remainder of the season was spent in the district to be covered by the Springhill and Joggins map-sheets, many interesting facts being observed, the bearings of some of which are not yet entirely clear. The observations in the immediate neighbourhood of the coal mines are too disconnected to be of value before all the surveys shall have been plotted; and the relations of the coal measures to the underlying and overlying rocks are so imperfectly ascertained, and the questions involved of so great economic importance, that they must be further studied in the various sections before they can be presented.

Cumberland
County.

"The explorations of Mr. James Baird seem to have proved the coal measures to exist parallel with a band of conglomerate, traced by the late Mr. McOuat, ninety-five chains east of the old Economy road to a fault recognized both by Mr. McOuat and Mr. Scott Barlow. It seems probable that, as in Cape Breton, certain bands may be traced out by superficial indications, so as to indicate the geological structure in the absence of definite outcrops or of pits. Much has been already done in this way by Mr. G. W. McCarthy, of Springhill, and bands of conglomerate, of concretionary limestone, gypsum and massive sandstone have been followed by him with great skill. As a fire last spring destroyed the notes of Mr. McCarthy's surveys and the company's maps, together with many valuable records of pits, bore-holes, etc., Mr. J. R. Cowans, manager, kindly allowed him to accompany me and point out features of interest in the coal-field. Wherever such distinctive beds of the kind mentioned above were observed, an attempt was made to follow them, aided in many cases by the prospecting pits so numerous in this field; the

Coal measures.

Beds traced
by Mr. Mc-
Carthy at
Springhill
mines.

Nova Scotia— records of which, if they had been properly preserved, would probably
Cont. serve to clear up every point that is now obscure in the geology. The

Relation of
 conglomerates
 to coal-seams.

particular importance of tracing the two conglomerates of Polly Brook and Rattling Brook cannot be overestimated, for on their position depends the relation of the coal-seams to the rocks of Athol, Southampton and the country to the westward, and the extent and depth of the basin of the Springhill coal measures. Even if it should be found that all the rocks where they lie near the old hills are conglomeratic, while on Logan's section, between Shulie and Minudie, they consist entirely of relatively fine sediments, this is a difficulty not perhaps insuperable, but requiring close study. The thickness of strata on opposite sides of the syncline near Athol—assuming that the fault separating the gypsum of Stewart Meadow from the upper red beds of Little Forks River and the Stony Half-mile either does not pass here, or is unconformably overlapped—may give the relative positions of the strata and show whether the gray sandstone and conglomerate of Rattling Brook are not the massive sandstone of the Stony Half-mile.

“The workings at the mines from the Aberdeen slope (which suggests the existence of a great fault by its steep dips and the proximity of the Carboniferous limestone) to the southerly-dipping coals of the Herriott road, have proved the direction of the coal-seams hereabout, but in other parts of the field this is not so plain, and more surveys, aided perhaps by a few shallow pits, may still be required. It is hoped that a study of the fossils so abundant in this field may serve to determine the relations of the different sections that have been measured.

Section at
 Chignecto
 Bay.

“A careful examination was made of all the brooks and roads of the district above referred to. This included a re-examination of Atkinson Brook, Shulie and Hebert rivers and most of the streams east of Chignecto Bay, where it was desirable to ascertain the dip more precisely, as well as the differences of strata and possible unconformities and faults, which could only be detected by careful tracing from point to point, owing to the similarity of the rocks and the absence of distinctive fossils. I am at present inclined to think that all the rocks of this section represent Logan's Joggins section only as far as the upper part of Division 3, and are not to be placed in the lower part of that section, although previously so mapped on the Cumberland sheet. If the three breaks already known to interrupt the continuity of the strata between the top of Logan's section and the old rocks of the Cobequids may be considered as of trivial importance, the above-mentioned supposition must hold. These breaks or faults, as already mentioned, occur at Sand Cove, at Sand River, and at

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Spicer Cove. They did not appear to me to bring in any new rocks, Nova Scotia—
but only to displace slightly the conglomerate, gray sandstone and red *Cont.*
shale of the upper series, but this view requires verification. The Sand
Cove fault is no doubt that seen on Shulie River, about a third of a
mile above the shore-road, as its bearing deduced from the dip carries
it directly to that point.

“Wherever the rocks are well exposed near the Cobequid Hills, it *Carboniferous
rocks near
Cobequid
Hills.*
has been found that there is no such great thickness of red conglomer-
ate as at Waugh River and New Glasgow, notwithstanding the great
horizontal extent of such rocks produced by the low dip at Glasgow
Mountain and towards the east branch of Apple River. They are
succeeded by gray conglomerate and flaggy, coherent sandstone, like
the rocks assumed by McOuat (Report of Progress, 1872-73, p. 169),
to rest upon the coal measures. Next above these come fine gray
sandstones and flags, like those of Shulie River, above the old Sand
River road. The absence of coarse conglomerate towards the head of
Shulie River, is remarkable; the gray and green flags overlying seem
to take their place either by a fault or unconformity. Logan's Division
1 extends to the vicinity of Ragged Reef. The rocks generally have
a low dip, and perhaps encroach by overlap upon the underlying strata.

“On the farm of Mr. Amos Blenkhorn, on the east side of the road *Copper.*
between Maccan and Nappan, a considerable quantity of copper ore
has been taken from a slope sunk on a belt of gray sandstone, carrying
trunks and leaves of carbonized trees, and charged with pyrite and
gray copper ore, with barite in breaks and small veins, a little coal in
gashes and veins and traces of chalcopyrite. In addition to large
aggregations of the ore, much is scattered through the sandstone.
The rocks, which dip steeply south, are probably Lower Carboniferous,
like those of Downing Cove. From Nappan Station they extend, as
shown on Dr. Ells' map, towards the Salem road, where a limestone hold-
ing manganese has been largely quarried at Mr. Fred Shipley's, occupy- *Manganese*
ing a broad belt near his house. From several of the openings man-
ganese ore has been extracted which is said to have nearly paid the
cost of working. The limestone is concretionary, yielding no fossils,
and produces good lime, a kiln capable of burning three hundred
bushels at a charge being operated by Mr. Shipley.

“On November 16th I visited Sydney, and spent some time at and *Cape Breton.*
near the coal mines, collecting details of the most recent workings and
explorations, preparatory to the revision of the map-sheets of this coal
field.

Nova Scotia—
Cont.
Discovery of
coal at Coch-
ran Lake.

“ At the western end of the Cow Bay basin, Mr. Moseley has continued his borings of last year, and has satisfied himself, as did Mr. Charles Archibald at the east end, that noseams of greater thickness than three feet immediately underlie the McAulay seamp, and its extension to the westward as the Neville seam. He has also put down two bore-holes and sunk a trial shaft further west on the Ferguson road, about a mile south of Cochran Lake. In the shaft I measured five feet six inches of clean coal of good quality. Immediately overlying this was a black streak, probably representing the upper bench of the bore-holes, but not well-defined owing to the want of a solid roof. The section of the bore-holes, as given by Mr. Moseley, is as follows :—

No. 1.			No. 2.		
	Feet.	Inches.		Feet.	Inches.
Surface.....	13	0	Surface.....	12	3
Gray sandstone and argil- laceous shale.....	15	2	Sandstone and shale....	38	6
	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
Top coal.....	0	9	Top coal.....	0	11
Shale.....	0	4	Clay.....	0	2½
Coal.....	5	5	Coal.....	5	0½
Mixture.....	0	0½	Clay.....	0	7
Coal.....	0	3½	Coal.....	0	10
Coal and clay, ..	0	11	Underclay.....	1	7
Coal.....	0	4			
Rock, principally shale..	31	0			

“ No. 2 lies one hundred feet north of No. 1 towards the dip. The shaft is fifty feet to the rise of No. 1, and the coal was reached at a depth of about twenty-four feet from the surface.

“ Explorations are still being made on Mira Road, and a slope is being sunk on the two foot nine inch coal in the hope that it may improve in thickness*.

Dr. White's
report on pe-
troleum in
Cape Breton.

“ Dr. I. C. White, of Morgantown, West Virginia, has made, on behalf of gentlemen interested in that district, an examination of the supposed oil producing territory of Lake Ainslie, referred to in the report for 1882-84, page 90 H, and has expressed himself as satisfied that, although there is petroleum in a thick stratum of sand-rock on the western shore of Lake Ainslie, the area of the field is so limited and the dip of the strata so high that there is hardly a chance of its being obtained there in large enough quantities to pay for development.

“ Dr. White adversely criticises the borings previously carried on at Lake Ainslie, pointing out that in one place there are six holes in an area of not much more than half an acre—two of them only thirty or

* By a mistake in last Summary Report, p. 95, line 13, the top coal of the Tracy mine was said to be two feet seven inches, instead of three feet seven inches.

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forty feet apart—when of course a single well would have been quite enough to test that amount of territory. From one of the wells a small quantity of heavy, black petroleum was obtained by lowering into it a bunch of rags at the end of a pole, and from another, natural gas was escaping in small quantities and could be lighted with a match, but in the others there was no sign either of oil or gas. More than a dozen wells in all were found, eight or ten on the western shore of the lake and three on the eastern. Dr. White made a journey of about 125 miles around Lake Ainslie and through the valleys of the Margaree, Middle and Baddeck rivers, but did not find there a field level enough and extensive enough to pay for development, even assuming that it contained oil. Sand-rock having the characteristic odour of petroleum was found in several places, but its contents had long before disappeared, and in some cases a substance supposed to be oil proved to be nothing more than a film or stain of iron. Dr. White's conclusion is that, in the parts of the island visited, there is no geological evidence of the existence of petroleum in quantities large enough to make it commercially valuable. On the contrary, all the geological evidence goes to negative the supposition.”

Nova Scotia—
Cont.

The first two months of the winter of 1896-97 was devoted by Mr. E. R. Faribault to the plotting of surveys made during the previous summer and to the revising of those made by assistants, but the greater part of the winter was spent completing the compilation of the Lawrencetown and Stewiacke map-sheets and in continuing the compilation of the Preston, Middle Musquodoboit and Halifax sheets. The Ship Harbour, Moose River, Upper Musquodoboit and Eastville sheets were also prepared for the engraver, and structural sections made for the two first-named sheets. Some time was also occupied correcting proofs from the engraver of the Fifteen-mile Stream, Ship Harbour and Moose River sheets which are now published, and progress was made in compiling a report on the gold-fields of the eastern part of the province.

Work by Mr.
E. R. Faribault.

Map-sheets in
course of
compilation.

On the field-work accomplished in 1897, Mr. Faribault reports as follows :—

“In compliance with your letter of instructions, I left Ottawa on the 5th of June, to continue the mapping and study of the structural geology of the gold-bearing rocks of the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, devoting much of my time to a review of the gold-fields of the eastern part of the province, already surveyed, with the object of producing a general report on these fields during the winter.

Nova Scotia—
Cont.
Lunenburg
county.

“Mr. Archibald Cameron was engaged the whole of the season with preliminary work in the south-west part of Lunenburg county, surveying with the odometer and prismatic compass the roads to be used as tie-lines in the compilation of the Lunenburg and Vogler's Cove map-sheet. He also completed the topography and made preliminary geological surveys of the Mahone Bay sheet, as well as the north-east portion of the Lunenburg sheet lying to the north-east of La Have River. He has now completed the plotting of his summer's work.

Gold-districts
surveyed in
Guysborough
and Halifax
counties.

“My own time in the field was principally devoted, assisted by Mr. J. McG. Cruickshank, to the study of the structural geology of the principal gold districts lying east of the Musquodoboit River included in the county of Guysborough and the eastern part of the county of Halifax. Special detailed surveys were made and plans partly completed of the gold-districts of Isaac's Harbour, Upper Seal Harbour, Forest Hill, Cochran Hill, Goldenville, Salmon River, Fifteen-mile Stream, Killag, Caribou, Moose River and Mooseland. It was found most difficult in some districts to get the necessary informations regarding abandoned mines, some of which have not been in operation for over twenty-five years, and the time at my disposal did not permit me to prepare as complete and accurate plans of these districts as the importance of some of them should require. No mining plans have been kept by the different companies operating the older districts from time to time for the last thirty-five years, or if plans have been kept they are now lost or in possession of private individuals. Such plans would be most valuable in affording the data necessary to work up the geological structure, and they would be very useful to companies re-opening old abandoned workings, as well as to capitalists and mining engineers seeking information. It is most desirable and important that some steps be taken by the proper authorities to have this want remedied. I must say, however, that I have been the recipient of much courtesy at all the mining centres, and I have to thank more especially many old miners for valuable information regarding the nature of the ore-deposits of these abandoned mines and the extent to which they have been worked.

Upper Seal
Harbour gold-
district.

“*Upper Seal Harbour Gold District.*—Thirteen days were spent making a survey of this new district, discovered at the time we located the anticline in the spring of 1892, and a plan on the scale of 500 feet to an inch has been prepared, giving the geological structure of the anticlinal fold from Country Harbour to the head-waters of Seal Harbour streams, a distance of 28,200 feet

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This anticline has a general course of N. 60° W. (*mag.*),* with a pitch to the east of 10° at the west end, increasing to 32° at the east end, the strata on both sides of the axis having about the same inclination to the north and south, the angle of dip averaging 50° near the apex and increasing to 80° some distance off. Three main parallel faults have been discovered and located this summer, cutting the fold diagonally at angles varying from 40° to 50°, with horizontal displacements varying from 500 to 1100 feet and running about N. 15° W. (*mag.*). As the gold bearing veins are here confined to the crown of the anticlinal fold, where they bulge out to large size, and as the greater part of the district is covered with heavy drift and woods, the exact location of these faults becomes most important in tracing out the auriferous belt; and I may say that several hundred areas were taken up by local prospectors last season on finding out the extent of the displacements of these faults.

Nova Scotia—
Cont.

Faults.

“The eastern fault lies west of Dolliver Mountain gold mine, passing in the vicinity of the north branch of Davidson Brook, with a displacement of 500 feet to the north on the east side, shoving the anticlinal fold from area 772 to area 869 on the east side.

“The middle fault lies 600 feet west of the mouth of Isaac’s Harbour River and follows the general course of the Northwest Branch Brook to the head of the harbour, down which it runs passing between Hurricane Island and the eastern shore. The anticlinal fold is cut off on the east side of this fault on area 906, block 6, and shoved to the south-east some 1100 feet, in the vicinity of the discharge of the Branch Brook into Isaac’s Harbour.

“The western fault runs parallel to the other two, along the valley of the south branch of Smelt Brook of Country Harbour, and is well seen at the Porcupine Rock, but, on account of heavy drift, the anticline could not be located on either side in the vicinity of the fault. The fold is, however, well exposed further west on the shore of Country Harbour, on areas 780 and 781 of block 10, giving a horizontal shove of some 500 feet.

“The only mine in operation in the district, at the time of my visit, was the Richardson gold mine, working an auriferous quartz vein that follows a belt of slate lying between two heavy beds of quartzite, curving to the eastward around the anticlinal fold, which dips to the north at an angle of 70°, to the south at an angle of 50°, and with a pitch of 21° along the axis. The belt on the north dip has a width of 7 feet, and has been worked 150 feet on the incline; on the south,

Richardson
gold mine.

* The magnetic variation in this part of Nova Scotia is about 23° E.

Nova Scotia—
Cont. the width is 8 feet, and it was worked to a depth of 200 feet, while on the apex, the belt increases to a thickness of 25 feet, half of which is quartz, and has been worked on the incline to a depth of 400 feet. The slate, as well as the quartz, contains milling gold, but it also holds an important amount of auriferous sulphides, which, from analysis made by Mr. F. H. Mason, of Halifax, contain a good percentage of gold that is not free-milling, and should be saved by suitable concentrators.

Development
work. "A great deal of exploratory work has been done in the last few years to the east and west of the Richardson property, along a distance of some five miles, on both sides of the anticlinal axis; notably, on the Dolliver Mountain property where some twelve veins showing gold have been opened, and also on the McMillan, the Samuel Grant, the O. J. Griffin, the H. Richard and the East Gold Brook areas, where some rich drift has been found. Large belts of low-grade ore, similar to that of the Richardson vein, certainly occur along this fold, but they will only be found on the apex of the fold, where more prospecting should be done; and this could be accomplished most readily and at least cost by sinking perpendicular shafts along the axis.

Belts of low-
grade ore.

Isaac's Har-
bour gold-
district.
Faults.

Importance of
faults in fu-
ture develop-
ment.

"*Isaac's Harbour Gold District.*—The three faults above described as affecting the Upper Seal Harbour belt, have been traced across this belt lying two miles further south. The middle fault and the western fault run down the harbour and pass between Hurricane Island and the eastern shore, and converge at Dung Cove, giving a horizontal throw of some 1500 feet to the north on the east side of the harbour. The Mulgrave belt should thus be the continuation of the Hurricane Island belt, where an anticlinal and synclinal fold only 12 feet wide is developing on the western side of the harbour, into the Burke mine anticline and North Star mine syncline which are here 100 feet apart. This explains why the Mulgrave belt can not be traced on its natural course on the western side of the harbour, and it gives also the theoretical reason for the occurrence of an auriferous belt apparently remote from an anticlinal fold.

"The Hattie belt, now operated by the Griffin Gold Mining Company, on the south side of the Isaac's Harbour anticline, is likewise shoved by the same fault some 1500 feet to the south on the west side of Dung Cove at Red Head, where rich drift has been found.

"The eastern fault described above appears to pass a few hundred feet west of the Skunk Den mine, apparently cutting the Mulgrave leads between areas 13 and 14, but the extent of this fault here could not be exactly made out. It may have a displacement of 500 feet, like that two miles further north.

Geological Survey Department

"The knowledge of the location and displacements of these faults Nova Scotia—
should assist in tracing out rich veins beyond them and encourage Cont.
the prospecting of new areas.

"*Country Harbour Gold District.*—No work was being done here Country Har-
at the time of our visit. More evidence was gathered, however, bour gold-
confirming the views expressed before regarding the structure of the district.
The quartz veins, so extensively worked here for some years
with large returns, are situated along a very sharp anticlinal fold
which is a part of the Cochran Hill and Forest Hill anticline swung
into a north-and-south direction by the Country Harbour fault, which
has caused a horizontal displacement of over one mile to the south-
east on the north-east side of the fault.

"*Forest Hill Gold District.*—One week was devoted to making a Forest Hill
plan on the scale of 500 feet to an inch of this newly discovered gold-district.
district, where a belt of gold-bearing rocks occurs between two
axes of granite, from which numerous dykes and veins are sent into the
adjoining rocks which are altered into andalusite, staurolite and
garnetiferous schists. The belt is plicated into an anticlinal fold
which has a north-west course, gradually curving to the west and
south-west and most probably joining the Country Harbour anticline.
On the McConnell property the anticline has a pitch to the east of 3°.
The Mudstock, McConnell, Mason and Phoenix companies are working
a group of some ten veins 1000 feet south of the granite on the south
side of this fold, which has an overturned dip to the north varying
from 90° to 70°. The Salmon River and Ophir leads, which have so Pay-streaks.
far been the most productive, are the nearest to the anticline, being
respectively 100 and 500 feet distant from it; and, judging from the
present developments, it appears that the outcrops of the pay-streaks
on the different leads are situated along an imaginary line crossing
diagonally the course of the leads, and running N. 73° W. (*mag.*) from
the McConnell mill. I would thus suggest cross-cutting north
from a shaft on the Salmon River lead in the vicinity of the O'Con-
nell mill, where the anticline is well exposed twenty feet north of the
mill, to develop leads on the line of the pay-streak which do not crop
at the surface.

"Auriferous quartz veins have also been prospected on three differ- Granite cut-
ent properties one mile further west, on the south side of Mile ting quartz
Lake, where granite spurs from the mass lying immediately to the veins.
north cut the stratified rocks and interbedded veins in all directions,
creating disturbances which render prospecting very difficult. This
district is the most interesting place yet visited in the province for
studying the relation of the granite to the sedimentary rocks.

Nova Scotia—
Cont.

Cochran Hill
gold-district.

“Cochran Hill Gold District.—A hurried survey of this district has been made and partly plotted on the scale of 300 feet to one inch. The axis of the anticline, not located here before, was determined at the crusher, on area 533, block 77, and traced eastward, where gold-bearing drift was discovered last season, a fact which ought to encourage prospecting along its course, which is S. 79° E. (*mag.*) This anticline is a very sharp fold overturned to the south, the dip on the north side being to the north at an angle increasing from 60° to 70°, as we recede from the axis, while the south leg has an inverted dip to the north increasing from 75° to 85°, as we approach the axis. The pitch is to the west, at a very low angle.

“At the time of my visit a large belt of leads, called the Mitchell belt, which had been worked from time to time with more or less success, was being re-opened. This belt is 250 feet south of the anticline, 100 feet wide, and composed of several veins of low-grade ore from two to fifteen inches wide.

Goldenville
gold-district.

“Goldenville Gold District.—One month was devoted last season to this most important district, in making a detailed survey of over 125 auriferous quartz veins which have been worked from time to time. A plan, on the scale of 200 feet to an inch, was plotted in the field, showing the size and cropping of the veins, as far as they can be traced on the surface, the extent to which they have been worked in depth, and the faults and disturbances affecting them.

Pay-streaks
following anti-
clines of minor
undulations.

“These veins occur on both sides of a main anticlinal fold, which has a general westerly pitch varying from 0° to 30°, with a perpendicular dip on the south side, and a north dip of 43°. In studying the structure of this anticline more closely, we find that gentle undulations leave the main fold in a north-westerly direction, and that the enlargements and pay-streaks of the veins are found along well-defined lines, having the same north-westerly directions and corresponding to the anticlines of these undulations, while the synclines correspond to a narrowing or disappearance of the veins and to lower grade or barren ore. Three well-defined transverse undulations have been traced on the north side of the saddle, the most easterly of which leaves the main Cobourg shaft near the anticline and runs N. 65° W. (*mag.*) to the shafts on the Gold Hill belt, then curving slightly to the north, it runs N. 57° W. (*mag.*) to the shafts on the Gladstone, developing enlargements and rich streaks on the veins it crosses. Important pay-streaks have been worked along this line on the Cobourg lead to a depth of 200 feet on the incline; on the Gold Hill 75 feet; Bung, 280 feet; Wellington, 750 feet; Dewar, 400 feet; Cameron Whin, 100 feet; Blue, 300 feet;

Wellington
line of pay-
streaks.

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McKenzie, 150 feet ; Zwicker Big, 300 feet ; Gladstone, 140 feet ; Nova Scotia—
McClure, 300 feet ; Harrison, 300 feet ; Dougald Cameron, 60 feet ; Cont.
Dan McKenzie, 90 feet, and on the Wheel lead, 75 feet.

“The second undulation leaves the Mayflower belt on the anticline, and runs N. 50° W. (*mag.*) to and beyond the Little Hayden lead, creating enlargements and pay-streaks on the veins crossed. The most important are those worked on the Mayflower, Roothog, John R, to a depth of 90 feet, Murray, Serpent, Bailey 130 feet, Old Hayden 90 feet, Jumbo 180 feet, and on the Little Hayden worked to a depth of 350 feet. A swamp lying north-west of the Little Hayden has, no doubt, prevented prospecting further north-west on this undulation, but there is every reason to believe that rich streaks occur there.

“The veins crossing the space between the two most easterly undulations have been found of no value, and prospecting done to the west of the Hayden undulation has proved that the veins pinch out and are completely wanting for a space of 700 feet, at the west of which the western undulation begins.

“Only a few veins have so far been opened on the western undulation, passing about the McRae vein, but good streaks may yet be discovered on some of the veins crossing this line.

“On the south side of the Goldenville anticline, the interbedded auriferous veins are perpendicular and run straight, except on the saddle where they curve to the north-west and the angle of dip decreases gradually. Here again, as a general rule, the richest streaks have been found where the strata and the inclosed veins begin to curve around the main anticline. One well-defined line of pay-streaks leaves the anticlinal axis at the Mayflower belt and runs S. 35° E. (*mag.*) developing the rich streaks worked on the Palmerston and the Meridian big belts to depths of 100 feet.

“The above general conclusions are sufficient to prove that the mode of occurrence of the veins depends entirely on the structure of the folds and the lateral pressures to which they owe their origin. If, therefore, the structure of a gold district can be ascertained and mapped out it becomes quite simple to locate the lines of pay-streaks and to trace them to great depths, as is done in Bendigo, Australia, where mining operations have been pushed down, at six different mines, to depths of over 3000 feet, by means of perpendicular shafts on the top of anticlinal folds.

“Enormous lateral pressure has induced, at the east end of the district, small cross-faults, the two largest giving a horizontal displacement

Nova Scotia— of 40 and 42 feet respectively on the south side of the fold, of later
Cont. origin than the auriferous veins.

Mining operations. “The district, once a centre of much activity and from which over \$2,000,000 worth of gold has been extracted, has been little worked for the last fifteen years, but within a year or two abandoned properties have been re-opened and worked with very satisfactory results, so that it is safe to say this district is destined in the near future to resume its position as an important gold producing centre.

“At the time of our visit, operations were being prosecuted with renewed energy on the Cobourg, the Springfield, the New Glasgow, the Stuart-Hardman and the Sutherland properties. The return from the four first-named properties for the month of August was 397 ounces of gold from 1245 tons of quartz.

Salmon River gold-district. “*Salmon River Gold District.*—A few days were spent in a survey of this district, but the plotting of the field-notes is not yet completed. The surface of the district is largely covered with drift and only a few out-crops could be seen, outside the Dufferin mine, at the east end of the district, where some veins have been opened. Large plans and sections of the extensive underground workings of the Dufferin mine have been made by the company. By the courtesy of Mr. R. G. Leckie, manager of the company, these plans have been placed at the disposal of the Geological Survey and will be of great value in affording the data necessary to work out the structure of this important district.

Large veins on anticlines to great depths. “The quartz veins worked at the Dufferin mine are situated on the apex of a very sharp anticlinal fold. At the main shaft the apex has a westerly and easterly pitch, which has caused a sliding and an uplift of the strata, developing large auriferous quartz veins on the crown of the saddle. These latter occur one under another in the same manner as some of those in Victoria, Australia, to which allusion has already been made. No work was done here last summer, but I was informed that the company contemplates the erection of a suitable plant and will sink a deep perpendicular shaft on the crown of the saddle to work the large ore-bodies converging at this point.

Fifteen-mile Stream gold-district. “*Fifteen-mile Stream Gold District.*—Ten days were spent in a survey of this district and a plan on the scale of 300 feet to an inch was completed in the field. The north anticline of the Moose River mine passes through this district and is here composed of three minor anticlinal folds. The two most northerly folds are only 130 feet apart at the east end of the district, on the New Egerton property, and have a pitch to the east at an angle of 30°. The northernmost is well exposed at the west end of the district, on the east shore of Sheet Harbour

Three anticlines.

Geological Survey Department.

River, 100 feet south of the Free Claim lead, where the pitch is to the west at an angle of 18° , but the middle fold could not be located here as the bed-rock does not crop out immediately south of the Free Claim mine. The east and west pitches of the north anticline meet and form a dome a short distance west of the Hudson property, where good ground is most likely to be found.

Nova Scotia—
Cont.

"The southern anticline is well exposed at the west end of the district on area 905, block 2, 750 feet south of the Free Claim lead, also on the Sheet Harbour portage-road on area 858, block 4. Further east, it passes about 50 feet north of the Halliday lead, beyond which, it is thrown to the north, about 150 feet, by a fault, and passes north of the McCuaig lead and south of the Hudson and White leads, prospected here on the eastern pitch of the anticline. No veins have, so far, been operated on this fold, but some very rich drift, derived, no doubt, from its axis, has been found 600 feet to the south of it on areas 706 and 713, block 6, and at other places, and considerable prospecting has been done through a great thickness of drift to find the auriferous veins. No doubt systematic prospecting along this anticlinal fold will bring to light rich veins.

Southern undeveloped anticline promising.

"Mining operations have, so far, been confined to the quartz veins lying along the two northern anticlines. The New Egerton Gold Mining Company has lately taken possession of the principal properties which had been worked from time to time by different companies, and they are now operating on a large scale the important belts of low-grade ore known as the Mother Seigel, and the Nonpareil, on the synclinal fold, immediately south of the middle anticline, at the eastern end of the district. The returns for the first nine months of 1897 are, 8269 tons of quartz passed through a 40-stamp mill, giving 2557 ounces of free gold, or an average of 6.19 dwt. per ton, and last September, 1000 tons gave 445 ounces, or an average of 8.90 dwt. per ton.

Mining operations.

"This district is one of the most promising for new discoveries, and is likely eventually to become one of the most important mining centres in the province. But on account of its isolated position, with only one bad road of thirty miles for ingress, it has not been given all the attention it deserves.

District very promising.

"*Killag Gold District.*—A few days were employed surveying this comparatively new district, a plan of which was plotted on the scale of 300 feet to an inch. The anticline passing through this district is the continuation of the Goldenville fold from the east, and of the Gold Lake fold from the west. It has a course of $S. 79^{\circ} E.$ (*mag.*), but instead

Killag gold-district.

Nova Scotia—*Cont.* of having a westerly pitch as in the two latter districts, its axis has a pitch to the east at an angle of 15° . The measures on the south side have a due east-and-west (*mag.*) course and perpendicular dip, while on the north side the measures have a general course of S. 55° E. (*mag.*) and dip to the north at an angle averaging 35° .

Much rich ground undeveloped. “Only a few veins have so far been worked in this district, but very rich drift has been found for some distance along the course of the axis, indicating that more will yet be discovered. The veins are much larger and more numerous on the apex of the fold than at a distance from it, and more prospecting should be done along this line and operations carried down to greater depths on the saddle.

Operations. “At the time of my visit, the H. S. McKay property was being operated on two different leads, one on the north dip and the other on the south, with good results. Prospecting was being done on the Mott-Stuart property, on some areas where very rich quartz was found, and two leads dipping to the north have been discovered showing gold quite freely.

Caribou gold-district. “*Caribou Gold District.*—Twelve days were devoted to surveying this district, a plan of which was plotted on the scale of 500 feet to an inch. The anticlinal fold passing through this district is the continuation of the Cochran Hill and Cameron Dam anticline, which has brought up the upper measures of the lower quartzite group of the gold-bearing series on an elliptical dome, 2900 feet broad and four miles long, surrounded and overlain by the upper slate group. This dome has its centre on areas 328 and 329, block 2, where many quartz veins have been segregated in slate belts interbedded with quartzite beds, dipping away from the centre at low angles along the axis of the fold, increasing gradually to 65° on the north dip and to 70° on the south dip. The course of the fold from the centre of the dome is N. 79° E. and S. 76° W. (*mag.*)

Fissure veins operated. “Besides the many interbedded veins which have been operated from time to time for some years, four important large fissure-veins, cutting the strata at small angles, have also been worked extensively with good returns. One of these cuts the quartzite and slate group and the other three cut the slate group near its base. Two of the latter are at present worked.

Promising belt on dome of anticline. “More attention should be paid to the large belt of flat veins lying close together on the centre of the dome, on areas 328 and 329, block 2, on the property of the Caribou Gold Mining Company; for the structure of the fold shows that they probably overlie a succession

Geological Survey Department.

of similar veins, all of which could be worked most economically by a Nova Scotia—
perpendicular shaft sunk on the apex. *Cont.*

“*Moose River Gold District.*—Twelve days were spent in this district and a plan on the scale of 200 feet to an inch was plotted in the field. The Fifteen-mile Stream and the Beaver Dam anticlines converge as they approach this district from the east, and are here only 450 feet apart, with two minor plications between them. The folds have a general east-and-west course. The most northerly, which is the more important, has a north dip increasing gradually from 35° to 80° and its axis has a pitch to the west at an angle of 10°. The measures on the south side of the south fold dip south at an angle averaging 60°, and the axis has a pitch to the east at an angle of 15°, and the minor intervening plications lie at an angle seldom higher than 45°. The immense strain and pressure accompanying the meeting of these folds have greatly disturbed the measures and have caused many flexures and faults which complicate very much the structure of the district. The main lines of faulting have a general course varying from N. 10° E. to N. 25° E. (*mag.*), with displacements from a few feet up to 165 feet.”

Moose River
gold-district

Several broad
folds.

“With the exception of one or two small, true, fissure veins of but little importance, cutting the strata at small angles, all the veins worked in this district are of the interbedded class. The most important are those worked on the north dip and on the crown of the northern anticline, by the Touquoy and the Moose River Gold Mining companies. Some veins have also been worked on the south anticline and on the two smaller plications lying between these two main folds.

“A belt of slate, over 100 feet wide, plicated by these folds, contains a large percentage of auriferous quartz occurring in corrugated veinlets and filling fissures generally following the stratification. A large quantity of this slate has been mined on the Moose River property by open quarries, and a considerable percentage of the slate as well as quartz has been crushed and is said to have given satisfactory returns. This large belt of slate could be mined at a very low cost, and if certain parts of it were sampled separately, tested and found to contain enough gold to cover expenses of mining, it would become a great source of revenue, as the belt is repeated by these plications and gives a considerable width, and can be traced for some distance east and west. Belts of slate of a similar nature that occur in other districts seem worthy of consideration.”

Important
belt of slate.

“The discovery, last summer, of a 100-ounce pocket on the Britannia lead, newly opened on the south dip of one of the middle plica-

100-ounce
pocket.

Nova Scotia—
Cont. tions, on the Touquoy property, has created more interest in the district, and, as a result, prospecting has been begun on the east and west ends of the district, where much good ground is yet undeveloped.

Mooseland
gold-district. “*Mooseland Gold District.*—One week was occupied in surveying and plotting this district and a plan on the scale of 200 feet to an inch is in progress. All the leads worked occur on the south leg of a very sharp fold, dipping 75° on both the south and north sides, the axis of which runs from the centre of a dome east, magnetic, and N. 81° W. (*mag.*), and has a pitch of 10° to the east and 5° to the west.

Faults. “Several lines of faulting have caused important displacements at the east end of the district. The westernmost of these runs S. 35° E. (*mag.*) along the edge of a flat on the west side of the Tangier River and gives a horizontal displacement of 560 feet to the north on the east side, the anticline situated 48 feet north of the Irving lead being the same as that immediately south of the Bismarck lead.

“On the east side of the Tangier River, another main fault, running parallel with the first, passes through the west Otter Pond and follows its brook to the south, while northward it follows the river along Grassy Lake. The Bismarck lead anticline is shoved 1500 feet to the north on the east side of this fault, to a ridge 150 feet north of the west Otter Pond, and 50 or 100 feet north of the Brown lead opened here. The pitch of the anticline, which is to the east on the Bismarck lead, is changed to the west on the east side of the fault where the veins will curve westward around the fold. Small faults exist no doubt between this fault and the Bismarck lead, and one was located at the east end of the workings on this lead, but a great thickness of drift east of the river prevents the determination of the others.

Undeveloped
ground. “The location of the anticline to the east of these faults opens up an important new field for the prospector; and the block of country situated between the two main faults and lying to the south of the Bismarck lead anticline, is certainly very valuable, as it contains the continuation of the Irving and other rich leads worked years ago on the old Musgrave property.

Large belt of
quartz. “The very large belt of four veins, giving fifteen feet of quartz in the space of 35 feet, and exposed for 1850 feet along the apex of the anticline north of the Irving lead, contains some sulphides and it should be properly tested for gold by means of perpendicular shafts along the eastern pitch of the apex. The same may be said of the continuation of this belt on and under the Bismarck lead fold, the

Geological Survey Department.

latter lead having been found quite rich on the eastern pitch of the apex where it reaches the thickness of fourteen feet."

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Reporting on the work done in these branches of the Survey's operations Dr. Hoffmann says:—"The work carried out in the chemical laboratory during the past year has been conducted upon the same lines as those heretofore followed. It having been almost exclusively confined to the examination and analysis of such minerals, ores, etc., as were considered likely to prove of economic importance. Briefly stated, it embraced:—

"1. Analyses of fuels—including peat, lignite, lignitic coal, coal and anthracite—from the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the North-west Territory, and the province of British Columbia. Chemistry and mineralogy.
Analyses and assays.

"2. Analyses of natural waters—with the object of ascertaining their suitability for domestic or manufacturing purposes, or possible therapeutic value—from springs in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and British Columbia; also of the waters of the Bow, Elbow, Highwood, and Sheep rivers, and of Fish Creek, in the district of Alberta, North-west Territory.

"3. Analyses of limestones and dolomites, from various localities,—in continuation of the series of analyses of such stones already carried out, in connection with an enquiry into their individual merits for structural purposes, for the manufacture of lime, or of hydraulic cement, or for metallurgical purposes, etc.

"4. Analyses of iron ores—including magnetites, hæmatites, and bog-iron ores—from various parts of the Dominion.

"5. Analyses, in regard to nickel content, of certain ores from the province of British Columbia.

"6. Assays, for gold and silver, of ores from the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, also from Hudson Strait, the North-west Territory, and the province of British Columbia.

"7. Analyses of several highly interesting and for the most part, from an economic point of view, important minerals.

"8. Miscellaneous examinations, such as the partial analysis or testing, as the case might be, of samples of copper ore, iron ochre, graphite, carbonaceous shale, clays, marls, iron sands, and other material not included under the above headings.

Mineral specimens examined.

"The number of mineral specimens received during the period in question, for identification or the obtaining of information in regard to their economic value, was greatly in excess of that of any previous year—amounting to not less than nine hundred and eighty-five. Of these, a large number were brought by visitors, to whom the desired information was communicated at the time of their calling, or failing that—owing to a more than mere cursory examination being necessary or when a partial or even complete analysis was considered desirable—it was subsequently conveyed to them by letter. The number of letters personally written—almost exclusively of the nature of reports and embodying the results of the examination, analysis, or assay, as the case might be, of mineral specimens—amounted to three hundred and thirty-five. The number of those received to one hundred and seventy-two.

Work by assistants.

"Messrs. R. A. A. Johnston and F. G. Wait, assistants in the laboratory, have, as a result of the interest taken by them in their work, and their great assiduity, rendered excellent service. Of these, the former has, in addition to the carrying out of a very large number of gold and silver assays, also made numerous analyses of important minerals, and likewise conducted a very great variety of miscellaneous examinations, whilst the latter has made analyses of a great many natural waters, of some iron and manganese ores, also of some rocks, and in addition carried out some miscellaneous examinations.

"In the work connected with the mineralogical section of the museum, I have had the hearty co-operation and assistance of Mr. R. L. Broadbent. Apart from the general museum work, including the labelling and cataloguing of all newly received specimens, and the maintenance of the collection generally in an orderly condition, he has replaced—in the collections illustrating the distribution of iron, copper, lead, antimony, and other ores—close upon a thousand manuscript, by printed labels; and also labelled and catalogued the contents of four recently added new cases, consisting of one hundred and eighty-three specimens of gold and silver ores, collected by Mr. R. G. McConnell, from various mines and claims in the Trail Creek, Nelson, Toad Mountain, Slocan, and Ainsworth mining districts, in West Kootenay, British Columbia.

"Some of the specimens contained in the cases have been replaced by more characteristic ones, and others, to the number of one hundred and twenty-four, added—including the following:—

(A.) *Collected by members of the staff or others engaged in field-work in connection with the Survey:—*

Bailey, L. W.:—

a. Magnetite and specular iron ore from Lepreau, Charlotte County, N.B.

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Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

- b.* Limestone from L'Etang, Charlotte County, N. B.
 - c.* Umber from Letite, Charlotte County, N. B.
 - d.* Pyrite from Red Head, St. John County, N.B.
 - e.* Copper ore from Adams Island and Simpson Island, Charlotte County, N.B.
 - f.* Copper ore from Alma, Albert County, N.B.
 - g.* Dolomite with galena from Frenchman's Creek, Lancaster, St. John County, N.B.
 - h.* Pyrolusite from Quaco, St. John County, N.B.
 - i.* Bog manganese (wad) from Dawson Settlement, Albert County, N.B.
 - j.* Stibnite from Prince William, York County, N.B.
 - k.* Nickeliferous pyrrhotite from St. Stephen, Charlotte County, N.B.
 - l.* Clay from near Deadman Harbour, Charlotte County, N.B.
 - m.* Serpentine from the Narrows of the St. John River, St. John County, N.B.
 - n.* Felsite (polished) from Chamcook Mountain, Charlotte County, N.B.
 - o.* "Black Granite" from Bocabec, Charlotte County, N.B.
 - p.* Grindstone, Nile-green scythestones, etc., from Stonehaven, Gloucester County, N.B.
 - q.* Specular iron ore from Cranberry Head, St. John County, N.B.
 - r.* Pyrolusite from Tête-à-gauche, Gloucester County, N.B.
- Barlow, A. E.:—
- a.* Sodalite, nephelite, cancrinite and zircon from the Township of Dungannon, Hastings County, O.
 - b.* Auriferous rock from the Crystal gold mine, Wahnapiatae Lake, District of Nipissing, O.
- Cole, A. A.:—
- Columnar graphite from lot 21, range VII., Buckingham, Ottawa County, Q.
- Faribault, E. R.:—
- a.* Iron ochre from East Chester, Lunenburg County, N.S.
 - b.* Stibnite from West Gore, Hants County, N.S.
- Ferrier, W. F.:—
- a.* Quartz crystals from lot 1, con. IX., Madoc, Hastings County, O.
 - b.* Stilpnomelane (var. chalcodite) from lot 12, con. V., Madoc, Hastings County, O.
 - c.* Erythrite from the Cross mine, Madoc Village, Hastings County, O.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

- d.* Limonite (var. bog iron ore) and hæmatite from lot 9, con. XIV., Huntingdon, Hastings County, O.
 - e.* Corundum from lot 14, con. XIV., Carlow, Hastings County, O.
 - f.* Corundum (blue) from lot—, con. IX., Methuen, Peterborough County, O.
 - g.* Corundum from lot 4, con. XVIII., and lot 1, con. XIX., Raglan, Renfrew County, O.
 - h.* Muscovite from the Township of Methuen, Peterborough County, O.
 - i.* Pyroxene crystals from lot 3, con. IV., Herschel, Hastings County, O.
 - j.* Nephelite, sodalite, cancrinite, zircon, apatite, and biotite from the Township of Dungannon, Hastings County, O.
 - k.* Bismuthinite from lot 34, con. IV., Tudor, Hastings County, O.
- McConnell, R. G.:—

Collection of gold and silver ores from the following mines and claims in the Trail Creek, Nelson, Toad Mountain, Slocan and Ainsworth mining districts, West Kootenay, B.C.:—

a. Trail Creek mining district—

Jumbo mine.	Sovereign claim.
Josie mine.	Monte Cristo claim.
Cliff mine.	Deer Park claim.
War Eagle mine.	Union claim.
Crown Point mine.	Nickel Plate mine.
Red Mountain mine.	Commander claim.
Homestake claim.	R. E. Lee claim.
Lily May claim.	April Fool claim.
Sheep Creek Star claim.	Mayflower claim.
Gold Star claim.	Deadwood group.
Le Roi mine.	Iron Horse mine.
Iron Colt claim.	Kootenay-Columbia mine.
Gold Hill claim.	Coxey claim.
Great Western claim.	Heather Bell claim.
Iota claim.	Iron Chief claim.
Apache claim.	Waterloo mine.
Black Hawk claim.	Aaron's Isle claim.
Gladiator claim.	O. K. mine, Sheep Creek.

b. Nelson mining district—

Mersey claim.	Queen Victoria claim.
Elise mine.	Maud S. claim.
Homestake claim.	Arnold claim.
Ben Hassan claim.	Canadian King claim.

North Fork of the Salmon River.

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c. Toad Mountain mining district—

Whitewater mine.	Dandy mine.
Grizzly Bear claim.	Silver King mine.
Iroquois claim.	Golden Dale claim.
Starlight claim.	Golden King claim.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

d. Slocan mining district—

Arlington mine.	Mollie Hughes' claim.
Dayton claim.	Rambler mine.
Nancy Hanks claim.	Proctor's claim.
Carbonate mine.	Best mine.
Enterprise mine.	Idaho mine.
Utica claim.	Ohio claim.
Reco mine.	Phoenix claim.
Slocan Star mine.	Mountain Chief mine.
Granite Mountain claim.	Evening Star claim.
Antelope mine.	Two Friends mine.
Tamarack claim.	Ruth mine.
Fisher Maiden mine.	Last Chance mine.
Kalispell claim.	Alpha mine.
Texas mine.	Freddie Lee mine.
Currie mine.	Cumberland mine.
Ivanhoe mine.	Daisy claim.
Noble Five mine.	Alameda claim.
Lucky Jim mine.	Noonday mine.
Monitor mine.	Deadman mine.
Beaver mine.	London group.
Alamo mine.	Bluebird mine.
Goodenough mine.	Wellington mine.
Silver Bell mine.	Eureka mine.
Miner Boy claim.	Reid & Robinson claims.
L. H. claim.	Springer Creek.

North Fork of Carpenter Creek.

e. Ainsworth mining district—

King Solomon claim.	Lady of the Lake claim.
Skyline mine.	No. 1 mine.
Blue Bell mine.	Woodberry Creek. (Can. Pac. Co.)

McEvoy, J.:—

Molybdenite and andradite from three miles south-west of Grand Prairie, Yale district, B.C.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

(B.)—*Received as Presentations :—*

Anderson, J. H., Petpeswick Harbour, N.S. :—

Auriferous quartz from the Anderson mine, Lake Catcha gold-district, East Chezzetcook, Halifax County, N.S.

Bache, R. P., Bound Brook, New Jersey U. S. :—

Disseminated graphite from lot 26, range VI., Buckingham, Ottawa County, Q.

Barnum, S., Madoc, Hastings County, O. :—

Sphalerite from lot 1, con. XI., Marmora, Hastings County, O.

Baumgarten, Mrs. H., Ottawa, per W. J. Wilson :—

Quartz crystal and muscovite from mica mine near Lac du Pied des Monts, 18 miles from Murray Bay, Charlevoix County, Q.

Best, James, Bird Creek, Hastings County, O., per A. E. Barlow :—

Corundum crystal from lot 4, con. XVIII., Raglan, Renfrew County, O.

Blue, A., Director of the Ontario Mining Bureau, Toronto, O. :—

Corundum (blue) from lot 14, con. IX., Methuen, Peterborough County, O.

Bostock, H., M.P., Monte Creek Ranch, Ducks, B.C. :—

Obsidian from creek near Martin's, South Thompson River, B.C.

Chambers, R. E., M. E., Bridgeville, N.S., per Dr. H. M. Ami :—

Limonite from the East Branch of East River, Pictou County, N.S.

Claxton, F. J. :—

Amygdaloidal trap with native copper, from about two miles from the line of railway of the Union Collieries Company, and about thirteen miles inland from Union Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C.

Coe, A., Madoc, Hastings County, O., per W. F. Ferrier :—

a. Calcite crystals on hæmatite from lot 9, con. XIV, Madoc, Hastings County, O.

b. Chalcopyrite from lot 25, con. VII, Madoc, Hastings County, O.

Danville Asbestos and Slate Company, Danville Q., per E. D. Ingall :—

a. Crude asbestos, No. 1, from the Jeffrey mine, lot 9, range III, Shipton, Richmond County, Q.

b. Crude asbestos, No. 2.

c. Teased asbestos, No. 1.

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- d. Teased asbestos, No. 2.
- e. " Grade C.
- f. " " D.
- g. " " E.
- h. "Asbestic" sand.
- i. Three samples of "Asbestic" plastering.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont

De Beck, G. W., Vancouver, B.C. :—

Auriferous quartz from Takush Harbour, Smith's Inlet, N. of
Vancouver Island, B.C. :—

Domville, Lieut.-Col. J., M.P., Rothsay, N.B. :—

Chalcopyrite and bornite from Mineral Vale, Elgin, Albert
County, N.B.

Ferrier, W. F., Geological Survey Dept., Ottawa :—

- a. Meteorite (pallasite) from Brenham Township, Kiowa County,
Kansas, U.S.
- b. Anhydrite from lot 4, con. III, North Burgess, Lanark
County, O.
- c. Whartonite (of Dr. Emmens) from lot 2, con. II, Blezard, Dis-
trict of Nipissing, O.

Fitzgerald, J., Greenview, Hastings County, O., per W. F. Ferrier :—

Corundum (crystal) from lot 4, con. XVIII, Raglan, Renfrew
County, O.

Gray, W. M. E., London, England :—

Collection of gold ores from West Australia :—

- a. Dark-gray mica schist, carrying iron-pyrites, from the Ivanhoe
mine, Hannans.
- b. Gray schistose rock, carrying native gold, from Lake View,
Hannans.
- c. Slightly weathered quartzite, carrying native gold, from Hoff-
man, fourteen miles north of Niagara.
- d. White subtranslucent quartz carrying native gold from Mount
Malcolm Proprietary, Mount Margaret district.
- e. Weathered sandstone carrying native gold from Cashman's
Reward, Forty-two-mile district.
- f. An association of white quartz and white kaolin from Cash-
man's Reward (surface stone), Forty-two-mile district.
- g. Banded, white, greenish-gray and grayish-black steatite, carry-
ing native gold from Devon Hill End, Broad Arrow district.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

Haley, Allen, M. P., Windsor, N.S. :—

Filiform native silver from No. 1 mine, Ainsworth mining district, West Kootenay, B.C.

Hardman, J. E., C. E., Montreal, Q. :—

Coal from near the junction of Keremeos road with the road from Penticton to Osoyoos, B.C.

Harris, J. M., Sandon, B.C., per Dr. G. M. Dawson :—

Silver ores from the Mollie Gibson lead, Reco mine, and the Arlington mine, Slocan mining district, West Kootenay, B.C.

James, Capt. W. E., Combermere, O., per W. F. Ferrier :—

Corundum (crystal) from lot 4, con. XVIII., Raglan, Renfrew County O.

Jones & Stark, Messrs., Wellington and Nanaimo, B.C., per W. F. Ferrier :—

Molybdenite from the Marguerite, Evangeline and Josephine claims, north side of Mount Buttle, about five miles north of Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island, B.C.

Lanigan, R., Calumet, Q. :—

Porcelain-ware manufactured from kaolin found on lot 5, range VI., Amherst, Ottawa County, Q.

Low & Blenkhorn, Messrs, Nappan, N. S., per Hugh Fletcher :—

Chalcocite from the farm of Amos Blenkhorn, on the road between Nappan and Maccan, Cumberland County, N.S.

McArthur, D. H., Calabogie, O.

Tremolite (var. asbestos) from lot 22, con. IV., Blythfield, Renfrew County, O.

McAllister, W. B., Ottawa, O., per W. F. Ferrier :—

Quartz crystals from lot 23, range XIII., Eardley, Ottawa County, Q.

McKenzie, H. R., C. E., Sydney, N.S. :—

Soapstone from Landing Cove, north shore of Gabarus Bay, near Louisbourg, Cape Breton County, N.S.

McLellan, A., 117 Metcalfe St., Ottawa :—

Tremolite (var. asbestos) from lot 22, con. IV., Blythfield, Renfrew County, O.

Moffatt, C. P., North Sydney, N.S. :—

Chalcopyrite from George River, Cape Breton County, N.S.

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Newby, Frank, Ottawa, O. :—

Tremolite (var. asbestos) from near Calabogie, Renfrew County,
O.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

North American Graphite Company, Ottawa, O., per H. P. H.
Brumell, Manager :—

- a. Disseminated graphite from lot 28, range VI., Buckingham,
Ottawa County, Q.
- b. Vein graphite from the same locality as the preceding.
- c. Prepared graphite, for crucible making—Grades L.B., L.C.,
L.D. and L.G.
- d. Prepared graphite, for lubricating—Grades L.B., L.C., L.D.,
L.L., S.A. and S.A.X.
- e. Prepared graphite, for packing—Grades L.D., L.F. and L.M.
- f. Prepared graphite, for stove polish and pencils—Grade S.A.
and S.A.X.
- g. Prepared graphite, for paints—Grade S.A., S.B., P.A., P.C.
(gray), P.D. and P.E.
- h. Prepared graphite, for electrotyping—Grades E.A., L.L., S.A.
and S.A.X.
- i. Prepared graphite, for graphite greases—Grades S.A., S.A.X.,
S.B. and L.L.

Northumberland Stone Company, Shediac, N.B. per Foster Pickard
Manager :—

Sandstone (6 in. cube, dressed) from Buctouche, Kent County,
N.B.

Obalski, J., Mining Inspector, province of Quebec, Quebec, Q., per
C. W. Willmott :—

Grossularite from P. P. Hall's chromite mine, block A, Coleraine,
' near Black Lake, Megantic County, Q.

Ogilvie, Wm., Ottawa, O. :—

- a. Coal from Coal Creek, Yukon River, N.W.T.
- b. Mineral resin, Yukon River, N.W.T.
- c. Collection of rocks from the Yukon district, N.W.T.

Reed, Dr. J., Reedsdale, Megantic County, Q.

Bornite from Harvey Hill, Leeds, Megantic County, Q.

Soues, F., Clinton, B. C. :—

- a. Auriferous quartz from the Golden Eagle, Golden Cache, and
Excelsior claims, Cayoosh Creek, Lillooet district, B.C.

Contributions
to museum -
Cont.

b. Auriferous quartz from the Ida May and Forty Thieves claims,
Head Waters of the South Fork of Bridge River, Lillooet
district, B.C.

Struthers, Dr. R. B., Sudbury, O., per Dr. H. M. Ami :—
Anthraxolite from lot 9, con. VI, Fairbank, district of Algoma, O.

Sutherland, Hugh, Winnipeg, Man.:—
Silver ore from the Silver Nugget mine, Eight-mile Creek, Slocan
Lake, West Kootenay, B.C.

Taylor, J. W., Ottawa, O.:—
Microcline from the Township of Templeton, Ottawa County, Q.

Waterman, W. J., Vancouver, B.C.:—
Radiated quartz from Valdez Island, Seymour Narrows, B.C.

West, Howard :—
Calcite from Wilson Creek, Slocan Lake, West Kootenay, B.C.

Wheeler, A. O., Ottawa, O.:—
Marl from the Fraser River Valley, near Mission City, B.C.

Wells and Redpath, Messrs., Kamloops, B.C.:—
Asbestos from the south side of Tulameen River, nearly opposite
Bear Creek, Yale district, B.C.

Educational
collections
supplied.

“ Mr. C. W. Willimott has, for the most part, been engaged in making
up collections of minerals and rocks for distribution to various Canadian
educational institutions. The following is a list of those to which such
collections have been sent :—

1. Collegiate Institute, Seaforth, O.....	Consisting of 120 specimens.
2. High School, Calgary, N.W.T.....	“ 120 “
3. Public School, Hopewell Cape, N.B.....	“ 80 “
4. Union Mine School, Comox, V.I., B.C.....	“ 80 “
5. West Kent School, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	“ 120 “
6. High School, Orillia, O.....	“ 120 “
7. High School, Summerside, P.E.I.....	“ 120 “
8. Provincial Normal School, Winnipeg, Man.....	“ 120 “
9. High School, Oxford, N.S.....	“ 120 “
10. Granby College, Granby, Q.....	“ 120 “
11. Public School, Parrsborough, N.S.....	“ 80 “
12. County Academy, Shelburne, N.S.....	“ 40 “
13. Public School, Andover, N.B.....	“ 80 “
14. St. Vincent's School, St. John, N.B.....	“ 80 “
15. Joggins Mine School, Joggins Mines, N.S.....	“ 80 “
16. Queen's County Academy, Liverpool, N.S.....	“ 120 “
17. Mont Ste. Marie Convent, Montreal, Q.....	“ 80 “
18. B. C. School of Mines, Vancouver, B.C.....	“ 120 “

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19. Cong. des Sœurs de Ste. Croix et des Sept Dou- leurs, Montreal, Q	Consisting of 80 specimens.	Educational collections supplied— <i>Cont.</i>
20. High School, Williamstown, O.	120	
21. High School, St. Stephen, N.B.	40	
22. Polytechnic School of Laval University, Montreal, Q.	64	
23. Sacred Heart Academy, London, O.	80	
24. Grammar School, Bathurst, N.B.	120	
25. Convent Jesus Marie, St. Joseph de Lévis, Q.	80	
26. High School, Stellarton, N.S.	120	
27. High School, Great Village, N.S.	80	
28. Collegiate Institute, Kingston, O.	120	
29. High School, Bridgewater, N.S.	120	
30. Superior School, Upper Mauderville, N.B.	80	
31. McGill College, Montreal, Q.	8	
32. University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	8	
33. University of Toronto, Toronto, O.	8	
34. Queen's University, Kingston, O.	8	
35. University of Laval, Quebec, Q.	8	
36. School of Mining and Agriculture, Kingston, O.	8	
37. Grammar School, Richibucto, N.B.	120	
38. Grand Harbour School, Grand Manan, N.B.	80	
39. Public Library, St. Catharines, O.	120	
40. Laval Business College, St. Vincent de Paul, Q.	120	
41. Huron Street Public School, Toronto, O.	80	
42. Demill Ladies' College, St. Catharines, O.	80	
43. Imperial Institute, London, Eng.	12	
44. Morin College, Quebec, Q.	40	
45. Public School, Riverside, N.B.	80	
46. High School, Tracadie, N.B.	120	
47. Hants Border School, Hantsport, N.S.	80	
48. Couvent du Sacré Cœur, Ottawa, O.	90	
49. High School, Waterford, N.B.	120	
50. High School, St. Catharines, O.	120	
51. The Academy, Yarmouth, N.S.	120	
52. Salem School, Salem, N.S.	80	
53. High School, Mitchell, O.	120	
54. High School, Markham, O.	120	
55. Havergeral Ladies' College, Toronto, O.	120	
56. District No. 1 School, "The Range," N.B.	80	
57. Public School, Jarvis, O.	80	
58. Public School, Brandon, Man.	80	

" Making a total of 5,164 specimens thus distributed. In addition, specimens of various mineral substances have been supplied by request to several institutions and firms.

“ In the early part of the summer Mr. Willimott visited, with the object of procuring further material for the making up of collections and simultaneously, cabinet specimens for the museum—the townships of Hull, Wakefield, Masham, Wright, Maniwaki and Egan, in Wright county, and those of Aldfield, Cawood and Alleyn, in Pontiac county, in the province of Quebec ; as likewise the townships of Cameron,

Collections
made by Mr.
Willimott.

Collections
made by Mr.
Willimott—
Cont.

Papineau and Calvin, in the district of Nipissing, and those of Griffith, Lyndoch, Raglan and Sebastopol, in Renfrew county, in the province of Ontario.

“In the prosecution of this work he procured, amongst other specimens :—

	Specimens.	Weight.
Albite.....	24	
Apatite, crystals.....	150	
Amazon stone.....	150	
Asbestos.....	7	
Barite.....		400 pounds.
Calcite.....	150	“
Chrysotile.....	2	
Chalcedony.....	2	
Corundum.....	200	
Fluorite.....	30	
Gneiss.....		700 “
Graphic granite.....	2	
Graphite.....	2	
Grossularite.....	130	
Hornblende, crystallized.....		150 “
Limestone, crystalline.....		300 “
Mica.....	8	
Mica, crystals.....	50	
Microcline.....	3	
Molybdenite, from Aldfield, Hull and Egan.....	66	
Molybdenite, from Alleyn.....		100 “
Mountain cork.....	70	
Pyroxene.....	30	
Quartz, crystals.....	130	
Quartz, massive.....		200 “
Serpentine.....		450 “
Tourmaline, crystallized.....	235	
Tremolite.....		400 “
Wollastonite.....	100	

“Amongst the minerals collected by Mr. Willimott for the museum, collection, was one which proves on examination to be a rare and interesting species not previously found in Canada. This will be referred to in full in my forthcoming report. Mr. Willimott also made some useful notes in regard to the occurrence of some of the above-mentioned minerals—more especially touching that of the molybdenite.

“In addition to the above minerals, Mr. Willimott has received for making up collections the following from Mr. W. F. Ferrier :—

	Specimens.	Weight.
Andradite.....	16	
Nephelite, with albite.....	50	
Corundum, in matrix.....		100 pounds.
Pyroxene, crystals.....	200	
Quartz, crystals.....	380	

Geological Survey Department.

LITHOLOGY.

Mr. W. F. Ferrier reports as follows on the lithological work of the Lithology. year :—

“The usual routine work has been carried on during the past year. It has comprised the examination and reporting on numerous miscellaneous minerals and rocks, including interesting series of rock specimens from the cinnabar deposits near Kamloops Lake, British Columbia, and some of the Seine River gneisses collected by Mr. McInnes.

“In the museum, temporary labels have now been placed in all the Museum. upright cases of the stratigraphical collection of rocks. A camera for taking micro-photographs with the new Fuess microscope lately acquired, has enabled a number of interesting photographs illustrating the structure of various rocks to be obtained, some of which will be published in forthcoming reports.

“On the 27th of June I left Ottawa to continue my observations on Field-work. the corundum deposits of Hastings and Peterborough counties, O., and also to examine the nepheline-syenite localities in the former county for rare minerals. During a portion of the time I made my head-quarters at the camp of Mr. Barlow of this Survey, whose work lay in the vicinity.

“The nepheline-syenites of Dungannon township were carefully examined, and fine specimens of sodalite, nepheline, cancrinite, biotite, apatite, hastingsite, etc., were secured. Besides these minerals some rare and interesting species not previously observed were collected and will shortly be described. Minerals collected.

“From Dungannon I went with Mr. Barlow to the pyroxene locality in the township of Herschel, and collected some hundreds of exceedingly fine and perfect crystals. I then went south to Madoc, collecting blende, quartz crystals, hæmatite, erythrite and calcite in the neighbourhood, and drove to the corundum locality in the township of Methuen, Peterborough county.

“The corundum here, as in Hastings, occurs in a coarse pegmatite, Corundum. distributed rather sparsely throughout the mass and intimately associated with muscovite, in which it is frequently completely embedded. Some of it is of a rich sapphire blue colour, but no material fit for cutting was found. No good crystals were seen, the corundum occurring in irregular rounded masses, having a most curious corroded surface, greatly resembling the rounded and corroded quartz crystals that occur in the bornite at the Harvey Hill mines in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

Lithology—
Cont.

"I returned to Madoc and went north again to the township of Carlow, where the original corundum locality, near Armstrong's mills, was visited, fine crystals collected and several photographs taken by Mr. Barlow. From Carlow I proceeded to the corundum locality on the farm of Henry Robillard, lots 1 and 2, concession XIX., and 3 and 4, concession XVIII., Raglan township. The occurrence of the corundum here appears to be of much the same character as in Carlow, but some interesting and new facts were observed.

"In the same hill we found syenite, granite and nepheline-syenite occurring in such relations as to leave no doubt in my opinion that we have there a magnificent example of magmatic differentiation of rock types. The corundum occurs impartially distributed throughout the whole of these three types of rock. This particular locality will be fully described in Dr. Adams's and Mr. Barlow's report on the region.

"Spinel, of a bright green colour, in beautifully fresh and well formed octahedrons, was found lining cavities in the corundum; and many other interesting minerals were observed.

"I returned to Ottawa on the 17th of July, and, availing myself of your permission, attended the August meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Toronto, where I read a paper jointly with Mr. Barlow."

MINING AND MINERAL STATISTICS.

Mineral statistics.

Of the work under his charge, Mr. E. D. Ingall reports as follows:—

"The work of the Section of Mineral Statistics and Mines has been prosecuted throughout the year on much the same lines as heretofore.

"The preparation of the preliminary summary statement of the mineral production of the Dominion for 1896 was completed by the 13th of February of the current year. This is the earliest date yet accomplished, and the pamphlet containing this tabulated statement, together with the explanatory matter, was distributed shortly afterwards.

"On 26th of June, a pamphlet was completed giving in tabular form the production of the various mineral industries of Canada from 1886 to 1896, inclusive. This statement was compiled from the summary tables of mineral production found in the annual reports of the section, revised in accordance with the latest information available and brought to a uniform basis of presentment. This was accompanied by explan-

Geological Survey Department.

atory matter relating to the growth and change of the various industries during the eleven-year period covered. Mineral statistics—Cont.

“As much of the detailed information for the detailed statistical report is not available for some months after the close of the year dealt with, it has been found impossible, with present facilities, to complete it and put it through the press till late in the year following that to which it refers. The full report for 1896 is, however, printed and distributed to our exchanges. A commencement has been made toward revising the statistical data for past years contained in this report, with regard to which important information has of late come to hand which was not available in previous years.

“The collection of samples from borings made throughout the Dominion and of records of the same, has, through the kindness of operators, been augmented, and progress has been made in the collection of plans, photographs and other records of mines and mineral deposits. Samples from borings.

“The widespread interest of late aroused in mining matters and in the mineral resources of the Dominion has greatly stimulated inquiry on these points, and the Section has, of course, had to do its share of the largely increased work of the Department due to this cause.

“Of late years, for various reasons, but little time has been available for the personal study by the officers of the Section of the various mineral industries of the country. Thus the technical information available for the report is either fragmentary and somewhat doubtful or obtained indirectly from various sources of varying reliability. An effort was, however, made during the summer to use the little time available, and visits were made to the iron deposit and quarries at Arnprior and to the galena deposits near Galetta in that vicinity. Visits to mines.

“With a view to increasing our knowledge of the graphite industry of Ottawa county, Quebec, I made several trips to the mines in Buckingham township to determine the best lines of procedure to this end. This work was carried out by Mr. A. A. Cole, B.A.Sc., who was occupied several weeks in making the necessary surveys and examinations. As a result of his work detailed plans are now available, showing the distribution of the worked deposits and the extent and relations of the workings, together with notes on their immediate geological surroundings and various other points. It is intended to incorporate these results in the next report and to give thus, not only the statistical data, but also the technical details necessary to a complete description of this industry.

Mineral statistics—*Cont.*

"During the year Mr. A. A. Cole has acted as technical assistant, and in July the staff of the Section was brought to its former strength by the appointment of Mr. J. McLeish, B.A., *vice* Mr. L. L. Brophy, who resigned on March 31st."

PALEONTOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Palæontology and Zoology.

Mr. Whiteaves submits the following statement of the palæontological and zoological work done in 1897, either by himself personally or under his immediate supervision.

Publications.

"The third part of the third volume of 'Palæozoic Fossils' referred to in the Summary Report of this Department for 1896, was published in April, 1897. It consists of 114 pages, large octavo, and is illustrated by seven full-page lithographic plates and fifteen woodcuts. During its preparation, the authorities of the United States National Museum kindly lent to the writer, for study and comparison, all the fossils in their collection from the Galena-Trenton formation of the Red River valley in Canada. These fossils were identified early in the spring and returned, named, on April 30th.

"A collection of fossils from the Cretaceous rocks of North-west Bay, Vancouver Island, and other localities in British Columbia, has been examined and the species determined, for Mr. Walter Harvey, of Shoal Bay, Thurlow Island, B.C., who has presented many fine and rare specimens to the Museum.

"A paper entitled 'Description of a new genus and species of Cystideans from the Trenton limestone at Ottawa,' was published, with three illustrations, in the number of the 'Canadian Record of Science' issued in June. The genus is of special interest to biologists on account of its close affinity to the Blastoids. Two papers descriptive of other remarkable fossils in the Survey collection were read at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Toronto. One of these is entitled 'Note on a fish tooth from the Upper Arisaig series of Nova Scotia,' and the other 'On some remains of a Sepia-like Cuttle-fish from the Cretaceous rocks of the South Saskatchewan.'

"While attending the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada at Halifax in June, and that of the British Association in August, several public and private palæontological and zoological collections were examined, and a number of specimens of interest secured for the museum of the Survey.

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"The second part of the first volume of 'Contributions to Canadian Palæontology', published in 1889, contains an illustrated paper (advance sheets of which were distributed in 1887 and 1888) entitled 'On some fossils from the Hamilton formation of Ontario,' with a list of the species at present known from that formation and province. Since this paper was published, many additional species have been discovered in these rocks by local collectors, and specimens of most of them have been presented to the museum of the Survey, or acquired for it. It has, therefore, been decided to devote the fifth and concluding part of the volume to an illustrated paper consisting of a revision of this local fauna, inclusive and descriptive of the most recent additions thereto. With this object in view and before commencing the manuscript of this paper, a visit was paid to Thedford in May, and the large and important collections of the fossils of that neighbourhood recently made by the Rev. Hector Currie, Mr. G. Kernahan and Mr. N. J. Kearney were carefully examined. At Toronto, Mr. B. E. Walker's collection of the fossils of the Thedford region was also critically examined. Numerous specimens from each of these collections have been borrowed for a further and more exhaustive study, and Mr. Charles Schuchert has most kindly lent the writer 284 specimens of 44 species of fossils, and a list of all the species that he collected at Thedford and Bartlett's Mills, in 1895, for the United States National Museum. Many of the species lent by Mr. Schuchert have not previously been found in Canada, and a few are, apparently, new to science. A preliminary study of the whole of this material has been made and the manuscript of the part of the paper referring to the corals, echinodermata, brachiopoda and pelecypoda, or about one-third of the whole, has been written. It is hoped that the whole of the manuscript, with the plates, will be ready for publication, and the volume finished, next spring.

"Since the lamented death of Professor E. D. Cope, in April, the vertebrate fossils from the Belly River and Laramie rocks of Alberta, which had been entrusted to him for study and description, have been returned from Philadelphia. A few of the more fragile of these specimens were somewhat broken in transit, but these have been skilfully mended by Mr. T. C. Weston, who has also mounted several of them, especially two unique skulls of a Dinosaur (*Laelaps incrassatus*, Cope), for exhibition in the museum.

"In addition to the series of vertebrate fossils from the Red Deer River collected by Mr. Lambe, and the bones and teeth of Mastodons from two localities in Ontario collected by Dr. Ami, which are referred to in their reports, several interesting collections of fossils have been acquired during the past year, either by donation or purchase, and in

Palæontology and Zoology—*Cont.* most cases as the result of correspondence or of personal interviews with the collectors.

Additions in zoology.

“The additions to the zoological collections in the museum have been quite as numerous as in previous years, as will be seen in the list of contributions to the museum, in which they are fully particularized. The skins of the adult male northern fur-seal and two pups, and of the northern sea-lion and cub, from the Pribyloff Islands, which were referred to in last year’s Summary Report as having been received from Mr. James M. Macoun, have been mounted at the Ward Natural Science Establishment at Rochester, N. Y. The group of the three fur-seals makes a striking and attractive exhibit, but the sea-lion is unfortunately too large to be brought into the museum.

“The official correspondence has been about as usual (a little more than 200 letters). The duties of Acting Director have been performed for about five weeks, during the Director’s absence in British Columbia.

Work by Dr. H. M. Ami.

“Dr. Ami has continued the work of determining palæontological collections, principally from the eastern provinces of the Dominion, besides giving some time to the preparation and display of specimens in the museum.

“Lists of fossils from numerous localities in the Ottawa palæozoic basin and in the valley of the St. Lawrence, between Brockville and Montreal, have been prepared and added to those referred to on page 126 of the Summary Report for 1896, all of which are to accompany the reports by Dr. Ells on the areas comprised in Ottawa City, Perth and Pembroke sheets (Nos. 119, 120, 122 of Quebec and Ontario). These lists were prepared from collections made by Dr. Ells and the late Mr. N. J. Giroux in 1896. Dr. Ami also assisted Dr. Ells in ascertaining the precise geological horizons of certain much faulted and disturbed fossiliferous limestones in the vicinity of Ottawa.

“He has also continued the work of determining a large number of fossils collected by Mr. Hugh Fletcher, Mr. T. C. Weston, Mr. J. A. Robert, and by himself, last season, in Colchester, Pictou and Antigonish counties. With a view to ascertaining the exact age of the sedimentary formations of that part of Nova Scotia, the report and geological maps of which areas are being prepared for publication by Mr. Fletcher, the greater portion of the specimens have been examined and preliminary lists of the species prepared.

Field-work in Nova Scotia.

“On the first of June Dr. Ami received instructions to proceed to Nova Scotia to continue the work of the two previous seasons and ‘obtain local series or lists of fossils from as many places as possible in

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the so-called Devonian belt of the southern parts of Pictou and Colchester counties; likewise 'to visit such parts of the province to the west as might be found desirable in the course of Mr. Fletcher's mapping work, with possible reference to the taxonomic position of the New Glasgow conglomerates or their equivalents,' etc. From the 1st of June to the 10th of August he visited numerous localities in the Middle and West River valleys of Pictou county, along the valleys of the Salmon and Black rivers and Calvary Brook, in the numerous cuttings afforded by the railway from Union station to West River station. Special attention was paid to the highly fossiliferous shales of Avonport, Horton and Trenholm Brook, in order to ascertain the relations which the Horton series of Sir Wm. Dawson bears to the fossiliferous rocks of Riverdale and other localities of so-called Devonian age. From these Horton beds a large and interesting collection of fossils was obtained.

"In Antigonish county, he also spent some time obtaining material both from the undoubted Silurian formations of the Arisaig shore and from the supposed Devonian series of McAra's Brook. From several localities in this brook better material was obtained than on any previous occasion. It is hoped that this will serve to fix more definitely the age of these rocks and to enable the proper geological colouring to be given to the maps of this part of the province, now awaiting publication.

"Big Island Merigomish, and King Head were visited with a view of ascertaining the exact age of the coal-seam cropping out north of the lobster factory, but the palæontological evidence obtained in these places was very meagre and unsatisfactory.

"The Cumberland coal basin and the relations of the Millstone Grit and the productive Coal Measures and of the Upper Carboniferous or Permo-Carboniferous, to one another, occupied a considerable portion of his time. Collections of fossils were made at Spicer's Cove, West Cove, Pudsey's Point, Sand River Cove, Shulie, Joggins and Fish Cove, in the Joggins Mines district, as well as at Leamington, in South Brook, Dixon's Mills and Salt Springs mines, in the Springhill mines region. The shales of Spicer's Cove contain a flora apparently akin to that of rocks which are referred by Dr. Ellis to the Millstone Grit. This flora, however, has a decided resemblance to that of the Coal Measures. In no part of the district did he find types which are indicative of Permian age.

"In this work Dr. Ami was ably assisted by Mr. Lee Russell, of the Provincial Normal School, Truro, N.S., and by Mr. M. H. McLeod—

Palæontology
and Zoology—
Cont.

Mr. Hugh Fletcher's assistant. He desires to convey thanks also to Prof. Coldwell, Prof. Tufts, and to Mr. Harold Tufts, all of Wolfville, N.S., for assistance furnished whilst in their neighbourhood.

"He has prepared preliminary lists of the fossils from these localities which will help to determine the exact palæontological and stratigraphical relations of the various members of the disturbed and doubtful series of rock formations of the counties of eastern Nova Scotia. When in Halifax, Montreal and St. John, N.B., Dr. Ami obtained access to the palæontological collections from Nova Scotia in the museums of those places, and secured lists of fossils which help to throw further light upon this difficult problem. In connection with the work a standard section should be made, and he suggests that a careful examination might be undertaken of the exact sequence of the fossils in Sir Wm. Logan's great section of Carboniferous strata at the Joggins shore. Also a series of collections of fossils should be made from Folley, Economy, Parrsboro', Five Islands, Shubenacadie, Tenycape and Walton, in Nova Scotia, and from St. John, Mispec, Albert county and other localities in New Brunswick.

"In connection with the work in Nova Scotia the following points may be noted:—

Notes on the
work done.

"(1) No fossils were obtained in the New Glasgow conglomerate of Pictou county.

"(2) In the rocks overlying the New Glasgow conglomerate along the eastern bank of the East River, between New Glasgow and Trenton, in Rear Brook quarry, and along the left bank of Smelt Brook above the bridge at the Trenton steel works, certain black Carboniferous and highly fossiliferous shales occur, associated with soft, gray, and more or less fine-grained sandy shales and sandstones also fossiliferous. The evidence afforded by the fossil flora and fauna of this series points to the Carboniferous rather than to the Permian age of the rocks in question. No typical Permian forms have yet been obtained from these beds, but land plants and aquatic animals collected indicate the Carboniferous Period.

"(3) The nearest approach to Permian is found in the strata of Cape John and vicinity, where large branches of the genus *Walchia* and fronds of *Pecopteris* occur. These have a Permian facies, but the genera mentioned might occur in Upper Carboniferous rocks. The term Permo-Carboniferous, already used by the Survey, seems quite applicable to the shales and sandstones of Cape John and other localities.

"(4) The fossiliferous sandstones and shales of the Union and Riversdale regions in Colchester and Pictou counties, are seen to lie

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unconformably beneath the fossiliferous marine limestones, sandstones and shales of Lower Carboniferous age. They hold plants and animals which in their broad general characters resemble those of the eastern American Carboniferous—if we leave out of consideration the types which occur in the ‘fern-ledges’ of Lancaster county in New Brunswick, described and regarded as Devonian. The fossils which show this affinity to types of Carboniferous age include, besides the presence of a protolimuloid crustacean closely allied to *Prestwichia* and erect trees of doubtful affinities, such genera as: *Calamites*, *Asterophyllites*, *Alethopteris*, *Sphenopteris*, *Cyclopteris*, *Cordaites*, *Spirorbis*, *Naiadites*, (*Anthracomya*), *Lepidodendron*, *Leaia*, *Carbonia*, *Estheria*, etc. All these have been found in the Riversdale and Union rocks, and the following species are common to these rocks and those of Lancaster county, New Brunswick: *Cyclopteris* (*Aneimites*) *Acadica*, *Lepidodendron* *corrugatum*, *Stigmara* *ficoides*, var., *Cordaites* *Robbii*, (sometimes with numerous specimens of *Spirorbis* covering the surface of the leaves), besides closely related forms belonging to the genera *Calamites*, *Asterophyllites*, *Alethopteris* and *Sphenopteris*. From this it would appear that the strata of Union and Riversdale may be regarded as equivalent to those in Lancaster county, which have been described and held to be of Devonian age.

Palæontology
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Cont.

“Some Ostracods from the rocks above referred to have been sent to Prof. T. Rupert Jones, and fragments of crustacea and fishes to Dr. Henry Woodward and Mr. A. Smith Woodward, of the British Museum; who have furnished important information in regard to them.

“In the museum, a large number of boxes containing local series and lists of fossils has been placed in the drawers below the cases, and a catalogue of these has been prepared. Two cases of fossils from the Manitoba Devonian areas have been arranged during the year. To the collection containing duplicate specimens for educational and distribution purposes, material has been added from time to time. Additions of species to the museum collection have been recorded and entered in a catalogue of Canadian fossils in course of preparation.

Work in the
museum.

“Dr. Ami also reports that he has kept the records and additions to the ethnological collection and has spent some time in obtaining exact information regarding the objects of Indian manufacture recently obtained from the Department of Indian Affairs.

“On the 21st of August he was instructed to proceed to Leamington, in Essex county, Ont., and to Marburg, in Norfolk county, Ont., to investigate recent discoveries of elephantine remains at these places.

Mastodon
remains in
Ontario.

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and Zoology--
Cont.

Nearly six weeks were spent in this work. He made notes on the mode of occurrence of the remains, and on the characters of the deposits in which they were found, and obtained, not only numerous bones and teeth, with portions of the skulls, of two or more specimens of Mastodon, but also specimens of fossil wood and molluscan fossils occurring with the remains, which throw some light on the climatic conditions of the period when these animals existed in Ontario. As far as is known the exact mode of occurrence of Mastodon remains in Western Ontario has not been previously noted.

Cambro-Silurian
outliers

"In connection with the geology of the district comprised in sheet No. 131, Ontario, Lake Nipissing sheet, he has examined a small but important collection of fossils from Mattawa, which appears to represent the most westerly outlier of Ordovician strata in the Ottawa Valley. The list of fossils from this locality will appear in Mr. Barlow's report on the geology of that region. In order to more effectively complete the study of the fossil fauna of the Lake Temiscaming outlier, sheet No. 138 of the Ontario series, a box of fossil remains obtained by officers of the Geological Survey during Sir Wm. Logan's administration, was examined and a list of the species therein prepared to be incorporated in the report on the fossils of the district.

"Collections of fossils for educational institutions in Canada are in course of preparation, and seventy-five specimens of fossil Brachiopoda from the Island of Anticosti have been forwarded to Prof. James Hall, of Albany, N. Y., in exchange for specimens received.

Report on
museums.

"By request of the Director, and with his assistance, Dr. Ami has prepared a 'Report upon the state of the principal museums in Canada and Newfoundland.' This report, which was read before The General Conference Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science during its meeting in August last at Toronto, has subsequently been printed *in extenso*. It is essentially a digest of the contents of thirty-one museums in Canada, together with notes on fifty private collections.

"On several occasions he has been called upon to examine and report upon materials obtained in the course of boring operations in the Palaeozoic rocks of various localities in Ontario, with special reference to the occurrence of gas, oil or salt in the strata penetrated. These reports were handed to the Director from time to time.

Report by
Prof. Lapworth.

"Prof. Charles Lapworth, of Mason Science College, England, the well-known authority on graptolites, has completed the task of identifying a large number of specimens sent him since 1885, and has sent a MS. report on the graptolites from many localities in Canada, from

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the Atlantic to the Pacific. The specimens upon which this report is based were returned in the spring.

Palæontology
and Zoology—
Cont.

"The following papers were prepared by Dr. Ami during the past year, in addition to his report on Canadian museums:—

"'Notes on some of the fossil organic remains in the geological formations and outliers of the Ottawa Palæozoic Basin.' Royal Soc. Can., 2nd series, vol. II., sec. IV., pp. 151-158. 'Synopsis of the Geology of Montreal,' being part of British Medical Association Souvenir Guide. 'Contribution to the Palæontology of the Post-Pliocene Deposits of the Ottawa Valley.' Ottawa Naturalist, vol. XI., No. 1, pp. 20-26.

"Mr. L. M. Lambe completed the revision of the Palæozoic tabulate corals of Canada, to which reference was made in the Summary Report of 1896, and the manuscript was prepared for the printer at the end of February. The drawings thought necessary for the proper illustration of the structural details of the corals were made by Mr. Lambe, and have been reproduced, forming in all five octavo plates. Late in February, in continuation of his study of Canadian Palæozoic corals, work on the *Rugosa* was begun and continued until the middle of July. There are now known in Canada about twenty-four genera and over one hundred species of corals of this group.

Work by Mr.
L. M. Lambe.

"In July, Mr. Lambe was directed to proceed to the North-west Territories, with the double object of inspecting and reporting upon the experimental borings in progress there and of collecting further fossil remains from the Laramie and Belly River formations in the vicinity of Red Deer River. In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Lambe left Ottawa on July 23rd for Red Deer, Alberta, from which place it was proposed to descend the river by boat and thus reach some of the best exposures of these formations. Red Deer was reached on July 29th, and, with two men engaged there, a start was made on the morning of July 31st.

Collections
made in the
North-west.

"Progress down the river was rendered comparatively easy, as there was a fair amount of water in the stream, and the current was moderately strong. The mouth of the Red Deer River, where it debouches into the south branch of the Saskatchewan River, was reached on August 31st. Continuing down the South Saskatchewan River, Saskatchewan Landing, distant about three hundred and eighty-five miles from Red Deer by water, was reached on September 3rd. Here the fossils collected, aggregating in all over eleven hundred pounds in weight, were packed in boxes and transported by wagon south by the Battleford trail to Swift Current, a distance of twenty-seven miles, whence they

Palaeontology
and Zoology—
Cont.

were shipped to Ottawa by rail. It was found later, on being unpacked, that none of the fossils, nearly all of which were fragile and some of considerable weight and size, had suffered from their long journey.

"The Red Deer River, below Red Deer, is swift, with an average fall of about five feet to the mile, and for about forty miles below the village is practically a succession of short rapids. From Tail Creek to the Rosebud River, the current averages a little over two miles an hour. In the lower part of the river the current is about one and three-quarters mile an hour. Between Dead Lodge Cañon and the mouth, progress was often much impeded by the prevalence of sand-bars, over which the boat, now weighed down by its load of specimens and drawing about eleven inches of water, had to be constantly dragged. On the South Saskatchewan River, using two pairs of oars and assisted by a favourable wind, as much as forty miles was made in one day.

"All the rocks exposed on either side of the river, as far as a point a couple of miles below Willow Creek, belong to the Laramie formation and consist, for the most part, of sandstones and clay-shales. Beyond this the Pierre rocks underlying the Laramie, make their appearance in the bottom of the valley, and are continuous for a distance of about thirty-three miles, to a point three or four miles below Bull Pound Creek, where those of the Belly River series underlying the Pierre are met with.

"The primary object of the expedition being the collecting of reptilian remains, especially those of dinosaurs, that were known to occur in the rocks of the Laramie and Belly River formations, special search was made for bones in all the rock-exposures seen as the course of the river was followed downward. The intervals between camps varied much, and depended entirely on the richness of the beds in fossil remains. When it was found desirable, a stay of two or three days was made at one locality, or the camp was then removed across the river, or only a mile or two down stream.

"On leaving Swift Current, Mr. Lambe proceeded to Edmonton and thence to Victoria, Alberta, in connection with the boring operations there in progress under contract with the government.

"Ottawa was reached on October 2nd.

Dinosaurian
remains.

"It would be premature to offer any descriptive account of the fossil organic remains collected, more especially as it is hoped that further collections may be made, which will elucidate the relations of the dinosaurian bones, of which the greater part of the material consists. The eventual comparison of the remains from the Laramie and Belly

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River formations—two clearly defined series between which the marine Pierre formation is interposed—will undoubtedly afford matter of much interest.”

The following is a list of specimens collected by or received from officers of the Survey, during the year 1897 :—

Contributions
to museum.

Dr. R. Bell :—

- Walrus skull, from Baffin Land.
- Ninety fossils from Akpatok Island.
- Six objects of Eskimo manufacture.
- Forty-six birds' eggs from Hudson Bay.

Professor Macoun :—

- Thirty-four sets of birds' eggs from Alberta, collected by W. Spreadborough.

James Macoun :—

- Nest and eggs of the Lapland Longspur and Gray-necked Finch, and eggs of five other species of birds, from St. Paul's Island, Behring Sea.

J. B. Tyrrell :—

- 432 fossils from the Cambro-Silurian and Devonian rocks of northern Manitoba, and fifty specimens of *Anodonta Simpsoniana* and *Unio luteolus* from Lake Manitoba.
- Stone knife obtained from José Merceredi, Fond du Lac, Lake Athabasca, in 1892.
- Two fragments of pottery from Ile à la Crosse, Churchill River, collected in 1892.
- Four spear heads from Cree Lake, Stone and Churchill rivers, collected in 1892.

A. P. Low :—

- Two specimens of the Ivory Gull, shot in the ice off Sandwich Bay, Labrador, June 12, 1897.

L. M. Lambe :—

- A series of reptilian and plant remains from the Belly River and Laramie formations of the Red Deer River, Alberta.
- Two stone mauls of Indian manufacture from the Red Deer River.

W. McInnes :—

- A few obscure fossils (loose) from the Lake of the Woods and Eagle Lake, O.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

Dr. H. M. Ami :—

About 2,000 fossils from Pictou, Colchester and Cumberland counties, N. S.

400 specimens of fossil plants, fish remains, *etc.*, from Avonport, Horton Beach and Trenholm Brook, King's County, N.S.

Portions of the skeleton of two specimens of the Mastodon from Essex and Norfolk counties, O.

336 chipped flints, 144 arrow-heads, four adzes, three whetstones and two gouges, of Indian manufacture, from the township of Woodhouse, Norfolk county, O.

Dr. Ami, L. M. Lambe and W. J. Wilson :—

A number of Pleistocene fossils from Besserer's Grove, near Ottawa.

The additions to the palæontological, zoological and ethnological collection during the year, from other sources, are as follows :—

By presentation :—

(A.—*Palæontology*).

Colonel C. C. Grant, Hamilton, O. :—

Numerous fossils from the Medina, Clinton and Niagara formations, near Hamilton.

B. E. Lyster :—

Several fossil plants from the Tertiary rocks at Vancouver, B.C.

J. B. Hobson :—

Portion of a bone from the Cariboo Hydraulic mine, B.C.

Thomas Armstrong, Harwood Plains, O. :—

Specimen of *Columnaria Halli*, Nicholson, from the Black River limestone of March township, Carleton County, O.

Rev. Hector Currie, Thedford, O. :—

Twenty-five fossils from the Hamilton formation at Thedford and Bartlett's Mills.

G. Kernahan, Thedford, O. :—

Fifty fossils from the same formation and localities.

R. Macintosh, Thedford, O. :—

Five fossils from the Hamilton shales at Thedford.

Colonel F. Ruttan, Winnipeg (per J. B. Tyrrell) :—

Five fossils from the Hudson River formation at Little Stony Mountain, Manitoba.

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- W. H. Robson, Lethbridge, Alberta (per J. B. Tyrrell) :—
100 fossils from the Hudson River formation at Stony Mountain, Man., from the Silurian rocks at Stonewall, Man., and from the Cretaceous rocks of Alberta. Contributions
to museum—
Cont.
- W. Townley, Stony Mountain, Manitoba (per J. B. Tyrrell) :—
Seven fossils from the Hudson River formation at Stony Mountain.
- John Gunn, Stonewall, Manitoba (per J. B. Tyrrell) :—
Specimen of a supposed new species of *Gyroceras* from the Silurian rocks at Stonewall.
- Donald Gunn, Stonewall, Manitoba (per J. B. Tyrrell) :—
Specimen of an *Orthoceras* from Stonewall.
- Frank Newby, Ottawa :—
Three fossils from the Guelph formation at Elora.
- W. G. Otto, Vars, Russell County, O.:—
Specimen of an *Orthoceras* in a slab of limestone dug up at Vars.
- Rev. W. Patterson, M.A., Leamington, O.:—
Eight fossils from the Corniferous limestone of Essex County, O.
- Victor W. Lyon, Jeffersonville, Indiana, U.S.A. :—
One hundred and eighty-seven specimens of seventy-two species of fossils from the Devonian formation, and nine specimens of three species from the Niagara formation, of Clarke County, Indiana.
- S. W. Wilkins, Ottawa :—
Six species of fossils from the Cretaceous rocks of the Belly River district.

(B.—Zoology).

- Sir William Henry Flower, K.C.B., &c., Director Nat. Hist. Dep.,
British Museum :—
Skull of Bull Gaur (*Bos gaurus*) from India.
Skull of Indian Buffalo (*Bos bubalus*).
- Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, Univ. Coll., Dundee, Scotland :—
One egg of the Great Black-backed Gull, two eggs of the Glaucous Gull, one egg of the Kittiwake, and one egg of the Dovekie, all from Disco, Greenland ; and one egg of the Kittiwake from Davis Strait.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

Rev. C. J. Young, Lansdowne, O.:—

Specimen of Brunnichs Murre, shot on the St. Lawrence at Rockport, O.

Three eggs of Cooper's Hawk, three of the Florida Gallinule, and three of the Red-winged Blackbird, all taken in eastern Ontario.

T. J. Egan, Halifax, N.S.:—

Two specimens of the Black Rat (*Mus rattus*) caught near Halifax.

Two specimens of the Red Phalarope (*Crymophilus fulvicarius*).

Dr. C. F. Newcombe, Victoria, B.C.:—

Ten specimens of three species of marine shells from British Columbia, not previously represented in the museum.

Walter Harvey, Thurlow, B.C.:—

Four specimens of a rare marine mollusc (*Volutharpa ampullacea*) from Shoal Bay, B.C.

J. H. Fleming, Toronto:—

Egg of the Black-footed Penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*).

Set of four eggs of the Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) from the Parry Sound district.

F. A. Saunders, Ottawa:—

Skins of 220 Canadian birds and of five Canadian mammals.

R. H. Hunter, Ottawa:—

Two eggs of the Night Hawk found on the roof of a house in Gilmour St.

W. B. Dawson, Ottawa:—

Small land shells from St. Paul Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence.

W. T. Lawless, Ottawa:—

Adult female Murre (*Uria troile*) caught in the ice at Kettle Island, Ottawa River, Dec. 12, 1897.

John Giles, Mimico, O.:—

Curious variety of the House Sparrow, shot at Mimico.

Dr. James Fletcher, Ottawa:—

Specimen of a sponge (*Clathria delicata*, Lambe) from Squirrel Creek, Prince Edward Island.

G. B. Boucher, Fort Chimo, Labrador (per A. P. Low):—

Three eggs of the Gyr Falcon and three of the Semipalmated Plover.

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G. R. White, Ottawa :—

Seven mounted photographs of the nest and eggs of Canadian birds, in their natural surroundings.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

(C.—*Ethnology*).

From the Department of Indian Affairs :—

A collection of objects of Indian manufacture from the coast of British Columbia and the North-west Territories.

Commander Wakeham, Ottawa :—

Harpoon, spear, duck dart, waterproof skin and two floats, from the shores of Hudson Strait.

W. H. Porter, Fort Erie, O. :—

Nineteen specimens of arrow-heads, spear-heads, and other stone implements from Fort Erie.

Malcolm McKinnon, Thedford, O. :—

Three flint arrow-heads from Thedford.

T. C. Weston, Ottawa :—

Paint bag from an Indian grave in the N. W. T.

C. N. Challand (per Dr. H. M. Ami) :—

Spear head from lot 15, concession V., township of Woodhouse, Norfolk County.

Christopher Nelson, Marburg, O. (per Dr. H. M. Ami) :—

Stone amulet or ornament from lot 3, concession V., township of Walpole, county of Haldimand.

Frank McCall, Simcoe, O. (per Dr. H. M. Ami) :—

Five arrow and spear-heads from lot 1, concession V., township of Woodhouse, county of Norfolk.

By purchase :—

(A.—*Palæontology*).

Tusks and other remains of a Mastodon found by Mr. Challand at Marburg, Norfolk County, O.

Twenty-three rare species of fossils from the Cretaceous rocks at Hornby, Denman and Vancouver islands, B.C.

Three rare and almost unique crinoids, and one portion of a ventromedian plate of a *Coccosteus*-like fish, from the Hamilton formation of Ontario.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

Numerous specimens of fossil plants and fresh water shells, mostly Unionidæ, from the interglacial deposits near Toronto.

About 200 specimens of the rarer fossils of the limestones and shales of the Lévis formation at St. Joseph de Lévis, Q.

(B.—*Zoology*).

Specimen of the Golden Eagle, shot near Woodbridge, York County, O, in November, 1897.

Ruff and Reeve, shot on Toronto Island by Mr. H. Humphrey, in May, 1877.

Set of (two) eggs of the Bald Eagle, taken at Sheest Harbour, near Halifax, N.S.

Two eggs of the Osprey, taken at Porter's Lake, near Halifax.

Two eggs of the Great Black-backed Gull, from Grand Lake, N.S.

Two eggs of the Raven, from Truro, N.S.

Set of (four) eggs of the Black-throated Green Warbler, from Miller's Woods, near Halifax.

A small collection of rare recent shells.

Set of (two) eggs of the Bald Eagle, taken in the north-east point of Raza Island, at the entrance of Toba Inlet, B.C., in May, 1897.

Sets of eggs of ten species of birds and a single egg of Leach's Petrel, all from Nova Scotia.

Specimen of the Lesser Snow Goose, from Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

Set of (three) eggs of the Duck Hawk, two eggs of Richardson's Merlin, one egg of the Prairie Falcon, and two eggs of the Long-billed Curlew, all from Alberta.

Sepiostaires of three recent species of *Sepia*, for comparison with remains of Sepiadæ from the Cretaceous rocks of the South Saskatchewan.

(C.—*Ethnology*).

Large baked clay pot of Indian manufacture, found in the township of Eardley, Q.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor J. Macoun makes the following report on the work done by him or under his immediate control, during the year 1897 :—

Work during
winter.

" Between the date of my last report and my departure for the field on June 1st, I was, owing to my assistant being engaged on other

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work, able to do little more than attend to the routine work of my office and classify and arrange the natural history collections made during the previous season. Natural history—Cont.

“During the past eight years I have not only been collecting and studying the flora of western Canada, but have been investigating the fauna as well. A part of the results of my botanical work has already been published, and the large collections of botanical specimens made have been mounted and placed in the herbarium, so that this is now very rich in western plants, and when the time comes for the publication of a flora of the western provinces, we have all the necessary material on hand.

“During the seasons of 1894, 1895 and 1896, I worked up, in the field, the natural history of the prairie region between Winnipeg and the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. In 1889, 1890 and 1891, I studied the fauna and flora of the Rocky Mountains, and of that part of British Columbia lying along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1893, I worked on Vancouver Island. The only portion of the southern part of western Canada thus remaining unvisited, was the region between the prairie and the summit of the Rocky Mountains and this section you authorized me to examine last summer. Explorations of previo years.

“In all the years mentioned above, I have had Mr. William Spreadborough for my field assistant. Besides having unrivalled powers of observation, he is an accomplished taxidermist, and these qualifications have enabled him to render valuable assistance in systematically working up both the fauna and flora of the regions we have visited together. Having in view from the first the advisability of writing a complete catalogue of Canadian birds, I thought it wise to have collections and observations made early in the spring, so that something might be learned of their migration-routes. This scheme has been carried out by Mr. Spreadborough. He was stationed in the spring of 1892 at Indian Head, in 1895 at Moosejaw, in 1894 at Medicine Hat, in 1897 at Edmonton, in 1891 at Banff, in 1890 at Revelstoke, in 1889 at Hastings, B.C., and in 1893 at Victoria, Vancouver Island. It will thus be seen that the range in longitude of the western birds ought now to be pretty well known. The summers being generally spent in moving through the districts in the vicinity of the above stations, a complete knowledge of the birds that breed in the region in question has also been obtained. Collections of eggs and skins were also made every year. Assistance in field-work.

“It has now become possible to prepare a catalogue of the birds of the whole Dominion, that will include notes on their migration, Catalogue of birds.

Natural history—*Cont.* summer haunts, nests, eggs and other interesting matters. The first part of this catalogue is now almost ready.

“Large collections of the smaller mammals have been made, and a catalogue of the species, giving their approximate ranges, could now be produced, but owing to the diversity in local forms, years must elapse before an exhaustive enumeration can be made. We know definitely, however, the range of the greater number, and from the material now in hand, a preliminary report might be prepared at any time.

“Besides plants, birds and mammals, collections have also been made of the reptilian fauna, and so far as was possible of the smaller fishes.

Field-work. “Having your instructions to complete my examination of the foot-hill country south of Calgary, Alberta, I left Ottawa for Calgary on June 1st, last, and was able to commence work on the 6th of that month. Taking Calgary as a base, I began a list of the plants occurring there and made collections of all the species in flower at that time. When this was done, I was asked to examine into certain cases of cattle poisoning that had occurred at Jumping Pound and other points, causing great alarm among the ranchers. I reached Jumping Pound on June 11th, and on the afternoon of the same day went to look at some of the dead cattle and discover if possible the cause of death. There had been eighteen deaths at that date. After an examination of the flora, I found there was only one plant that could cause death by poisoning. This was a tall-growing larkspur (*Delphinium scopulorum*), which is common in all the foot-hill country from the Highwood River to the Arctic Circle. So that there could be no doubt about the matter, I took a rancher with me and followed the cattle-tracks into the woods, where we found dead cattle and the remains of partially eaten plants. The contents of the stomachs showed the stringy outside bark of the stems of larkspur. With these facts before me, I suggested to those interested that they should keep their cattle out of the woods in the early spring. No trouble is to be feared after the middle of June, when grass becomes plentiful.

Poisoned cattle.

Work on Elbow River. “On July 19th, I returned to Calgary, intending to go south to Macleod, and was there joined by Mr. Spreadborough, who had been at Edmonton since early in April, making observations on birds and collecting their skins and those of small mammals. When I reached Calgary, part of the town was under water, in consequence of the phenomenally heavy rains which had occurred. All the bridges between Calgary and Macleod were carried away, and there seemed little chance

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of our being able to go south for some weeks. On considering the work to be done, I saw that could I reach the head of the Elbow River I would do just as well as if I went to the source of Highwood River, so I joined the party of Mr. A. O. Wheeler, a Dominion land surveyor, who was at that time going into the foot-hills with a large staff. Natural history—Cont.

“From June 21st to July 24th, Mr. Spreadborough and I had our head-quarters in Mr. Wheeler's camp, and made excursions with pack-horses or on foot, as occasion demanded. On June 29th, we took pack-horses and ascended Bragg's Creek, the north branch of the Elbow River, to its source, and camped at an altitude of over 6000 feet. During the next five days we made excursions from our camp to numerous points up to 8000 feet, and made extensive collections. As we were camped only a little over 1000 feet below the timber-line, we were able to study the fauna and flora above the timber-line and to note the transitions due to altitude.

“Only three species of plants passed from the plains to the highest summits, and all three extend far beyond the Arctic Circle being at home on the shores of the Arctic Sea. These plants are: *Delphinium scopulorum* (Larkspur), *Anemone multifida* (cut-leaved anemone), and *Anemone hirsutissima* (prairie 'crocus'). Most of the 208 forms seen above 6000 feet were boreal or far northern species, but many of them were common in the marshes and thickets of the foot-hills. Dry situations, even if exposed to cold winds, produced prairie plants, just as bogs and marshes produce arctic plants in the eastern provinces. Character of flora.

“The bulk of the species were of northern origin, and the passage from the prairie to the mountain summits was like that to be met with if one had walked north from Edmonton to the Arctic Sea. A few real alpine species were, however, found on Moose Mountain above 7000 feet, such as *Arabis Lyallii*, *Claytonia megarrhiza*, *Aplopappus Brandegii*, *Townsendia Parryi*, *Rhododendron albiflorum*, *Stenanthium occidentale*. All these seemed to be those characteristic of mountain regions further south, and are not found much further to the northward.

“We had good opportunities of studying the smaller mammals and found that they were quite local in their habits, but in all cases they liked to be near water. The only form of the prairie and foot-hill region that reached an altitude of 7000 feet was the pouched gopher or 'mole' as called by the residents of the country. This animal is universally distributed over the prairie region, but prefers the rich black earth on the sides of ravines in the south and on the borders of poplar Distribution of small mammals.

Natural
history—*Cont.*

thickets to the north. A complete series of skins, taken at Edmonton, Moose Mountain at an altitude of 7000 feet, along the Milk River, Alberta, and at Indian Head, Assiniboia, show that we have but one form of this species. It was the same with the *Spermophiles*. No matter where Franklin's, Richardson's or the thirteen-striped species were seen, they never varied. It was not so with the squirrels and chipmunks. These varied as we left the plains, so that the higher we ascended the more distinct the forms became and the easier to differentiate.

"None of the prairie birds breed in the mountains, but such birds as the White-crowned Sparrow, the Pipit and the Gray-necked Finch were breeding above the timber-line, and on the extreme summits the White-tailed Ptarmigan seemed quite at home.

"Our mountain work was done between the first and second series of great rain storms, and on July 5th, in a terrible storm, we left our camp for the plain. When we saw the mountains again they were buried in snow which remained for a week. On the morning of the 7th, Mr. Spreadborough went up the Elbow River thirty-one miles, and camped above the mouth of the Fisher Branch, where he had the mountains all around him. I joined him on the 12th, having walked over the pack-trail from our lower camp. Many interesting things were picked up and additional facts regarding distribution were recorded. Four days were spent collecting and exploring above the timber-line here and many additions were made to our collections. As usual we found Parry's Marmot and the Little Pika on the very summit of the mountains and always dwelling in colonies.

Work at
Crow Nest
Pass.

"We returned to Calgary on July 19th, and after packing up our specimens started for Macleod on the 24th. One day was spent there, supplies were procured and a team was hired to take us to Crow Nest Lake, seventy-two miles off. As we were ahead of the railway parties, we found the road in very poor condition after the heavy rains of the preceding months. The water in the streams was still very high, but we made all the crossings safely and reached the lake on the 28th. Our tent was soon pitched and work commenced, and while I occupied myself chiefly with botany, Mr. Spreadborough attended to the fauna. In both branches of our work we found a marked change from the species seen at the source of the Elbow River. It would be apparent to the most casual observer that here the climatic conditions are different from those of the mountains further north. Our first trip was to the summit of the mountain north of Crow Nest Lake, and from this altitude we could

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take in without difficulty all surrounding mountains and the district characterized by yourself as consisting of 'rough hills.' It now became apparent to me why this region had such a peculiar flora. To the west, no mountains were visible, but far to the north up Michel Creek and Elk River snowy peaks were to be seen. To the south a large mountain rose from the lake, but later examination showed that it stood alone and was perfectly dry to its summit, which is 8600 feet above the sea. To the east, twelve miles off, was Turtle Mountain, and beyond was the open treeless prairie. Here, then, was the source of the continual winds at Macleod.

Natural
history—Cont.

"The peculiarly western species found in Crow Nest Pass, and along the North and South Kootenay passes were now accounted for and the remarkable extension of such plants as *Balsamorhiza sagittata* and *Fritillaria prurida* and others far out on the south-western prairies was explained. Owing to the breaking up of the mountain ridges south of the Livingstone Range, the dry and warm winds from south-eastern British Columbia and Idaho have a clear sweep across the low summits and through the passes, giving both a climate and vegetation akin to that of a region much farther south.

Western and
south-western
plants.

"During our stay at Crow Nest Pass, we ascended the mountains in the vicinity and found them all barren at their summits and wind-swept. Indeed at the altitude of over 8000 feet on August 4th, the air was hot and the sun's rays almost unbearable, yet a mile away, facing the north, we saw quantities of snow and a small glacier. An excursion made to that place later, showed a long exposed slope to the west and north-west, and the snow on the northern exposures was the remains of the winter drifts formed by the constant winds from the west. During the five weeks we were in the pass we never saw clouds move from any point but the west. Often strong winds blew into the pass from other directions, but they did not reach nor affect the high clouds. With the dryness of the mountains, the flora took on a corresponding character, and all the new forms which were discovered belonged to the southern mountains, but were here not found at so high an altitude as further south. Amongst these were valuable medicinal plants such as *Osmorhiza occidentalis* and *Ferula dissoluta*. The mountains were so dry that the usual alpine cruciferous and saxifragaceous plants were altogether wanting.

"Later examinations showed that all the waters of the higher mountains here entered rents in the strata, those of the north side being discharged by a large stream issuing from the mountain-side and flowing almost directly into Crow Nest Lake. An excursion

Natural history—*Cont.* was made on August 9th to the snow-field and glacier seen in the recesses of the high mountain to the south of the lake.

Mountain south of Crow Nest Lake.

After ascending the lake in a small boat, we climbed around the western shoulder of the mountain and ascended the stream that enters the head of the lake. Four hours of climbing showed the glacier lying before us on the south, and about a mile further on we found the greater part of the water issuing from a cave in the mountain-side about 2000 feet below the summit. Shortly after, we were surprised to see an opening right through the mountain to the south and west of the glacier. This opening was near the summit, and an arch of unknown thickness was formed by the rock over it.

The Gap.

"After completing our examination of the region about Crow Nest Lake, we moved on August 11th twelve miles east to the 'Gap,' close to the sulphur spring under Turtle Mountain. Between that date and the 22nd, we climbed all the mountains round and penetrated into the hills, making collections of plants and trapping small mammals. Our work was completed by the 22nd, when we packed up and returned to Macleod. The day after we arrived there we went on to Calgary, where after our specimens had been arranged for shipment to Ottawa I dismissed my assistant and went up to Banff, there meeting the visiting members of the British Association. On September 2nd I started for Ottawa and arrived there on the 6th.

Results of heavy rains.

"The heavy rains of June and July amply fulfilled my forecast of 1895, the drought was broken, as all the lakes and ponds in the foot-hills were again filled with water, and on the line of the Crow Nest Pass Railway, ponds that the wagon-road had gone through in 1896 were found with six feet of water in 1897. I am informed that in October the ducks came back to the long deserted ponds and seemed to be as plentiful as they were ten years ago. Grass in the foot-hills and on the prairie was luxuriant.

Determination of plants.

"The increased interest that is now being taken in botany in every part of the Dominion is very encouraging, but at the same time it adds very largely to our duties, as scarcely a day passes that specimens do not arrive for determination. This consumes much of our time. In large parcels alone, we named, during the year, nearly 2000 species of plants. Of these 650 species came from the Department of Agriculture, British Columbia. The collections made by Mr. Low, Dr. Bell and myself last summer will be worked up by my assistant Mr. J. M. Macoun this winter, and this will occupy most of his time. My own time for the remainder of the winter will be required to complete my work on the birds of Canada.

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“My work on the Hepaticæ and Lichens has progressed so far that another season in the eastern provinces, where these plants reach their greatest development, will enable me to complete Part VII. of the catalogue of Canadian plants. Natural history—Cont.

“Owing to the fact that I have had no regular office assistant during the past year, a smaller number of plants than usual has been mounted and placed in the herbarium. For the same reason, a comparatively small number of duplicates has been distributed and very few exchanges were made. Herbarium work.

“Three thousand three hundred and ninety-six sheets of specimens were mounted for the herbarium as follows :— Number of plants mounted.

Canadian.....	2,086
Foreign	472
Cryptogams..	838
Total.....	3,396

“Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four sheets of specimens were distributed, partly to public institutions, partly to private individuals in exchange for other specimens. Number distributed.

“The principal universities and other public institutions to which specimens were sent are :—

Harvard University.....	130
Missouri Botanic Gardens.....	120
United States National Museum.. ..	174
Botanical Museum, Copenhagen.....	288
Kew Gardens.....	180
Columbia College	198
Catholic University, Washington.	308
University of Minnesota.....	113
British Museum.....	73
Botanical Museum, Stockholm.	125
Agricultural College, Michigan.....	70

Dr. James Fletcher, F.R.S.C., Entomologist and Botanist to the Experimental Farm, has kindly continued his services as honorary curator of the entomological collections belonging to the Geological Survey, and reports as follows on these :— Report by Dr. Fletcher.

“I have the honour to report that the entomological collections of the Geological Survey Department are in a good state of preservation. Few additions have been made during the past year. With the exception of two collections from Dr. Robert Bell—one of Coleoptera, made in 1887 at Temagami Lake ; the other, a collection of Lepidoptera, made in Baffin Land and the islands north of Hudson Bay—no other insects have been collected by the officers of the Survey during

the past season. Among Dr. Bell's insects were a few of great rarity. Two specimens of *Chionobas Taygete* were particularly acceptable, as this species was not previously represented in the collection. The collection of insects for the Banff museum has been much increased in value through the energy of Mr. N. B. Sanson, the curator, who during the summer collected no less than thirty different species of diurnal Lepidoptera. Specimens of these are now being spread to be placed in this collection so that the species represented may be shown from actual specimens taken in the Rocky Mountain Park at Banff. A few specimens also have been kindly given for this collection by Mr. W. H. Danby, taken at Rossland, B.C., and Mr. C. De Blois Green, taken in the Okanagan Valley, B.C."

MAPS.

Maps.

Mr. James White, geographer and chief draughtsman, reports as follows on the mapping work and related subjects :—

"During the past year Mr. C. O. Senécal has compiled portions of the West Kootenay, Manitou and Sydney Coal-field sheets and has autographed maps Nos. 619 and 621. Mr. L. N. Richard has traced Sheets 126 and 129, Ontario, and 50, 56, 57 and 58, Nova Scotia, for the engraver, and has drawn a map of Western Nova Scotia for photo-lithography. Mr. W. J. Wilson has compiled and reduced material for the map of the Dominion. Mr. O. E. Prudhomme has also been employed on the Dominion map and in making reductions for the new edition of the Yukon sheets. Mr. J. F. E. Johnston has compiled and drawn the greater portion of Sheet 121, Ontario and Quebec. Mr. W. M. Ogilvie was employed on general draughting work from June 9th to August 19th, when he was detached for field-work as assistant to Mr. W. T. Jennings, C.E. He rejoined the staff 20th December. Mr. E. D. Bolton was employed on general draughting from January 18th to April 30th.

"During the year, nineteen new maps and a second edition of the 'Northern portion of the Lake of the Woods' map have been published. Twenty new maps and a second edition of the three Yukon sheets are now being engraved or photo-lithographed. The stones for the 'black' of sheets 42 to 48 of the Nova Scotia series have been engraved, but their publication has been delayed, pending the completion of the geological work. The unusual demand, owing to the gold discoveries, having exhausted the edition of the 'Northern portion of the Lake of the Woods' and 'Yukon' maps, a second edition of the former, revised and corrected to date, was issued in April last, and a similar edition of the Yukon maps is now in progress and will be ready shortly.

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“ Owing to the pressure of other work, the progress of the new map *Maps—Cont.* of the Dominion has been much delayed, but it will, probably, now be completed within a few months. Reductions for the northern portion of this map were supplied to the Department of Railways and Canals to assist in the correction of the new edition of the map of that department.

“ As Mr. Giroux's illness and death had left his work in the townships of Hawkesbury and Lochiel incomplete, I made in September last, the surveys required for the portion included in Sheet 121, and also surveyed a few roads in the township of Loughborough, for the Frontenac map.

“ An enumeration of the maps published during the past year, or in course of preparation, is appended herewith.

Maps Printed in 1897.

	Area in square miles.
620 British Columbia—Part of Trail Creek Mining Division—West Kootenay District.—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.....	208
594 Athabasca and Peace River—Sheet I—Scale 10 miles to 1 inch....	39,700
595 “ “ “ —Sheet II— “ “	39,700
596 “ “ “ —Sheet III— “ “	41,000
597 North-west Territories—Country between Lake Athabasca and Churchill River—Scale 25 miles to 1 inch.....	137,100
603 North-west Territories—Doobaunt and Kazan Rivers and North-west Coast of Hudson Bay—Scale 25 miles to 1 inch.....	250,000
619 North-west Territories—Map of Sledge Routes, 1893 and 1894, Fort Churchill to Nelson River—Scale 25 miles to 1 inch.....	25,400
621 North-west Territories—Diagram showing three positions successively occupied by the Centre of the Keewatin Glacier—Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.....	405,000
227 Western Ontario—Sheet 1—Northern part of the Lake of the Woods (2nd edition)—Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.....	3,456
570 Ontario—Sheet No. 125—French River Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.....	3,456
606 Ontario—Sheet No. 131—Lake Nipissing Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.....	3,456
599 Ontario and Quebec—Sheet No. 138—Lake Temiscaming Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch....	3,456
590 Quebec—Portions of Joliette, Argenteuil, Terrebonne and Montcalm Counties—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.	3,350
585 Labrador Peninsula—South-west Sheet—Scale 25 miles to 1 inch...	251,100
586 “ “ —South-east Sheet “ “ “	251,100
587 “ “ —North-west Sheet “ “ “	251,100
588 “ “ —North-east Sheet “ “ “	251,100
592 Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 40—Sheet Harbour Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.....	216
607 Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 41—Fifteen-mile Stream Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.....	216
611 Nova Scotia—Sheet 51 (and 52)—Ship Harbour Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.....	

Maps—Cont.

Maps, Engraving or in Press.

Area in
square miles.

Dominion of Canada, 2 sheets, each 28" x 34", including the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the International Boundary to Hudson Strait and Great Bear Lake.		
604	British Columbia—Shuswap Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.	6,400
605	Ontario—Sheet No. 126—Manitoulin Island Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.	3,456
630	Ontario—Sheet No. 129—Missisauga Sheet—Scale 4 miles to 1 inch..	3,456
626	Ontario—Map showing the occurrences of Iron Ores and other minerals in portions of the Counties of Frontenac, Lanark, Leeds, and Renfrew—Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.	1,700
631	Quebec—Lièvre River and Templeton Phosphate District—Sheet 1—Scale 40 chains to 1 inch.	120
632	Quebec—Lièvre River and Templeton Phosphate District—Sheet 2—Scale 40 chains to 1 inch.	100
593	Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 42—Trafalgar Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch	216
598	Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 43—Stellarton Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch	216
600	Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 44—New Glasgow Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.	216
608	Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 45—Toney River Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.	216
609	Nova Scotia—Sheet No. 46—Pictou Sheet—Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.	216
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Geological Survey Department.

LIBRARY.

Dr. Thorburn, librarian, reports that during the year ended December 31, 1897, there were distributed 9927 copies of the Survey publications, comprising reports, special reports and maps. Of these 7690 were distributed in Canada, the remainder, 2237, were sent as exchanges to other countries. Library and Publications.

In addition to the above, the sales of publications during the year were 5843, for which \$981.82 has been received.

The number of publications received as exchange, was 2758, and the number purchased was eighty-five volumes, besides thirty-three periodicals subscribed for.

The number of letters dealing with library matters sent out was 1551, and in addition there were 749 acknowledgments.

The number of letters received was 1168 besides 1228 acknowledgments.

The number of volumes bound during the year was 135. It is estimated that there are now in the library about 12,000 volumes besides a large number of pamphlets.

NOTE.—It may be stated that the books in the library can be consulted during office hours by those who wish to obtain information on scientific subjects.

VISITORS TO MUSEUM.

The number of visitors registering during the year 1897 has been 32,357, being a slight increase over that for 1896, and the highest yet attained. Visitors to Museum.

STAFF, APPROPRIATION, EXPENDITURE AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The strength of the staff at present employed is forty-nine. Staff.

In May last Mr. R. W. Brock was appointed to the vacancy in the technical class, caused by the death of Mr. N. J. Giroux.

Appropriation
and expendi-
ture.

The funds available for the work, including appropriation for boring in Alberta, and the expenditure of the department during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897, were :—

	Grant.		Expenditure.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Civil list appropriation	50,675	00		
Geological Survey appropriation	60,000	00		
Boring appropriation	7,000	00		
Civil list salaries			49,983	31
Exploration and survey			19,066	91
Wages of temporary employees			9,199	43
Boring operations			7,000	00
Printing and lithography			19,652	81
Purchase of books and instruments			1,176	08
“ chemicals and chemical apparatus			212	39
“ specimens			378	73
Stationery, mapping materials and Queen's Printer			1,445	52
Incidental and other expenses			1,879	14
Advances to explorers on account of 1897-98			16,250	00
			126,244	32
Less—Paid in 1895-96 on account of 1896-97			9,261	56
			116,982	76
Unexpended balance civil list appropriation			691	69
“ Geological Survey appropriation			55	
	117,675	00	117,675	00

The correspondence of the Department shows a total of 9160 letters sent, and 8803 received.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. DAWSON,

Deputy Head and Director.

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

1897

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1898

Department of Indian Affairs.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs

OTTAWA, 20th January, 1898.

Department of Indian Affairs.

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Department of Indian Affairs.

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Although prior to my appointment on 1st July, 1897, as Deputy Minister of this Department, I acted for some two and a half months in that capacity, it is obvious that in viewing the events of the year which reached its close at the date of my appointment, I am for the most part treating of matters which did not come under my immediate observation or control.

It is not, however, on that account any less gratifying to be able to present a report indicative of a fair measure of general prosperity enjoyed, and progress made by so numerically and otherwise important a section of the Dominion's population as its Indians represent.

Considering the geographical range over which the Indians are scattered, the different stages of their development in the direction of civilization, and the variety of influences affecting their moral and physical condition, it might be considered in itself a matter for congratulation to find that no portion of them had suffered any serious hardship or reverse, and there is all the more cause for thankfulness when at the end of another year some appreciable advance in all the directions which constitute true progress can be discovered.

With the fact that such has been the case during the past year, no one who carefully reads the reports submitted by the various officials and agents of the department can fail to be impressed, and to these as well as the accompanying statements I beg to refer you for more detailed information.

While none of these reports attempt to conceal that in some directions there remains much room for further improvement, they are almost without exception pervaded by a tone of hopefulness for the future, grounded upon the experience of the past.

With regard to the refugee Crees, to whose deportation from Montana in the United States and repatriation in the North-west Territories reference was made in the

opening of last year's report, it may be stated that every effort has been put forth to reconcile them to their position, and all necessary assistance given to encourage them to resume the pursuit of agriculture on the various reserves upon which, so far as choice could be allowed them, they themselves elected to reside.

These efforts have been partially successful, and particularly so with regard to those who were placed within the Hobbema Agency, most of whom, as well as of those who returned to the Battleford District, appear to have gradually settled down to work in a sufficiently contented spirit.

A good many, however, more especially of those who went to the Muscowpetung's Agency, have been unable to resist the nomadic instincts, re-awakened by their sojourn in the States, and have wandered away again. While this is to be regretted, it cannot be helped, for the department has no power to compel residence on the reserves, and can only endeavour to make Indians feel that it is to their own advantage to remain on them, in which effort it has been, generally speaking, sufficiently successful to absolve it from blame with regard to the exceptional cases in which it has failed to do so.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

In dealing with agricultural statistics, in order to do so intelligently, it must be borne in mind that the crop returns which are published in the statements for any given fiscal year, have to be considered with relation to the area under cultivation shown in the statements of the preceding year.

Our fiscal year ends with June, and as our agents are required to report at its close, while they can and do state the number of acres cultivated in the spring, they can not anticipate the returns therefrom, but have to await the following year's report to show them.

It will be understood, therefore, that the produce about to be referred to, was garnered in the fall of 1896. Reference to last year's report shows the extent of the area under cultivation during that year to have been 116,109 acres, or some 4,124 short of the 20,233 farmed during the preceding season.

The cereals harvested in 1896, fell short of the preceding year's product by some 19,457 bushels, but the roots and vegetables were 117,726 bushels in excess.

The decrease occurred mainly in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and although in the former it was offset to a considerable extent by the larger quantity of roots and vegetables, such was not the case with respect to the latter, which showed a falling off in both classes of produce.

In the North-west Territories, British Columbia and New Brunswick, the considerable augmentation in the quantity of roots and vegetables, extended although not in the same degree, to cereals also.

In the provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the agricultural operations of the Indians are not extensive, but such as they were, in the former province cereals were short, but roots and vegetables somewhat better, while in the latter a decrease occurred in all directions.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STOCK.

Cattle in the hands of Indians did not do so well on the whole during the past as the preceding year. Notwithstanding this, however, and that the Indians in the North-west Territories have been required to furnish more of their beef supply from their own herds, there was an aggregate increase of something closely approximating 6,000 head, despite a decrease in Ontario and Quebec. The decrease in these provinces was a natural result of the comparative shortage in cereals, herein before referred to ; for when hay is scarce it can always be eked out with straw, but when both run short, then cattle must be disposed of.

The Indians in British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories are yearly getting to appreciate better the value of stock, which they find more reliable than grain, and more certain of finding a profitable market. As a consequence the department is experiencing less and less difficulty in getting them to make sufficient provision of hay and otherwise bestow proper attention upon their cattle.

Even among the several tribes of the Blackfoot nation, there is a fast increasing demand for stock, and willingness to part with their ponies in exchange for cattle, when such can be effected. It has always been a problem how to get rid of these bands of ponies, which although very well suited to the requirements of the Indians in their original circumstances, are useless for the ordinary purposes of civilization, and consume the pasture which might support more profitable animals. Every effort has been made in the past to dispose of such of these ponies as some Indians were induced to give up, with a view to the acquisition of cattle in their stead, and some success attended the department's exertions in the direction indicated.

A market has sprung up in a most unexpected direction, purchases of these ponies having been made for the purpose of packing freight through to the Klondike. It certainly would be difficult to find animals better fitted for the purpose, as they are hardy, can find a subsistence where a better class of horse would starve, are sure-footed, nimble, and easily handled in dangerous and awkward places. Should the rush to the gold region prove of the character anticipated, there may be a considerably increased demand for these ponies, and, if so, the market could not have presented itself at a more opportune time than just as the Indians generally are themselves getting into the mood to take advantage of the same.

NATURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES.

The Indians, generally speaking, depend more or less, and in some places almost entirely upon fish to furnish their food supplies. In British Columbia the runs of salmon have been heavy, and generally speaking there can be little doubt that the restrictive measures, the enforcement of which has been gradually extended by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to more remote districts, has had good effect in preventing the depletion of waters, and replenishing those which were becoming exhausted.

The catch of fur has been about an average one and although the hunting Indians of the province of Quebec have felt the consequences of the restriction placed by the Provincial Government for some years upon the killing of beaver, no doubt it will eventually turn out to their own advantage, and the department has given assistance in cases where the prohibitory laws have had the effect of rendering such really necessary.

It is evident, however, that game is steadily decreasing and bands which have in the past depended largely upon hunting and trapping are beginning to recognize the fact that they must turn to something less precarious for their support.

Indians, as a rule, prefer almost any other way of earning their living to that of tillage of the soil, which requires hard and continuous application, and a long interval before the realization of results, both repulsive to their constitutional bent.

As a rule, however, when the hunt fails, they have no choice, for Indians who are mainly dependent upon the chase, reside in out-lying districts where comparatively few opportunities exist for earning wages from the whites.

By the time settlement reaches them, and settlers become sufficiently prosperous to hire labour and afford them a market for what they may have to dispose of, they have become reconciled to farming, and have their interests sufficiently involved to prevent their throwing it up, and so the pursuit of agriculture gradually grows, despite retarding influences.

The marked activity which has recently arisen in mining has been the means of furnishing sufficiently lucrative employment to some of the Indians whose services as guides and in other capacities have been enjoyed by prospectors. On the other hand in British Columbia the increasing competition in the labour market, caused by the influx of whites, Chinese and Japanese, has militated against the Indians earning as much in the canneries, hop fields and other directions as usual. The complete failure of the sealing has been a very severe blow to the Indians on the west coast of this same province, to many of whom this was the main source of revenue. In the North-west Territories, the increased prosperity of settlers has re-acted favourably upon the Indians, who have more readily found employment. The brighter condition of business generally in the States has been beneficial to the Indians of the older provinces, who act as guides to tourists, and sell their manufactures across the line. The effect of the improved tone of the market in the direction last mentioned, has been somewhat neutralized by the withdrawal by the American Government of the privilege for many years past granted the Indians, of passing their wares through the customs duty free.

It has been the custom in the past to make mention of the amount of individual earnings from various sources. The collection of statistics has been governed to a considerable extent by the changing circumstances of the Indians and as a consequence they have not been of a uniform nature throughout. The re-organization of the service and centralization of the work at Ottawa, to which more extended reference will be made later on, has afforded a favourable opportunity to introduce that uniformity which had become possible and been determined upon. Our statements now contain not only certain information from all the provinces, which hitherto has only been obtained from some of them, but some additional details hitherto not gathered from any.

The following table showing the aggregate amount of earnings for the year from various sources throughout the Dominion may be of interest. It is of course only approximate, for it is obviously impossible to get an exact account of such matters, and undoubtedly a by no means inconsiderable proportion of takings and earnings escapes the vigilance of agents and employees.

Value of farm produce, including hay.....	\$ 689,725 34
Received from land rentals.....	24,333 00

Department of Indian Affairs.

Wages earned.....	458,646 36
Earned by fishing.....	450,270 85
Earned by hunting.....	408,318 83
Earned by other industries.....	434,307 51

DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

While the foregoing statement shows that all Indians capable of so doing have been required fully to utilize available means for providing for their own requirements, there are still some, more especially in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and British Columbia, in the stage at which without assistance they could never hope to work their way to independence, and the dictates of policy as well as of humanity demand that relief should be extended to all such, as well as to those who from age or infirmity are incapable of caring for themselves.

The amount expended in this direction is becoming gradually less, but there are slight fluctuations from year to year, which have no further significance than perhaps some fractional difference during the year in the cost of some article of supply.

The amount expended during the year on relieving the destitute throughout the Dominion, was \$190,817.14, being \$2,202.72 in advance of expenditure of a like nature for the preceding year.

HEALTH.

Naturally the health of the Indians varies in sympathy with their condition and surroundings.

La grippe has been epidemic on some reserves in all the provinces, although curiously enough it seems to have singled out one here and there capriciously, and left the others in a district unmolested.

This disease, sufficiently dangerous to any people, is particularly so to Indians, because their natural tendency to pulmonary disorders lays them peculiarly open to the complications which so commonly accompany and effects which supervene upon it. Those in the younger provinces suffer most severely, not only because being in the transition stage from their natural environment to that of civilization, their consumptive tendencies are more readily developed, but also because it takes familiarity for generations with the ways of white men to imbue them with the importance of exercising due caution against exposure when suffering or recovering from illness. Probably carelessness when recovering, leading to relapse, is accountable for a large majority of the fatalities caused by such diseases as la grippe and measles, which latter has in the same capricious manner as the former selected occasional reserves for its attacks.

In other respects the general health has been normal, and only one or two sporadic cases of typhoid and diphtheria have been reported. The marked freedom from such diseases enjoyed by the Indians throughout, speaks well for the attention given to the department's regulations in the direction of sanitary precautions in and about the dwellings of the Indians.

Scrofula and consumption are gradually, if not very perceptibly, relaxing their hold, and the Indians' constitutions are slowly growing stronger, under the influence of more

commodious and better ventilated houses, greater cleanliness of habits, an increased use of vegetable diet and of bread instead of bannock and better cooking and clothing generally.

The death and birth rates are pretty equal and the apparent aggregate decrease of 611 is to some extent attributed to gradually improving facilities for obtaining exact returns from remote districts.

In some agencies where change in the management has recently occurred, and it is claimed that reduced numbers are the results of more accurate census-taking, it may turn out that greater familiarity with the Indians, especially those who do not reside upon their reserves, may tend to show that some have escaped attention, and will have to be restored to the reduced returns, but this remains to be seen.

TEMPERANCE AND MORALITY.

Undoubtedly there is no one vice so dangerous to Indians as that of indulgence in strong drink, for not only are they peculiarly predisposed by temperament to such indulgence, but they lack the stamina of constitution which enables white men longer to resist its deleterious action, and when under its immediate influence they more completely lose control of themselves in all directions. Fortunately for the very existence of many of them, the law has surrounded them with every possible safe-guard against this evil, but unfortunately it is impossible always to enforce its humane provisions for their protection. Considering the predisposition, and the temptations placed in their way by unprincipled miscreants, who, for the sake of a little gain, would not hesitate to destroy them body and soul, it reflects great credit upon the Indians as a people, that the temperance sentiment prevades them to the extent it does.

In the majority of bands there are to be found individuals who will consume as much liquor as they can manage to procure, but on the other hand there are whole bands strictly abstinent, although having ample opportunities to evade the law and procure stimulants. There is no direction in which it is more gratifying to observe distinct and general advance than in the disuse of intoxicants. This, of course, is due in no small measure to the vigilance of the department's officers in fighting the pernicious traffic. But in this they are greatly assisted by the sympathy of the great majority of the Indians, who themselves recognize the danger to their race. For the creation of a proper sentiment and public opinion among the Indians relative to this most important subject, the missionaries of the gospel who labour among them deserve much of the credit.

In so far as concerns Indians who have not accepted Christianity and are alike ignorant of its teachings and destitute of its aids, it would be unfair to judge them by the standard of Christian ethics, but when measured by the natural code, they compare very favourably with most other races.

The advantage of monogamy and the sacred character of the marriage tie, are becoming better understood even among pagan Indians, although in practice there is no doubt that a good deal of laxity prevails. However it may be in that respect, the Indians compare very favourably with their fellow subjects as a law-abiding people.

Serious crimes are of very rare occurrence. As a sequel to the reference which was made in last year's report to the shooting and killing of a non-commissioned officer of the North-west Mounted Police by an Indian of the Duck Lake Agency, Almighty

Department of Indian Affairs.

Voice by name, in October, 1895, it may be stated that although the murderer escaped, and winter interfered with further pursuit, the police never relaxed their vigilance and finally ran him to earth in May last. He had been joined by two companions, and all three were determined not to be taken alive. They sold their lives dearly, killing one civilian and two of the police force, besides wounding two others, before their own career was ended in the fight.

The Blood Indian, Charcoal, who as mentioned in last year's report, shot and killed one of his fellows, and later on, Sergt. Major Wyld of the North-west Mounted Police, after an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Farming Instructor McNeill, was eventually captured and expiated his crimes on the gallows.

Thus the Indians learn that justice, although sometimes slow, is sure, and will be executed at whatever cost.

It is gratifying to learn that cattle-killing by Indians in the stock districts of the North-west Territories, has become practically a thing of the past.

This may be as appropriate a place as any to mention by way of contrast to occasional crime the heroic conduct of an Indian, Joseph Kassawa, at one time a member of the Fort Alexander Band, in the Province of Manitoba, who in the fall of the year when prairie fires were raging in the vicinity of Ste. Annes, at the risk of his own life, succeeded in extricating six white children from the interior of a burning farm house. It is pleasing to know that the Royal Canadian Humane Association having learnt of the case, through the department, awarded him a medal as a recognition of his conspicuous bravery, a decoration which will be fully appreciated by Kassawa and his fellow Indians.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

In dealing with the Indians the department has for long time past kept before it as an ultimate end, their transformation from the status of wards into that of citizens. In the earlier stages of reclamation from the untutored state, chiefs and councillors or headmen have as a rule proved of great assistance in dealing with bands, but the hereditary system tends to retard the inculcation of that spirit of individuality without which no substantial progress is possible.

The department's policy has, therefore, been gradually to do away with the hereditary and introduce an elective system, so making (as far as circumstances permit) these chiefs and councillors occupy the position in a band which a municipal council does in a white community.

With this end in view the "Advancement Act" was framed, and the 75th section of the "Indian Act" enacted to provide the introductory or intermediate stage. The provisions referred to have not been taken advantage of as speedily or extensively as could have been desired.

The "Advancement Act" has been applied to the Cowichan, Kincolith, Metlakhtla, and Port Simpson Bands in British Columbia; to the Mississaguas of the Credit in Ontario; and to the Caughnawaga Band in Quebec; but only the two last mentioned have to any extent availed themselves of its provisions, and the Caughnawaga Band does not consider that having done so, has proved by any means an unmixed benefit.

Effort has been made during the past year to awaken greater interest in self-government among the Indians, and in Ontario the triennial elective system has been applied to forty-two bands ; in Quebec to six bands ; and in New Brunswick to seven bands. In Manitoba and the North-west Territories as vacancies occur among hereditary office-holders, the Indians are being educated to fill them by triennial elections.

EDUCATION.

There is no direction in which a more healthy growth can be noticed than with regard to interest in education. It must not be inferred from this statement that the far too general apathy manifested by Indians relative to the education of their children has been overcome, for the attitude of the majority is that of indifference, while among some a feeling of hostility has not yet been eradicated.

The influences at work to prejudice Indians against having their children educated are many and powerful. Among those who have not renounced paganism, the belief prevails that the children will be educated into other creeds, which will affect their existence in a future state, and separate them from their parents in the great hereafter.

Heredity has done much to overcome in white children the natural aversion to the monotonous work and confinement of schools, but Indian children not only possess this in its strongest form, but receive much sympathy from their parents, who dislike to compel their inclinations and to subject them to discipline, and the possibility of what (at any rate so far as boys are concerned) they regard as the great indignity of personal chastisement.

With regard to getting parents to send their children to boarding and industrial schools, the difficulty is, of course, increased. The chief advantage of such schools is the removal of the children from home influences, and consequently the more speedy and thorough inculcation of the habits, customs and modes of thought of the white man, but to have all that exists in common between them destroyed, and to have them return to the reserve out of sympathy with their environment, seems to the Indian parent a distinct disadvantage. It is, therefore, only as they can be brought to recognize the greater material advantage to their children in other directions and the necessity of education to enable them to hold their own in the struggle for existence, that their prejudices against education can be overcome and a desire for its benefits aroused.

The sentiment towards education, therefore, bears a distinct relation to the nature and extent of contact with settlement, and as that increases so does interest in education.

There is a natural tendency to run to extremes, and it seems questionable whether the recognition of the undoubted advantages of boarding and industrial schools has not tended to an undervaluation of day schools on the reserves, which in the older provinces especially have done and are doing a work by no means to be despised. It is true that the transformation from the natural condition to that of civilization can be more speedily and thoroughly accomplished by means of boarding and industrial schools, but even then it is questionable whether the day school should not provide the initial stage of preparation for the benefits of the boarding and industrial institutions.

There certainly seems reason to pause before further extending these industrial schools, and before doing so the capacity of those already established should be utilized

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to the extreme limit. Education must be considered with relation to the future of the pupils, and only the certainty of some practical results can justify the large expense entailed upon the country by the maintenance of these schools. To educate children above the possibilities of their station, and create a distaste for what is certain to be their environment in life would be not only a waste of money but doing them an injury instead of conferring a benefit upon them. The progress of settlement in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia will doubtless eventually afford further openings than now exist for those who have had the benefit of training at industrial institutions; but in the meantime, it becomes us to proceed cautiously, and as already said, to make all possible use of existing facilities before incurring further expense in extending them.

During the year there were 285 Indian schools in operation throughout the Dominion, with a total enrolment of 9,628 pupils, and an average attendance of 5,357, or 55 per cent of the enrolment.

The day schools numbered 232, with an enrolment of 6,877 and an average attendance of 3,110 or 46 per cent.

Of these schools 31 are of the boarding class, and they furnish accommodation for 1,180 pupils, the enrolment being 874, with an average attendance of 697. The grant given towards the maintenance of pupils in boarding schools varies according to circumstances, and the aggregate amount provided for this purpose was \$68,504.

Of industrial schools there were 22 in operation with accommodation for 2,034 pupils. The enrolment for the year was 1,877 and the average attendance 1,550. The amount provided for expenditure on per capita grants for these institutions was \$212,645, at rates varying from \$60 in Ontario to \$150 in the North-west Territories.

The total aggregate amount contributed by the Government towards the maintenance of Indian schools of all classes was \$306,953.55, to which, in order to arrive at the aggregate cost of education, has to be added the amount contributed out of their own funds by the Indians in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The Government's expenditure upon education increased between the years 1880 and 1890 from \$18,046.99 to \$250,710.00 and as just stated, for the year under review reached the very considerable amount of \$306,953.55.

A consideration of the foregoing figures, would appear to justify what has been said as to the advisability of exercising extreme caution with regard to further extension.

LANDS.

Of the 673 islands in the River St. Lawrence, placed in the market in July, 1894 205 have been disposed of, and the sum of \$36,463.68 realized. The balance have for the present been withdrawn from sale.

The sales of surrendered, surveyed Indian lands during the year covered 14,451.10 acres, which realized \$12,520.52, and 242 Letters Patent were issued for lands for which payment had been completed, and other conditions of sale fulfilled.

Instructions were given for the revaluation of Indian lands in the Saugeen Peninsula, in the county of Bruce, which had not proved as valuable as they were thought to be when many years ago their upset price was fixed.

On the other hand, village lots in the townplot of Maniwaki, in the county of Ottawa, P.Q., were revalued, because it appeared that the upset price which had been placed upon them was somewhat below their proper value.

The general excitement about mining, led to the receipt and granting of a considerable number of applications to prospect for minerals on Indian reserves on the north shore of Lake Huron, and in what was formerly known as "the disputed territory," as also in Manitoba and in British Columbia.

In Ontario when such permission was granted within the limits of Treaty No. 3, it was on the express condition that in the event of the discovery of minerals, no title should be given pending arrival at a final understanding between the Dominion and Provincial Governments with regard to the reserves.

Location tickets to the number of 120 were issued to Indian locatees during the year.

The department's policy is to encourage Indians to take up farms in severalty, and as the reserves are held in common by all the members of the bands concerned, these tickets are issued to protect the interest of individuals in improvements made by them.

At present there are 790 of these tickets of record in the department.

SURVEYS.

Surveys have been made comprising about a thousand of the islands in the Georgian Bay opposite the townships of Baxter and Gibson, in the district of Muskoka, and the township of Tay, in the county of Simcoe, the intention being to place them in the market for sale as summer resorts.

The marks of survey of the Maniwaki townplot having become completely effaced, a re-survey was made to enable purchasers to identify their lots.

A partial survey was made of the reserve at Pierrville, P. Q., and a complete plan prepared showing the Indian reserve and all Indian lands belonging to the band.

The lot lines in the Richibucto Reserve, N. B., having long since become obliterated, a re-survey was made with a view to the prevention of trespass on the timber.

The old survey marks on the St. Peter's Reserve, in the Province of Manitoba, having become pretty well effaced, the work of sub-dividing a portion of the reserve, and re-surveying the remainder was undertaken, and about half of the work of surveying has been accomplished.

In the same province a new reserve has been surveyed between the Swan and Woody Rivers for the Indians of the Gambler's Band in exchange for the portion of the Silver Creek Reserve given up by them.

In the North-west Territories surveys were made at the Blackfoot, Blood and Piegan Reserves, of the different irrigation schemes either proposed or under construction, and memorials and plans were prepared and filed to meet the requirements of the North-west Irrigation Act.

The water-power in connection with the saw-mill at the Blood Reserve was also brought under the Act; and levels taken to test the feasibility of irrigating extensive areas of bench lands, gave very favourable results.

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Some timber for the use of the Bloods, was located between Belly and Waterton Rivers, and some hay lands for the Piegans, adjacent to the southern boundary of their reserve.

A commencement was made of a survey of a reserve in the neighbourhood of Sturgeon Lake for the Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Indians.

In British Columbia some portions of the Metlakahtla Reserve were sub-divided with a view to the location of individual Indians, and irrigation surveys made on the Neskainlith, Sahalthum and St. Mary's Reserves.

REORGANIZATION.

Perhaps the most important matter in connection with Indian affairs which took place during the year, was the re-organization of the work in the department proper, and in the outside service in Manitoba, and the North-West Territories, for although it did not take effect until the beginning of the new fiscal year, all arrangements to enable it to be put in force at that date, were completed during the year now under review.

Before entering further upon this subject, it may be interesting to cast a rapid retrospective glance over the main changes which have taken place in the past with regard to the administration of Indian affairs.

Until 1860 Indian matters were under the charge of officers of the Imperial Government.

The management was under military control until in December, 1796, it was in the upper province placed under the superintendence of the Lieutenant Governor, and in the lower province a like change was effected in July, 1800.

In 1816 control was restored to the military branch, and vested in the commander of the North American Provinces.

This arrangement continued until 1830, when a division was made, and in the upper province control was again put under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor, although in the lower province it continued under the commander of the forces.

The two Provincial branches were again united in 1844, and constituted a Civil Department under the control of the Governor General, his Civil Secretary being *ex-officio* Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, an arrangement which continued until 1860.

From 1860 to 1867, Indian affairs were administered in connection with the Crown Lands Department, the Commissioner of Crown Lands being *ex-officio* Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, assisted by a Deputy Minister.

From 1867 to 1873, affairs were under the control of the Secretary of State, and in 1873 connected with the Department of the Interior, at that time created, and so remained until 1880, when a separate Department of Indian Affairs was created under the control of the Minister of the Interior; which arrangement has since continued in force.

The annual expenditure upon Indian affairs was necessarily greatly increased in consequence of entering into treaty relations with the Indians of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

The startling suddenness with which the buffalo, the mainstay of the plain Indians of these provinces, disappeared, necessitated the adoption of prompt, energetic, and comprehensive measures to save the tribes from starvation.

The situation was not one of mere temporary emergency, for it was clear that some means must be devised to enable the Indians to derive support from some permanent source, and it did not require much consideration to show that the only pursuit open to them was agriculture.

To transform them into farmers, necessitated settling them down on their reserves and giving them instruction, and assistance in the way of implements and seed, as well as provisions to maintain them until they could learn to provide for themselves.

Thus originated the existing system of having farming instructors on reserves grouped into agencies under the supervision of Indian agents.

An immense amount of business necessarily sprung up, while in these pioneer days there was the absence of all facilities for transport and communication.

The difficulty of the position was greatly enhanced by the dangers always to be apprehended from first contact of savages with civilization. To conduct affairs under such circumstances it was deemed advisable to have in the country some responsible representative of the department, and as the business grew, a constantly increasing staff at the disposal of such official.

In this way the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs came about, with at first a small office, which was eventually removed to Regina and gradually assumed considerable proportions.

As to the necessity for such an expensive office of administration, it is hardly necessary to express an opinion in this report, but it was felt that the time had fully come when it could be largely dispensed with, and the bulk of the business conducted through the medium of the Regina office transacted with the department direct. The only danger from the adoption of this course which suggested itself as requiring to be guarded against was the effect the withdrawal of the more immediate supervision, might have upon the working of the agencies and reserves. This it was felt could be met by an extension of the system of inspection. In the past there have been two inspectors of agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories and one in Manitoba. The agencies have now been grouped so as to form six inspectorates, one additional inspector having been appointed for the North-west Territories, and two for Manitoba.

The Indian Commissioner's office at Regina has been abolished, and his headquarters removed to Winnipeg. The expense of having these additional inspectors would have reduced the saving gained by the abolition of the Regina office, but for the fact that the new arrangement of inspectorates, has rendered it possible to dispense with some of the agents whose duties are now performed by the inspectors, in the interval between visits of inspection to other agencies.

The inspector's office at Winnipeg has also been abolished, the Commissioner attending to such business as was formerly transacted by it.

The following are the inspectorates created under the reorganization :—

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Department of Indian Affairs.

MANITOBA.

Rat Portage includes the Rat Portage, Coutcheeching and Savanne Agencies, under Inspector L. J. A. Levecque. The agents for Rat Portage and Savanne have been dispensed with under this arrangement.

Lake Winnipeg includes the Clandeboye and Berens River Agencies, under Inspector E. McColl, the agent for Clandeboye being dispensed with.

Lake Manitoba includes the Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and Pas Agencies, under Inspector S. R. Marlatt, the agent for Portage la Prairie being dispensed with.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Qu'Appelle includes the Birtle, Swan River, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Muscowpetung and Touchwood Agencies, under Inspector A. McGibbon.

Battleford includes the Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake and Saddle Lake Agencies, also the White Cap, Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Reserves, under Inspector W. J. Chisholm.

Calgary includes the Edmonton, Hobbema, Morley, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Piegan Agencies, under Inspector T. P. Wadsworth.

By these changes and by dispensing with clerks at such agencies where it was thought their work could very well be undertaken by the agents, as well as by the reduction of salaries when such were considered unnecessarily high, an aggregate saving of some \$27,000 a year has been effected, without so far as has become apparent or can be foreseen the slightest detriment to the efficiency of the service.

The department, as herein before stated, has since 1880 been a separate one under the Minister of the Interior, but with a distinct Deputy Head. It was confidently believed that by some re-organization of the work further economy could be effected by dispensing with the services of a separate Deputy, and this was accordingly done.

A Secretary to the Department was appointed, the work being divided into three branches, viz: the Secretary's, the Accountant's and the Land's Branches.

This arrangement is working well so far, and under it the additional work resulting from the abolition of the Regina office has been handled very satisfactorily.

In conclusion it may be stated that collections during the year amounted to \$114,595.63 and the capital of the Indian Trust Fund on 30th June last stood at \$3,692,516.01 and the disbursements during the year aggregated \$291,106.65.

The expenditure from the consolidated fund amounted to \$908,063.98.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SMART,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ALGONQUINS OF GOLDEN LAKE,
CASTILE, SOUTH ALGONA, 16th September, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

The condition of the Indians in this agency remains much the same as stated in my last report."

The school has been in operation during the year. The children are making good progress.

I have, &c.,

E. BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, 1st September, 1897

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement, showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—This reserve is situated on Christian Island, which is on the steamboat channel between Penetanguishene and Collingwood, and is about midway between the two places.

Tribe or Band.—This band is called the Chippewas of Beausoleil, the band having formerly lived on the island of that name, where a few families still reside.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this band are agriculture and raising cattle. The crops this year promise very good results. Basket-making and fancy-work

are quite a source of income. A large quantity of cord-wood is taken out during the winter months, which is disposed of to the steamboats. This island is well wooded with the best of maple and beech.

Population.—There is an increase of two in the population over last year, there having been three births and only one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been excellent during the past year, there not having been a single case of infectious disease. The Indians follow the instructions sent out by the department each spring, and no garbage is allowed to remain near their premises. The physician, Dr. Bowman, vaccinated about twenty-five of the younger children last spring.

Education.—The school is under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Douglas, and the children are making fair advancement in their studies ; but a great difficulty is experienced in inducing them to attend regularly. A system of giving prizes has been introduced, much care being taken in their selection. This has a tendency to induce better attendance.

Religion.—There are two churches on the island. The Methodist church is under the charge of Rev. Mr. Douglas. The other is the Roman Catholic church, in which service is held every Sunday by Mr. Copegog, sr., who is a very exemplary man in every respect.

Progress.—The progress of the band has been good. Last spring a brass band was organized by the young men of the tribe, and it is surprising how well they play in such a short time. The cost of the instruments was borne by the young men themselves.

This will not only be a source of amusement, but will have a tendency to encourage the young people to remain on the reserve. The Indians who have taken to farming are showing marked progress, particularly is this noticed on the farm of Thomas Kadijdwon, which will compare favourably with the majority of white men's farms.

Morality.—As a rule the Indians are moral and law-abiding, there being only an occasional case of intemperance.

Prospects.—The prospects for the coming winter are that, owing to the bountiful harvest, the result of their care and industry, there will be a plentiful supply of fodder for their animals, also an abundance of provisions for their families.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MCGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,

CAPE CROKER, 10th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement on local Indian affairs for the year ended the 30th June, 1897.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency. This reserve is the extreme north-east portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce.

Area.—The Indian settlement embraces fifteen thousand five hundred and eighty-six acres, sixty-five per cent of which is good for cultivation.

Resources.—The remainder of the land is broken by being traversed with gravel and flat stone ridges.

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There are also three very picturesque rocky bluffs, which add considerably to the beauty of the scenery. The flats are too shallow for agriculture, but well adapted for the grazing of cattle. The sections once covered with valuable timber have been run over and sold by the Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is four hundred (an increase of four over last year) composed of two hundred and six men and one hundred and ninety-four women. During the past year there have been ten deaths and fourteen births. One member was added to the band by marriage and one went out by the same cause. The emigration and the immigration balance each other, so that there is really no change except that one or more were subtracted from one family and entered again on the pay-sheet to represent another family.

Health.—The health of this band is good so far; houses are clean, especially the new houses built are commodious and of modern styles. The prevailing disease in this band is consumption.

Occupation.—The general occupation of this people is farming, fishing in the fall of the year, and, when permission is given, taking out timber in the winter. The quantity of grain raised last year was far greater than was ever raised before. The only drawback in that direction is the want of suitable barns in which to save all their produce and straw and put their implements under cover. I would lay a good deal of stress on their being encouraged by help to put up barns.

Education.—There are three day schools here; but they are attended by the children very indifferently. Whether it is the fault of the teachers or the parents—may be the fault is with both—I cannot at present find out, but as soon as the truant officer is appointed after the holidays, I can find out where the laxity is to be located. In the schools where the attendance is good, fair progress in learning is attained.

Churches.—There are two churches on this reserve; one is a stone building and is very handsome, and on Sundays and other church days is well attended. It belongs to the Methodist denomination. The other is a frame building belonging to the Roman Catholics, and when there is no priest there, prayers are led on Sundays by a catechist.

Progress.—Some of the most industrious are in good circumstances and are fairly on the way to attain comfort.

Temperance.—It is to be regretted that there are many members of this band who are addicted to drink, and last winter it was carried to extremes. As soon as I was installed in this agency, I took legal proceedings against the hotel-keepers, no small task under any circumstances, and I succeeded in imposing fines. Now, I am glad to say, cases of drunkenness are seldom witnessed.

Fair Grounds.—The fair grounds and park in connection, now in progress of being fenced, will enhance the already beautiful natural scenery, and when completed will make one of the best health resorts of western Ontario; and when the proposed dock is added to the grounds, it will then be able to attract attention from every part of the world, and give the Indians many good ideas as to the progress made by the whites, and may lead them to follow in their footsteps.

Roads.—Owing to the rocky ridges mentioned before and the necessity of the settlement of the reserve, the farmers are scattered and it is necessary to have more roads than would appear to be required. The statute labour to be done on these roads has in time gone by been neglected or done in the wrong time of the year. Now I shall be careful that the same thing does not occur again.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,

ATHERLEY, 31st August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement, showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended 30th June, 1897.

RAMA BAND.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is now two hundred and thirty-six, an increase of one since my last census, the result of two births, eight immigrations, six deaths, and three emigrations.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The houses and premises on this reserve are clean and tidy. All garbage is removed in the spring and every precaution taken for the preservation of health, which, for the past year, has been good.

Occupation.—The Indians are making satisfactory progress in farming. More ground is under cultivation this season than formerly. Several have improved their farms by the building of wire fences, and a considerable acreage of land which was previously a common, is now converted into a well fenced pasture. Their stock is also much improved. A number act as guides to tourists, receiving as much as \$2 per day; while the Indian women sell large quantities of fancy-work to them.

Education.—The school under the management of the Rev. J. Lawrence is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. The Inspector of the county visits this school on his semi-annual tour of inspection, and his report speaks highly for the teacher and pupils. The teacher is faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and the pupils are obedient, diligent and attentive. The school-room is bright and airy, and the furniture and apparatus are the most modern.

Religion.—The people are zealous in their religious duties. They attend regularly at the services. They have a nice church, which was thoroughly overhauled last year and finished in the most artistic designs.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that a number of the Indians are still addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, though there is a noticeable improvement along this line. Their morals are generally good.

GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND BAND.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and twenty, being the same as last year, the result of two births and one immigration, and two deaths and one emigration.

Agriculture.—Most of the Indians on this reserve are engaged in farming, and it gives me much pleasure to state that the improvement in this pursuit has been most marked. A new threshing-machine has been placed on the reserve. Alfred McCue has purchased a new binder, and Chief Bigcanoe a new reaper. The chief and sons had about one hundred acres of grain, which yielded well, and he is summer-fallowing thirty acres. The chief is an expert apiarist, having several colonies of bees. All the crops were good this season. Their gardens looked well also. The stock on this island is good, there being some thoroughbred cattle.

Education.—In the removal of Mr. Mayes the school has sustained a great loss. The pupils were doing remarkably well. It is now taught by Miss Marks, who will, I believe, continue its high standard.

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Religion.—The Rev. Mr. Powell looks after the spiritual welfare of the members of the band, and all show great zeal in their religious services. The church has been painted and thoroughly renovated, the funds being provided by the Ladies' Aid.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good, there being no infectious or contagious diseases; their premises are clean and tidy. As the men are a success in farming, likewise the women discharge their household duties, their houses being a model of cleanliness.

Temperance and Morality.—It is a rare occurrence to see an Indian of this reserve drink. They are also good morally.

On Snake Island the families are doing well. Their gardens are excellent and the people have all the luxuries which are to be found among their neighbours, the white men. This is particularly noticeable at the residence of Mr. W. Bigsail.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPewAS OF SARNIA,

SARNIA, 30th September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Population.—The Indians under my charge are the Chippewas of Sarnia, residing on the Sarnia, Kettle Point and Aux Sables Reserves, the total number being four hundred and forty-six, composed of one hundred and twenty-eight men, one hundred and twenty-five women, ninety-five boys and ninety-eight girls.

This shows an increase of two since my last report, the first time for years that I have been able to do so: it has mostly always been a decrease.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very good during the year, there have not been many cases of contagious disease amongst them except a few cases of measles. As a general rule they keep their houses and premises very clean.

The Indians on these reserves make their living chiefly by farming. Some of the women make baskets and in that way raise considerable money. Many of the Indians have got to be fairly well supplied with farm implements, such as ploughs, harrows, binders, cultivators, wagons, &c. There is also a decided improvement in the way of barns, stables and outbuildings, and there are a number of very comfortable houses.

Education.—We have three schools, one on each of the reserves, taught by three young women. The school on the Sarnia Reserve is taught by Miss Frances Welsh; the progress here has been very satisfactory. The school on Kettle Point Reserve is taught by Miss Vance, and is now doing fairly well. The school on Aux Sables Reserve is taught by Miss Annie Rogers; the progress at this school is not so satisfactory, as it is a hard matter to get the parents of the children to take any interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—There are four churches on the three reserves: three Methodist and one Anglican. Services are held regularly in these churches, and the Indians take a deep interest in religion and are very regular in their attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming more industrious year by year, are making good progress and becoming better off every year; some of them are going into stock-raising. Mr. Wm. Wawanosh has commenced hog-raising and is making well out of his stock. Chief Jacobs, the Manasses and Alex. Rogers are raising a considerable number of cows. Our agricultural fair has just closed, and the exhibit was really good, a decided improvement on last year. I am pleased to have to say that the Indians are taking a deep interest in their fall fair. I have no doubt that the competing one with the other has caused them to take a greater interest in farming. At the fair the women's work called forth great praise, as it was really very fine.

Temperance.—The drinking habit amongst the Indians is much less now, more especially on the Sarnia Reserve, than it was some years ago.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN,
CHIPPEWA HILL, 27th July, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area.—The Saugeen Reserve is located in the county of Bruce, on Lake Huron. It comprises about twelve thousand acres.

Resources.—There is considerable timber on the reserve. Great quantities of fish each season are taken. There is also a considerable quantity of grain and roots cultivated. Basket-making, rustic-work and berry-picking, and gathering ginseng root are amongst the resources of this reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Population.—There are three hundred and seventy-three Indians on this reserve belonging to the band, made up as follows: eighty men, eighty women, and one hundred and seven children, or all under twenty-one years, one hundred and seventy-eight.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians have enjoyed good health during the past year. The principal causes of death have been lung trouble and old age. The Indians have been vaccinated and are quite clean in their surroundings.

Occupation.—Farming is the general occupation of the majority. There is a quantity of timber taken out in winter, and during the season a number are engaged in herring-fishing. In past years a good deal has been earned in ginseng root and berry-picking, and a number are still engaged in this occupation. Quite a number are employed in basket-making and rustic-work.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indian buildings are fair; the stock is gradually improving; implements are fairly good.

Education.—There are three good brick school-houses on this reserve, fairly well equipped, and all the teachers are well qualified for their positions. The children who attend regularly are making good progress.

Religion.—The Indians are Methodists and Roman Catholics. There are two churches controlled by the Methodists; the Rev. Mr. Daynard is the missionary. There

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is a Roman Catholic church being erected, which will be completed shortly. The interest manifested in religion is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. The progress is slow, but there is a general improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in general are temperate. There are individuals addicted to the use of intoxicants. The same may be said of their morality.

General Remarks.—The prospects for the coming harvest are good—better than they have ever been—and if we have good weather to complete the harvesting of the crop, the Indians will be encouraged to look to the soil for their support.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, 23rd August, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith my statistical statement in connection with the Mississaguas of Alnwick for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains three thousand five hundred and four acres, of which about two thousand four hundred and eighty-five are cleared and worked by the Indian locatees, while one thousand acres are worked by white tenants, who paid in rents last year about \$1,535.83.

Vital Statistics.—This band now numbers two hundred and twenty-nine, being nine less than last year, caused by four joining other bands, and five deaths more than births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These people are in general clean and keep their houses clean and tidy. The health of the members of the band is good, but there are three cases of consumption—one woman, one girl and one boy, none of whom will live very long, I regret to say.

Buildings and Stock.—As I said in my last report, the houses on this reserve are nearly all frame and many of them very good. The Indians have some very good stock; a number of really good horses and cows.

Education.—The school-house is brick; the school-room is large, well equipped and well ventilated, and the school is taught by Arthur Slade, who holds a third-class certificate. The school is well attended, and I think the children are doing very well. There are forty on the roll, and the average for the last academic year was about eighteen.

Religion.—There is one very good frame church on the reserve under the Methodist denomination, and the services are very well attended by the Indians.

Morality and Temperance.—There are a few who indulge in strong liquors occasionally, but on the whole these people are law-abiding and well-behaved.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, 14th July, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the New Credit for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Area and Location.—This reserve comprises six thousand acres, partly situated in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand, and partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant. Three families of the Six Nation Indians occupy two hundred and fifty acres of the Mississaguas' portion of the Grand River Reserve. There are ten acres of land in connection with the council-house and public buildings. The Grand Trunk Railway occupies twenty-six acres formerly owned by this band.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Mississagua tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population has increased by two since last census, there having been two additions to the band and four births, against three deaths and one removal.

Occupation.—Most of the land on this reserve is worked on shares by white men; but such of the Indians as farm systematically raise good crops, and generally have their farms in good condition. The members of this band do not to any great extent hire out with the adjoining farmers, nor do they engage in mechanical pursuits.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The church, parsonage, school-house and council-house are all substantial brick buildings. There are also two driving-sheds, one at the council house and another at the church. While some splendid vehicles and machinery are to be found on the reserve, for the most part they are old and worn out.

The stock is of fair quality. No sheep and few pigs are kept.

With few exceptions, the household effects are scanty and meagre. Some of the houses are well furnished. There are three organs and three pianos on this reserve.

Education.—Mr. John H. Porter is still the teacher of this band. His work in school has been thoroughly satisfactory. The pupils who attend regularly make very satisfactory progress.

Religion.—The large majority of the members of this band are Methodists, and have been under the charge of Rev. E. H. Taylor since last census. The Seventh Day Adventists have been labouring among the Indians of the southern part of the Grand River Reserve and have succeeded in proselytizing twelve of the Mississaguas.

Progress.—I cannot say from observation that much progress has been made during the year. The decay in building and fencing will more than counterbalance the increase in value caused by new building and new fences.

I have, &c.,

HUGH STEWART,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,

HIGHGATE, 23rd August, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement in regard to the Indians of the Moravian Band of the Thames for the year ended the 30th June, 1897.

Location of Reserve.—This reserve is located in the township of Orford, in the county of Kent. It is bounded on the north by the River Thames, on the west by the township of Howard, and on the east and south by the township of Orford. The Indian office for the reserve is located in the village of Highgate, in the said township of Orford, and is five miles from the reserve.

Area.—In the original survey and history, the area of this reserve is given as three thousand acres.

Resources.—On this reserve mixed farming is what all of the Indians depend upon for a living; the land is well adapted for farming purposes, good crops can be harvested almost any season, and abundant ones in favourable seasons.

Tribe or Nation.—This band now known here in Canada as the Moravians of the Thames, originally belonged to the Delawares of Pennsylvania. On the 10th July, 1793, by an Order in Council, they were granted a right to a reservation in the townships of Orford and Zone, amounting to about fifty thousand acres, all of which they subsequently surrendered to the Crown, except the three thousand acres now comprising the reserve.

Population.—On the 30th June, 1897, the population of the reserve was as follows: eighty-three men, seventy-six women, and one hundred and forty-three children, making a total of three hundred and two.

Sanitary Condition.—At the time of the date of this report the health of the Indians is first-class, no sickness of any kind on the reserve. On the 1st May an epidemic of measles broke out among the children on the reserve, the schools had to be closed for one month, but no deaths occurred. All of the Indian dwelling-houses have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, and the Indians have all been vaccinated within the past seven years.

Occupation.—A few of the Indians of this reserve earn a small amount of money making baskets and corn mats and by fishing; but the amount so made is so small it is hardly worth mentioning, the full amount not being over \$200 a year. All of the Indians here depend upon farming for a living.

Buildings and Stock.—Only two new dwelling-houses have been erected during the year. Both of these are nice, tidy frame dwellings, and cost about \$300 each. In farm stock the greatest improvement has been made: the horses, cattle and swine will compare favourably with those of any township of white settlers in Ontario. A few of the farming implements are up to date, and first-class, but the majority are inferior; they are, however, much better than the Indians had a few years ago.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve, one supported by the general funds of the band, and the other by the Moravian Mission Church.

Religion.—We have three church buildings on this reserve—one English church, one Methodist, and the Moravian mission church. Nearly all the Indians on the reserve profess to belong to one of these churches. Nearly all of them manifest a great interest in religious matters, but a great many of them profess more than they practice.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians on this reserve are industrious. They are a law-abiding people. It is seldom that any of them are called upon to pay a fine for a breach of the peace, while their morals are fairly good, and there can be no doubt that they are becoming richer every day. There may be a few members of the band who are addicted to the use of intoxicants and immoral ways, but I can truly say that they are the exception and not the rule.

General Remarks.—I am pleased to be able to report that the Indians on this reserve are in a very prosperous condition: they have good land, most of them are good farmers, they are an intelligent lot of people, and in my opinion can take their place as independent citizens any time they may be called upon to do so.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR—EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 22nd September, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you herewith my annual report of the three bands of Indians under my charge, viz., the Garden River Band, residing on the Garden River Indian Reserve; the Batchewana Band, some of whom reside on the Garden River Indian Reserve, some on the St. Mary Island, their own reserve; some at Goulais Bay, on property owned by themselves, and also on a reserve granted them by the department in the township of Kars, and others at Batchewana, on land of their own, and as squatters on land of private parties; the rest of this band are scattered along the shore of Lake Superior; and the Michipicoten Band, who are scattered about from Michipicoten River, Missinabie, Chapleau, White River and other points.

GARDEN RIVER RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve is situated on the St. Mary's River, about eight miles below Sault Ste. Marie.

Area.—The present area of the reserve is a little over twenty-two thousand acres. Of this only some thousand acres are cultivated, and that by the two bands, Garden River and those of the Batchewana Band living on the reserve.

Resources.—This reserve is said to contain mineral, but up to the present time nothing has been found to warrant any expenditure in developing. There is also a certain amount of timber; a considerable quantity of this has been cut by the Indians from time to time. There is also good farming land, out of which the Indians might make a good living if they turned their attention more to working the land: for root crops it is excellent; oats, likewise, can be grown, but wheat proved a failure here a few years ago and has not since been tried. More farming has been done this year than for many years past, and should the frost keep off, good crops are likely to be the result.

Tribe.—These Indians are descended from the Chippewas, mixed with French-Canadian half-breeds, of which the latter are by far the larger number.

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Vital Statistics.—The band is composed of one hundred and eleven male adults, one hundred and twenty-nine female adults, one hundred and ten male children, and one hundred and fourteen female children. There were fourteen births, nineteen deaths, and nine Indians joined the band, and the same number left it, making a decrease of five by death.

Health.—The houses and approaches have been kept clean and neat. A great deal of sickness prevailed both among the children and adults from summer complaints and consumption. There was, however, nothing of an infectious character among any of the complaints. Dr. J. A. Reid had to make more than his usual number of visits.

Occupation.—These Indians support themselves in various ways: in the summer and fall picking berries all over the country, they do no fishing on their own account, but go out with fishing parties, and also do a good deal in exploring for mineral; in the winter time they work mostly at lumber camps and a little boat-building. They are no hunters, and the law prohibiting them from selling partridge, prevents them from making a good deal of money, which in former years they made in this way. The women of the band occupy themselves in making baskets, rag rugs, berry-picking, sugar-making, and washing for the lumber camps.

Buildings.—These are mostly log houses, with a few frame ones, whitewashed on the outside. The stables are the same. There is a council-house and also a lock-up.

Stock.—The stock consists of cows, oxen, horses, pigs, poultry—none of these are of any special breed; some of the horses are very hardy and at times are sold at a fair price.

Farming Implements.—The farming implements consist of ploughs, harrows, one threshing-machine and one fanning-mill. These are owned by individual Indians, and are not the gift of the department. They have also hoes, spades, shovels, scythes and cradles.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve—one Protestant, the other Roman Catholic. Both belong to the two denominations, the department only keeping them in repair. There are on the census one hundred and one from the age of six to fifteen, but many of these do not attend school, the elder ones being kept home to work. Their place is, however, kept up by the younger children. About forty-six should attend the Protestant school, but I regret to say that not more than thirty-three now attend, and these not at all regularly. Miss Edith Williamson, the teacher, is doing her best to have them attend, and the regular ones are getting on well. The Roman Catholic school is much better attended. There are fifty children of this band on the register, and they have been attending pretty regularly, the pupils in the senior class were making excellent progress under Mr. Reid, the teacher; and Miss Biron was doing very good work among the juniors. These, many of them being very young, are at first difficult to get forward, most of them understanding very little English. I regret to say that both these teachers have left the school. The Rev. G. A. Artus is the principal, but he has also left the reserve, and his position is filled by the Rev. Mr. Lamarche, who appears to be a very energetic gentleman, and anxious to have as good an attendance as did his predecessor.

Religion.—There are three churches on the reserve, the property of the following denominations: Church of England, at present conducted by the Rev. F. Frost, who has a very well attended congregation; the Roman Catholic church, under Rev. Mr. Lamarche, is also well attended, both on Sunday and Saints days. The Methodist church has no minister resident on the reserve; one occasionally comes and gives a service. There are very few of this denomination at present on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—I have little progress to report this year. More work has been done in the way of seeding and working up the land, but the Indians do not pay sufficient attention to farming.

As a rule they are orderly. There have been only two cases of drunkenness brought before the magistrate, in which cases both the offenders were fined and spent a short time in the lock-up, a place which they greatly dislike.

With regard to their earning money, they, as a rule, spend it as quickly as it is received. There have been only a few cases in which charity has been given.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been fewer cases of drinking this year, though the Indians still get liquor when visiting the neighbouring state, just across the river. The morals of both the young men and the young women are not of the best, and as I before mentioned, the church is not able to do the amount of good in this way that is expected. The present chief and sub-chiefs of this band, elected on the 23rd June last, are Jarvis Augustin, chief; John Augustin, Moses Larose, Joseph Boisenault, and George Shingwauk, sub-chiefs, for a period of three years from 1st July, 1897.

BATCHEWANA BAND.

Location.—This band has only a small reserve of its own, called White Fish or St. Mary's Island, of about twenty-two acres, well suited for water-power, and as such would be very valuable. It is adjoining the town of Sault Ste. Marie, and occupied by only a few families. These Indians have also a reserve granted them by the department at Goulais Bay.

Tribe.—These are the same as the Garden River Band and composed of Chippewas and Canadian half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is three hundred and sixty-three, composed of ninety-five men, one hundred and five women, eighty-three boys and eighty-four girls. There were eleven births, seven deaths, four joined the band and seventeen left it, making a decrease of nine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been less sickness among the members of this band than last year, and those who died were children, mostly from summer complaint. The houses are well kept and clean.

Occupation.—They till four hundred and thirty-one acres of ground on the Garden River Reserve, where thirty-six families reside, and are very industrious in this way. They also fish and hunt and pick berries, make sugar, and go out with fishing and exploring parties. The women make bark-work mats, baskets and other sorts of fancy wood-work. The above remarks apply to the other members of the band residing at Goulais Bay, Batchewana, and other parts of Lake Superior.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Mostly all the buildings are on the Garden River Reserve, where most of the farming is done. The Indians are possessed of ploughs, harrows, wagons, horses, cows, oxen, pigs and poultry. They grow corn, potatoes, turnips and other kinds of vegetables, all of which did well this season. They have a better soil, not so sandy as the part occupied by the Garden River Band, and this season, if the frost keeps off, their crops promise to be very good.

Education.—The children living on the Garden River Reserve, about twenty-four in number, attend the Roman Catholic school at that place, there being no school at any other point.

Religion.—There are two churches—Roman Catholic—one at Goulais Bay, and one at Batchewana Bay. There is no regular priest; but a missionary makes frequent visits, and at other times a layman attends to the services, which, I am informed, are well attended.

Morals.—The same remarks apply to this band as to the Garden River Band, with this exception: that liquor cannot be got up the lake; and it is only on their visit to the Sault, when they pass on the American side, that the Indians get an opportunity of purchasing it. Many of them are temperance people. The chief of this band is Nubenegooching, who was appointed by a captain in Her Majesty's service, I believe, in the year 1824, when he was only ten years of age, on account of service rendered the British army in the American war, by his father, who was killed in battle.

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MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Location.—This band has a small reserve at Gros Cap, a few miles from Michipicoten River, not resided on by the Indians at present. They have also a plot up Michipicoten River, where some of them reside; but the members of this band are scattered all over the country—at Chapeau, Missinabie, White River, and other inland places.

Tribe.—They are of the tribe of Chippewas, mixed with French, English, and Scotch half-breeds. Very few speak anything but the Indian language.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census, which I regret to say is not quite complete, is three hundred and thirty-four, composed of eighty-five men, eighty-eight women, seventy-nine boys, and eighty-two girls. Of births there were ten; deaths, thirteen; nine joined the band, and five left it, making an increase of one. There were fewer deaths this year than in the previous one, when a bad epidemic ran through several families.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The houses on the Ontario Reserve, Michipicoten River, are kept clean. Very few are living there at present. There has been a great deal of sickness, and many deaths have occurred, during the past year, among those living at Chapeau and other inland points.

Occupation.—These Indians are mostly employed in the fishing business, during the season, and in hunting, with the addition of cutting wood for the fishing tugs on the coast. They also do a little in exploring; and one Indian made a very good find this spring, which has caused quite an excitement among the mining community, which will do a great deal of good to the Indians, who will get employment as guides and packers while the excitement lasts. They do little, if anything, in the way of raising crops. They have no cattle. The closing of the Hudson's Bay post at the river was a great loss to the Indians, as now they have to depend on transient traders or go a long distance for their supplies. Many of them now have to go far up the height of land on their hunting expeditions.

Education.—There is a school, but no teacher, and very few children at any one place to attend if it were open.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church at the river, visited occasionally by a Roman Catholic priest, and, I believe, a layman also does duty there. These Indians belong either to the Roman Catholic Church or the Church of England. The former are by far the most numerous. The Church of England members mostly reside in the neighbourhood of Chapeau and Missinabie, and are attended by the Rev. Mr. Sanders.

Characteristics and Progress.—I visit these Indians only once a year to pay annuity, and meet them at all points. I see very little difference in the way of improvement since I first became their agent. They go on in the same quiet style. They are very poor and much more contented than the generality of Indians in better circumstances.

The chiefship was offered to James Cass of the band, but he declined to accept, saying that his other occupations took up all his time. The chief, therefore, remains the same, viz., Sanson Legard.

I have, &c.,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR—WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, 31st August, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

FORT WILLIAM RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is on the Kaministiquia River. It contains an area of thirteen thousand and forty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers about three hundred and eighty, a portion of whom are paid in Lac des Mille Lacs or Savanne adjoining agency ; a few reside at Dog Lake in my agency, the remainder on their reserve, numbering two hundred and fifty-one, composed of fifty-one men, seventy-eight women, fifty-seven boys and sixty-five girls.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and exploring. The principal gold mines in this district have been found by them and a few other Indians of outside bands. They fish in the fall for their winter's use, and a few go hunting, but with poor success, as the fur is gradually getting less since the whites have settled in this district.

Buildings.—This band has forty-nine log houses and eleven frame buildings, thirteen stables and other necessary outside buildings.

Education.—On this reserve there are sixty-one children of school age and two schools, one is the common or day school, well attended with forty-six children on the roll, taught by one of St. Joseph's Convent sisters, who is most proficient in her ability as a teacher ; the other is the St. Joseph's Orphanage, also taught by one of the proficient sisters, with twenty-four orphan children, who are kept in a most cleanly and orderly manner, with proper discipline and attention to their future welfare. Only English is spoken and taught, and the same studies as in our common and high schools. I visit them and report to the department their condition every month. They are inspected once a year by the provincial government inspector, who reports to the department, and finds the attendance better than in other agencies. Two truant officers are appointed to see that children do not absent themselves from school without good cause ; otherwise the parent is subject to a fine of two dollars, hence the good attendance at all the schools in my agency.

Sanitary Condition.—Sanitary precautions are taken. Vaccination is attended to and a place provided for the isolation of persons with infectious diseases.

Religion.—Two priests attend to these Indians—one the Superior in charge on the reserve, and the other a travelling missionary among the different bands. There is a church and St. Joseph's Convent (the latter is in charge of the Rev. Mother Superior and four nuns). It has all the modern improvements of hot and cold baths and good supply of water and other conveniences for health and comfort.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are as a rule industrious and law-abiding, and carefully looked after by the resident Indian constables on the reserve. The prosperity of this band under my careful attention since 1883, at which time they had one yoke of Government oxen ; grew about one hundred and seventy bushels of potatoes ; houses and lands were in a poor condition. They now have sixty-two neat houses, most of

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them whitewashed, thirteen barns, twelve cattle stables; eight store-houses and many cellars and root-houses, farms, in good condition; grew this year seven hundred bushels of oats, sixty of barley, eighty-five of pease, one hundred and forty tons of hay, five thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, as well as other vegetables. They now have three horses, six bulls, ten oxen, five steers, sixteen milch cows, eight young stock and two hundred and eight poultry, also have two well provided for poor-houses with good stoves, &c., on two and a half acres of garden ground that grows potatoes and soup pease sufficient to support the poor and old of the band, with a surplus to sell and buy sufficient fish for their winter, and plenty of fuel kept up by the well-to-do Indians of this band; and this I may say is the only self-sustaining poor-house in Canada.

Religion.—On this reserve there are two hundred and thirty-four Roman Catholics and seventeen pagans.

RED ROCK RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the Nepigon River near Lake Helen and contains an area of six hundred and forty acres.

Occupation.—Some of the Indians on this reserve hire out to tourists on the Nepigon River, some engage in farming and hunting in the winter season.

Education.—There is a good school-house on this reserve, but no teacher at the present time. There are forty-four of an age to attend school. There is another school house connected with this band at Lake Helen Roman Catholic mission. The teacher is Mrs. J. H. McKay, who is a very competent person, and her school is well attended.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and eleven, consisting of forty-five men, fifty-four women, sixty-two boys and fifty girls, making a decrease of three from last year.

Religion.—Of this band there are twenty-three belonging to the Church of England and one hundred and seventy-seven Roman Catholics.

ENGLISH CHURCH RESERVATION.

I did not visit this place this year, as the Indians were absent: I met them at Red Rock and paid them their annuity money. This reservation is one of the most valuable in my agency, containing the best of land and being well timbered. There are good houses and a fine church fit to grace a city, plenty of cleared land that a few years ago grew the best of crops. There was a good school, now closed. These Indians had a large grade bull and harness furnished by the department. This animal did all their ploughing, &c. There are the finest of fish all the year round in Lake Nepigon at their doors. About eight years ago the minister and his family moved away to Red Rock frontier. The parsonage was burnt, bull died, some Indian families moved off, living again in wigwams, and all became wild again after the minister left the reserve.

NEPIGON BAND.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers sixty-two men, eighty-four women, one hundred and forty-five boys and one hundred and seven girls, one hundred and twenty-three of an age to attend school. There were six deaths and fifteen births, making an increase in this band of nine persons. There were no losses in this band this year by emigration, and no increase by immigration. They have the Gull River Reserve on Lake Nepigon of a large area, seven thousand five hundred acres, poor land and a large part swamp, and not many settled on it on account of fish not being plentiful, while fish abound at nearly all other places on this lake. On Jackfish Island, one mile north of Nepigon House, Hudson's Bay Company's post, are five houses and a few wigwams, with good gardens of potatoes and some other vegetables, also a large school-house, used for a chapel when the Roman Catholic missionary priest visits there. J. A. Blais, from Quebec, is the teacher, well qualified and his school well attended. He grows a large crop of potatoes and some beets, onions, pease, carrots and cabbage, and furnishes Indians with

potatoes in the spring ; altogether a useful, good example to the Indians ; also keeps goats, pigs and chickens.

These are Christian Indians.

About ten miles north at Mabanush Harbour, on Nepigon Lake coast, is a settlement of pagan Indians, who object to settling with Christians. They have seven houses and about eight acres of cleared land, about two of which are in potato crop. This place abounds with fine whitefish and trout. These Indians are industrious and well-to-do. They were furnished this year with farming implements by the department, which they make good use of, and are thankful for this encouragement. Their land is a warm black loam, and yields good crops. They are proud of their premises, which they spend all their time upon from spring until fall, when their hunting season commences, instead of lying about in the summer season doing nothing, as they formerly did before they commenced to make homes for themselves. I may mention that many of the members of this band did not arrive at the payment this year on account of its being a week earlier than previous years, and as they did not get my notice sent them last winter advising them of the change of the day of payment.

Religion.—One hundred and forty-eight members of this band are Roman Catholics and two hundred and forty are pagans.

PAYS PLAT RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve contains six hundred and forty acres on Pays Plat River, Lake Superior.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is fifty three : eight men, fifteen women, seventeen boys and thirteen girls. During the year there were three deaths and one birth, a decrease from last year of three.

Education.—These Indians have a good school-house, also a teacher's residence, separate ; Miss Nora Murphy, a competent teacher, is in charge, and her school is well-attended. There are fourteen children of school age.

Occupation.—The members of this band live principally by farming, fishing and exploring for minerals.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

PIC RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve comprises eight hundred acres on the Pic River, Lake Superior, divided into twenty-five farms fronting on the river.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and sixty-six paid this year. There were twenty deaths and nine births.

Occupation.—These Indians live by farming, fishing, and hunting. The soil on this reserve is a sandy loam, and this year the Indians have excellent crops of potatoes, turnips and oats. They own two horses, two cows, and a bull, and manage to make a comfortable living.

Education.—There is a good school-house, but no teacher since 1st July last. There are thirty-two children of an age to attend school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics.

LONG LAKE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the shore of Long Lake, and contains six hundred and forty acres, with no improvements except a Roman Catholic church. It is one mile from the Hudson's Bay post.

Vital Statistics.—The population this year is two hundred and forty-eight : forty-eight men, sixty-one women, fifty-nine boys, and eighty girls. There were seven deaths.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Agriculture.—On account of the land on the reserve being a cold clay, several of the Indians have built houses at different parts where the land is genial, and grow good crops of potatoes. The department furnished them with farming tools and whip-saws, &c., this year. They are very proud of and making good use of them.

Characteristics.—These Indians are industrious and sober-going, and make the largest fur-catches in this district.

Religion.—Two hundred and twenty-seven are Roman Catholics, nine belong to the Church of England, and twelve are pagans.

Education.—These Indians have never yet had a school, but are anxious to have one.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I may say the Indians of all my bands are steadily advancing in agriculture, as can be seen in my report; are reliable explorers, and found the principal gold mines of the Seine River and Wabigoon district; and in no case has any geologist or scientific educated white man found or caused to be found any mine of value on Lake Superior coast or Seine and Wabigoon gold districts.

The Indians are carefully vaccinated, *i.e.*, the young, every two or three years by myself.

Only teachers who can speak English are employed, and teaching is in English only.

Morally, the Indians are better than the whites, and in no case have any Indians in my agency been imprisoned for theft.

Their roads and bridges, &c., are kept in order by the same regulation of municipalities, by a road-master.

I have, &c.,

J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND AND LAKE HURON,
MANITOWANING, 30th September, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

THESSALON RIVER RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Huron, about six miles east of the village of Thessalon. It contains an area of over three square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and fishing.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is two hundred and seven souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band has been good; no disease of particular moment to my knowledge has invaded the band. Lime was supplied the Indians this spring by the department for domestic cleansing purposes, and the prescribed sanitary precautions regularly enjoined upon them, appear to have salutary results.

Occupation.—The principal occupation of most of the members of this band is fishing, which affords them a lucrative return. Many of them engage in agriculture on a primitive scale; while others find employment in winter in the lumber shanties, and at the saw-mills in summer.

Buildings, &c.—The buildings of this band are principally of log. The dwelling-houses generally are comfortable and clean; stables, &c., are of an inferior order, and farming implements few.

Education.—The Indian school on the reserve is in charge of a good and competent male teacher, who is conscientiously endeavouring to improve the intellectual standard of the young Indians. The attendance, however, is not satisfactory, owing to the lack of interest on the part of parents.

Religion.—These Indians, with the exception of a very few pagans, are all of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and their spiritual welfare is well ministered to by the visiting missionary. As my intercourse with them has been very restricted, I am not in a position to report comprehensively on their religious attitude.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the band is enterprising, although there is ample room for improvement in all the avocations of its members.

Temperance and Morality.—The standard is quite satisfactory so far as I have any knowledge to the contrary.

General Remarks.—My report on this band may be summarized by saying that except in the lack of interest taken in education, these Indians are in as prosperous circumstances as may be expected.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this superintendency, number sixty-six. They live mostly at West Bay, on the Manitoulin Island, where they successfully farm and garden, and are generally prosperous and contented.

In winter they find employment in the lumber camps, and are remuneratively engaged in loading vessels in the summer months. Their general measure of advancement in the several branches is identical with that of the West Bay Band. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, has been placed under the control of the agent for Parry Sound Superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Location.—The Spanish River Band is divided into three divisions. The first reside at Sagamook on the Spanish River Reserve. The second live on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River and at Pogumasing and Biscotasing. The third reside on the Manitoulin Island.

Area.—The reserve contains an area of thirty-seven and three-quarter square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this band are agriculture and fishing.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band has a population (comprising the three divisions) of about five hundred and fifty-seven souls.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been generally good, with no unusual disease or epidemic, to impair the normal state. Lime, distributed among the Indians, has aided greatly in purifying the air about their premises.

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Occupation.—The Indians follow farming and gardening for a living ; they fish to a limited extent ; pick large quantities of berries, for which they get good returns ; make sugar in considerable quantities ; manufacture baskets, and find employment in saw-mills.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—Their buildings are among the best in the superintendency, many of them comparing very favourably with those of the white people. Their stock is of fair quality, but admits of great improvement in this respect, and to these Indians farming implements are becoming more a necessity, according as they are adapting themselves more to agricultural pursuits.

Education.—This is becoming more of a momentous consideration with the Indians, who are undoubtedly beginning better to appreciate the utility of intellectual development.

Religion.—The great majority of the Indians of the first division are Roman Catholics. Those of the second, with few exceptions, are adherents of the Church of England, while the third division is for the most part of Roman Catholic persuasion. Each division has a church, Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Roman Catholic, respectively, and a lively interest in religious matters is evinced by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are mostly quite industrious and law-abiding and steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and appear to respect the laws of morality, and great credit is due to their spiritual advisers for their untiring endeavours in this direction.

General Remarks.—I may say that the Indians of this band are apparently happy, contented and prosperous and seem to be very industrious.

WHITEFISH LAKE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where there is a station called Naughton. Trains stop here regularly. This reserve has an area of over sixty-eight and one-half square miles.

Resources.—Its resources are gardening and hunting.

Tribe.—These Indians are another branch of the Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.

Population.—The Whitefish Lake Band numbers one hundred and forty-three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. There have been no epidemics. Sanitary precautions are satisfactorily observed.

Occupation.—The members of this band engage in gardening ; hunting was formerly their chief means of subsistence, but at present is a nominal pursuit owing to the scarcity of game. Many of them find employment as guides. Some work on the Canadian Pacific Railway ; others in saw-mills and lumber camps.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—Nearly all the buildings are of log, and are kept very comfortable and clean. Their stock is numerically small, but well looked after ; while they have no farming implements of any account.

Education.—The progress of the children is satisfactory and the average attendance improving.

Religion.—The religious proclivities of these Indians is denominationally divided between Roman Catholicism and Methodism, with the former claiming the numerical advantage ; there are two churches on the reserve, respectively under the above auspices, which bespeaks the lively religious interest taken by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steady, industrious, law-abiding and fairly well-to-do, but as yet only in small part do they appreciate the advantages to be derived from giving more attention to agriculture.

Temperance and Morality.—The laws of temperance and morality are well observed by this band.

General Remarks.—I would add as a summary that these Indians are decidedly improving in general status, and if more attention were given to agriculture, more marked results would follow.

MISSISSAGUA RIVER RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is located on the east side of Mississagua River and Blind River on the north shore of Georgian Bay. It comprises an area of over three and a half square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this band are hunting and gardening.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population as taken from the last census is one hundred and seventy-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band is, generally speaking, not good. Scrofula is very prevalent on the reserve. They require medical treatment of a nourishing and supporting character combined with better clothing for the winter season. Lime was supplied them this spring to assist in carrying out sanitary measures.

Occupation.—These Indians follow hunting and primitive agriculture for a living, but as the woods are fast becoming depleted, the returns from the former source are very inadequate. Fishing, berry-picking and sugar-making are also carried on to a limited extent. Besides these, the shanties and saw-mills are also sources of pecuniary assistance to many of the band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are almost entirely log, and in a generally fair state of repair. They have very little stock and farming implements, as they give but indifferent attention to agriculture.

Education.—They have a good school at their village which is competently conducted and fairly well attended.

Religion.—The Indians as a band are Roman Catholic. They have no church on the reserve, the services being held in the school-house under Roman Catholic auspices; a fair measure of religious observance is manifested by the band.

Characteristics.—As a rule, the Indians are fairly industrious, but improvident; this relegates them to a low standing in the general scale of advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality are well observed, as is evident by the absence of any complaints of misbehaviour under these heads.

General Remarks.—I would sum up, therefore, that this band is greatly addicted to hunting, and averse to agriculture. Were they to adapt themselves to the latter, I fancy they would soon advance to a higher level, and also by doing this, their general health would show improvement.

WHITEFISH RIVER RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated about eighteen miles from Little Current, at the mouth of the Whitefish River, on the north shore of Georgian Bay. It has an area of two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Resources.—A goodly portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for agriculture; the remainder is woodland.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Population.—The band has a population, according to the census, of ninety-five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The great majority of them enjoy good health, with no prevailing epidemic. The sanitary measures enjoined by the department have received satisfactory observance.

Occupation.—The following occupations are engaged in by these Indians: farming, raising of potatoes, garden vegetables, hay and grain, lumbering, fishing, making mats and baskets, berry-picking and sugar-making.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on the reserve are principally of log, and present a clean and tidy appearance. What stock they have is in good condition. The number of farming implements evidences a growing interest in agricultural pursuits.

Education.—The Indians have a good school and the general proficiency of the pupils is satisfactory.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Church of England and Roman Catholic persuasions, with the former considerably predominant. The church held in the school-house on the reserve is in charge of the visiting Church of England missionary. The Indians on the whole seem to take an intelligent and lively interest in their belief, and have undoubtedly been much benefited by religious instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, intelligent and law-abiding, and are making creditable advancement in civilized requirements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—Although these Indians are intelligent, industrious, fairly temperate and moral, and evince a growing taste for agricultural pursuits, still my belief is that if farming were more zealously followed by them, marked improvement would result.

SERPENT RIVER RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve extends from the village of Cutler to Spragge Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has an area of thirty-eight square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this band are agriculture, timber and fish.

Tribes.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band numbers about one hundred and thirteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—To my knowledge there have been no epidemic diseases during the year. The general health of these Indians is good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings quite satisfactory.

Occupation.—These Indians garden, work in the lumber woods and in saw-mills, fish and hunt on a limited scale, pick berries and make maple sugar.

Buildings, &c.—They mostly occupy neatly-built houses, which are principally of log and fairly furnished. They have not much stock nor farming implements, as they do not follow agriculture to any extent.

Education.—These Indians have a good school at Cutler, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, under Roman Catholic supervision. It is fairly well attended.

Religion.—They are in the main Roman Catholics, and have a church on the reserve. They appear to take an interest in religious teaching.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding, possess considerable intelligence, and on the whole are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct under this heading is satisfactory.

General Remarks.—Generally speaking, the members of this band work well, and could they only be induced to see the benefits of closely following farming for a livelihood, satisfactory results would follow, as they are certainly intelligent and industrious.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Location of Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnāpitae, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, but the greater portion of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, at and near Wikwemikong.

Area.—Eight square miles comprise the area of this reserve.

Resources.—Most of the reserve is yet woodland. The timber on this reserve has been sold under license. A good thing has thus been secured to the Indians by the department.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—One hundred and twenty represents the numerical strength of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health, observe the prescribed sanitary regulations of the department, and keep their premises in good order.

Occupation.—General farming, working and getting out timber, fishing, sugar-making and berry-picking are the chief pursuits of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are of log, neatly constructed, comfortable and clean. Their stock is of fair quality, and showing improvement, and the possession of ploughs, harrows, wagons and fanning-mills bespeaks advancement in the cultivation of the soil.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, the children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These are all Roman Catholic Indians, and spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong. They are quite reconciled to their religious instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming, to which avocation they are giving more practical attention.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are exemplary in these respects.

General Remarks.—This band shows conclusively that by giving due attention to agricultural pursuits the whole tone of their well-being is greatly elevated.

POINT GRONDIN RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is located east of Collin's Inlet, on the north shore of Georgian Bay. Some of the Indians live on the reserve; the remainder at Wikwemikong, on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island. Three and one-eighth square miles is the area of this reserve.

Resources.—The resources of the reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing.

Tribe.—These Indians are also of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers fifty-three according to last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their health is good, and sanitary arrangements quite satisfactory. They seem to be a robust band.

Occupation.—They do gardening, fish during summer, and work in the lumber camps in winter.

Buildings, &c.—They have comfortable log dwellings, have but little farm stock and very few farming implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, their children, also, attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—They are adherents of the Church of Rome and are spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong. They appear to take a laudable interest in their religious schooling.

Characteristics and Progress.—Industry and sobriety are characteristics of these Indians, and cannot fail to tend towards improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate people and commendably conformable to the laws of morality.

General Remarks.—Were they only good farmers, my report would give this band a far better showing, as these Indians are both sober and industrious, as well as religiously inclined and moral.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND UNCEDED.

Location.—This reserve comprises the eastern end or portion of the Manitoulin Island east of the township of Assiginack.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Area.—These Indians have about one hundred and sixty-four and a half square miles of a reserve.

Resources.—The resources are large tracts of good land, well adapted for agriculture, timber land and fishing.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes

Population.—They number seven hundred and forty-five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, the health of these Indians has been fairly good. Scrofula and consumption are the prevailing diseases, for the better prevention and mitigation of which the medical practitioner professionally in charge of this, the largest of the bands under my supervision, recommends the purchase of appliances for cure by inoculation. The regular sanitary precautions are more strictly observed by this band, and salutary results are shown, in the neat and clean condition of their premises. Their two villages of Wikwemikong and Wikwemikonsing are well populated, and I believe that to this fact is due, in a great measure, much sickness which could be obviated, by many of them leaving the villages and settling down in the country on farms, where the more wholesome atmosphere would soon conduce to recuperation and robust health.

The serious consideration of this subject has been repeatedly urged upon their attention, but the immobility of the majority frustrates the satisfactory accomplishment of more desirable results.

Occupation.—These Indians are learning to following agricultural pursuits on a more comprehensive and intelligent scale. Fishing also contributes to their maintenance, and last winter they took out fifty-seven thousand two hundred and seven cedar railway ties, two thousand six hundred and forty-three cedar posts, and fifty-two thousand and seventy-five feet board measure of pine saw-logs, all of which the department sold for them to good advantage. The loading of timber during the summer, also assists them materially. Besides these occupations, they do a good deal of basket and bark-work, for which they find ready sale; and berry-picking and making of maple sugar add further to their sources of income.

A good deal of the energy and moral restraint of these Indians is due to the efforts of their head chief, who besides being an intelligent, practical, and conscientious man, is also well disposed towards the department, which is in itself a most desirable and exemplary trait.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their log and frame dwelling-houses, are generally very comfortable, commodious, and neatly and tastefully constructed. Stables and other outbuildings are kept well renovated. Their stock is in fair condition, and better attention is being given to the quality and raising thereof. A goodly number of general farming implements are being utilized to material advantage, and of these Indians it may be said that success, as a criterion, is certainly vindicating itself.

Education.—Facilities for education are within easy reach of all the children on the reserve; the boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day school at Wikwemikong are under an energetic and well qualified staff of management, and untiring efforts are being made by the missionaries and teachers to do justice to this very important subject. Further particulars will appear in the reverend principal's report.

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the religious persuasion of the band. The priests resident at Wikwemikong, where they have a fine church, are unremitting in their religious labours among the Indians, who seem to appreciate the interest thus manifested in their behalf.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming more industrious every year as is evidenced by their growing home interests and the improvement and increase in general farming. They are very law-abiding and have local by-laws enforced and respected on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—As with the other bands, liquor is prohibited on the reserve, and close vigilance exercised against the liquor-vendors; hence the Indians have little chance to offend in this respect. Their moral character is steadily improving.

General Remarks.—The influence of the chief, and also of the missionaries, the prohibition of liquor, and the greater attention given to farming, are the great factors in the advancement in civilization made by this band.

COCKBURN ISLAND RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the north-west side of Cockburn Island, which lies immediately west of the Manitoulin Island.

Its area is about one thousand two hundred and fifty acres.

Resources.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of this band.

Tribe.—They belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Fifty-seven is the population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band is generally good, no epidemic to my knowledge having made any depredation in the band; sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Occupation.—They farm on a primitive scale, but their principal occupation is working in lumber camps in winter, and in saw-mills and vessel-loading in summer.

Buildings.—Although by no means pretentious, yet their buildings are comfortable and kept well refitted. The Indians keep very little live stock and farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—The Indians are Roman Catholic and ministered to by the visiting missionary. They appear to take an interest in religious instruction, but have no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both steady and industrious and getting along about as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not heard of a case of intemperance or immorality since my last report. Their isolated location from any town or village where liquor is sold, partly accounts for this favourable state of affairs.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, and were they to take more kindly to farming pursuits, would soon show great improvement.

SHESEGWANING RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated in the north-east part of the township of Robinson, on Manitoulin Island. About five thousand acres represents the area of this reserve.

Resources.—Farming is the chief resource of this band.

Tribe.—They are another division of the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—The band numbers one hundred and seventy-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fair during the past year, there having been no epidemic among them. They keep themselves and premises clean, observing the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Occupation.—These Indians have turned their attention more towards the cultivation of land and raising stock, in both of which directions they make a creditable showing. Sugar-making is another branch which affords them a pecuniary return.

Buildings, &c.—Their log buildings are among the very neatest and most comfortable in the superintendency, and are consistently furnished. They have quite a nice lot of mixed stock, which is of fair quality and well attended to.

Education.—They have a neat and comfortable school, which maintains good discipline and order. The progress of the pupils is satisfactory and the parents seem to take a great interest in the education of their children.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Religion.—The church on the reserve, which is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic missionaries at Wikwemikong, is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and amenable to the laws; are for the most part self-supporting; steadily advancing, and by no means becoming poorer. This band is one of the most enterprising in the agency.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all that can be wished for in these respects.

General Remarks.—The great attention paid to agriculture is in my belief the chief reason for the enterprise and progress shown by this band.

WEST BAY RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora Bay, Manitoulin Island. Over thirteen square miles are comprised within its limits.

Resources.—The general resource of this band is farming.

Tribe.—They belong to the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—The population of this band is three hundred and twenty-four.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been for the most part carried out, and their houses are clean and comfortable.

Occupation.—Their chief avocation is general farming, to which they take readily. Loading vessels in summer, berry-picking and sugar-making are their other occupations.

Buildings, &c.—Their buildings are principally constructed of logs. The dwelling-houses, barns, stables, &c., are clean and kept in a good state of repair, and as they continue to advance in their knowledge of farming, their stock and farming implements are increasing accordingly.

Education.—There are fifty-six children of school age in the vicinity of the school. The great majority of these attend the day school on the reserve and are making fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are all adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. They have a fine church on the reserve under the auspices of the Wikwemikong priests, and seem sincere in their religious profession.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief is an intelligent and energetic man, who seems honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon him. This band is the second largest on the island and appreciates a good man at its head. The sum of \$300 has recently been expended by the department to good advantage in road improvements on the reserve. Such enterprise augurs well for the material prosperity of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—This being a large band of Indians, the absence of any flagrant violation of these laws is noteworthy. Now and then an offence is committed, but on the whole their conduct along these lines is satisfactory, and gives proof of a steady improvement.

General Remarks.—For such a large band these Indians are progressive and industrious, due largely to the interest taken by them in agriculture. The fostering care of the department is shown by the money expended in roads and in sanitary measures.

SUCKER CREEK RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin Island, about four miles from the town of Little Current. It has an area of two thousand two hundred and forty-one acres.

Resources.—Good farming land, that is unsurpassed by any on the several other reserves, is the main resource of this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Ninety-three souls comprise the population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are generally healthy and strong. No epidemics have ravaged the reserve, and sanitary precautions are encouraged in every respect. Houses are in good condition and kept very clean and comfortably furnished.

Occupation.—They engage in general farming and stock-raising, and find employment in getting out timber and loading vessels. They also do a little sugar-making and berry-picking.

Buildings, &c.—Most of these Indians have good dwelling-houses and barns and stables, which compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Education.—With hardly an exception, all the children of school age in the vicinity of the school attend the school on the reserve, and are reported by the teacher to be getting along very well with their studies. Their parents are quite alive to and appreciative of the benefits to be derived from such invaluable training. These children are naturally clever above the ordinary standard of Indian school pupils, and appear to take laudable interest in their school-work.

Religion.—The Church of England claims the denominational allegiance of the majority of this band, although a number of them, presumably in the heat of fanaticism, recently joined the Salvation Army. Their church—the school-house—is under the auspices of the Episcopal Church and well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a hard-working and thrifty lot of Indians, and quite up to the general standard of advancement. Their chief is another good man who takes practical interest in the local government of the band, and is for improving and encouraging progress both by precept and example.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year there has been very little inebriety, for which the Indians deserve encomium, as their ready access to the largest town on the island where there is no lack of unscrupulous men, ready by covert means to supply them with liquor, is a constant menace to the moral barriers behind which they have learned to shield themselves.

General Remarks.—Hard-working and moral, this band is advancing in civilization. From the leadership of their worthy chief and the interest taken by them in tilling the land and raising stock, we may expect better things of them in the near future, good as they now are.

SHEGUIANDAH RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve lies convenient to the waters of the Georgian Bay, in the north-western part of the township of Sheguiandah, close to the white village of the same name. The area of this reserve is five thousand one hundred and six acres.

Resources.—The adaptability of the soil on this reserve for agricultural purposes affords the chief resource.

Tribe.—The Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes are represented in this band.

Population.—The last census gives a showing of one hundred and five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band is, generally speaking, one of the healthiest in the agency, which fact is due in a great measure to the personal cleanliness of the Indians, and the pride which the major portion of them evince in keeping their houses and premises free from refuse. They are quite amenable to sanitary laws.

Occupation.—The farming done on this reserve is of a general nature, corn, oats, pease, potatoes, and hay, being the staple products. Sugar-making is also engaged in to a limited extent.

Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—Their houses are of the usual order, and fairly well furnished. The stables, &c., are substantial, and kept in good repair. Their stock is by no means as numerous as desirable, nor are they well equipped with farming implements.

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Education.—The day school is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted, and almost all the children of school age attend. The parents seem anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—The Indians attend well the church on the reserve, which is in charge of the Church of England missionary at Sheguiandah.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being intelligent and thrifty. They do not make as much progress in farming as they should, but are none the less encouraged to give more earnest and practical attention to this avocation.

Temperance and Morality.—These virtues are prevalent among these Indians; due in great measure to religious influences which have been instilled into them for years.

General Remarks.—The members of this band are thrifty, cleanly, moral, religious, and intelligent, anxious to see their children educated; still, their not taking the interest in farming they should do, accounts much for their progress not being as rapid relatively as it should be.

SOUTH BAY RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated some twelve miles south of Manitowaning, on Manitoulin Island. Something over one and one-half square miles is the area of this reserve.

Resources.—Cultivating the fruits of the soil is the principal resource of this band.

Tribe.—These Indians also belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—This band numbers sixty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are fairly healthy, and the houses, though quite unpretentious, are comfortable, and their premises are kept fairly clean.

Occupation.—They till the soil principally for a living, and raise considerable quantities of roots and grain; fishing is also pursued to a small extent, and quite a little revenue is derived from sugar-making. These Indians also load vessels in summer, and work at getting out timber in winter.

Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are, on the whole, hardly up to the average, although a fair degree of comfort is enjoyed. They have not much stock, pigs being the principal; and they should have more farming implements to facilitate cultivation.

Education.—A day school on the reserve offers a good chance to the Indians for the training of their children, and many of them have creditably availed themselves of the opportunity and the children are doing pretty well, although as a whole the band should encourage punctuality more than it does in order to insure a more uniform standard of proficiency among the pupils.

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the religion of this band, and the visiting missionary holds regular service at the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole the Indians may be said to be progressing, and their amenity to advice is a commendable characteristic of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians as a band are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, and the religious influences brought to bear on their morals have been by no means exerted in vain.

General Remarks.—Although the progress of this band is slow, yet were they to have more and better farming implements, and raise more stock, they would advance faster. They have good qualities of industry and sobriety, which with more inclination shown for agriculture, may be productive of much good.

SUCKER LAKE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is principally situated on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin Island. The area covers five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Resources.—Farming is the general resource of this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—This is a small band, numbering fourteen in all.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good, and their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupation.—Farming, making mats and sugar-making are their occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Buildings are in good condition, and their live stock and farming implements sufficiently plentiful for the requirements of the band.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics, and are ministered to by the visiting missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing can be said to their detriment on this score.

General Remarks.—This band though small is progressing. I think that when attention is paid to agriculture, advance will be more rapid. On the whole these Indians are doing fairly well.

OBIDGEWONG RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolseley, Manitoulin Island. The area is represented by four hundred acres.

Resources.—The members of this band depend principally on the soil for their maintenance.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Population.—This is the smallest band in the agency, being composed of ten souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their health has been good and sanitary measures conformed to.

Occupation.—They farm (primitively), fish, and also load vessels in summer and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The band being so small, their building are very few as is also their complement of live stock and farming implements.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and manage to eke out a precarious livelihood.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians on the whole are moral and temperate in their habits.

General Remarks.—These Indians, however few in numbers, would certainly if Christians be on a higher level; a better method of farming would also conduce to their well-being. Possibly most of the timber around Lake Wolseley being now cut down, the source of revenue from boat-loading will cease and incidentally cause a better liking for agricultural pursuits.

I have, &c.,

B. W. ROSS.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, 24th September, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations Reserve of the Grand River for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area.—The reserve is located in the township of Tuscarora, and part of the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand.

The reserve contains forty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-three acres.

Resources.—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture.

Tribe.—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations.

Population.—There are one thousand and ninety-five men, one thousand and sixty women, seven hundred and seventy-five boys and seven hundred and seventy-three girls, making a total of three thousand seven hundred and three, being an increase of twenty-six over the previous year

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been very good during the year. The character of the diseases on the reserve does not materially differ from those affecting the white population of the surrounding country. Pulmonary consumption claims the greater percentage of victims.

There were a few cases of typhoid fever, and also one of diphtheria, but by the immediate action of the physicians on the reserve in isolating the cases, the spread of the disease was prevented. Typhoid fever is very fatal to the Indians, due entirely to their ignorance of the necessity of good nursing. There were ten thousand two hundred and forty-seven patients treated at the medical office on the reserve, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven visits made, making six thousand two hundred and ninety-three miles travelled by the physicians.

Sanitary Precautions.—These have been clearly pointed out and urged, and in many cases have been observed, such as the destruction by fire of refuse matters and filth by which diseases may be engendered, using lime whitewash on the buildings, the boiling of all surface ditch water when it is necessary to use such, for the want of proper wells.

Occupation.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. A few depend upon their labour and trades, such as carpentering and masonry.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians are taking more interest in their homes by building larger and better ventilated houses, and setting out fruit trees. The latest and most improved implements for farming are used by the Indians, and their mode of farming is every year becoming more like that of their white neighbours.

All crops were very light during the past year, and many were obliged to dispose of their stock on account of the scarcity of feed.

Education.—There are ten schools on the reserve, all well attended.

Religion.—The Indians take great interest in their respective churches. Services are regularly held by the Church of England in seven localities, the Baptist in five, the Methodist in three, and the Plymouth Brethren in one. These are well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are each year becoming more industrious, and are a most law-abiding people, and, being farmers, are slowly becoming richer.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicants among the Indians is fast decreasing. There are several temperance-workers on the reserve doing good work.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, 1st October, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

PARRY ISLAND RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of twenty-seven square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are almost entirely agricultural. The lumbering operations of several large concerns in the immediate vicinity of the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is one hundred, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-eight women and forty-seven children. During the year there was one birth and one death; and eighteen immigrants who had resided on the reserve were, under instructions from the department, added to the census list, making an increase of eighteen compared with last year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band has been very good.

Occupation.—They have exceptional means of earning a living. Besides their agricultural pursuits, which might easily be brought to a much higher state of perfection, they secure considerable employment acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season; and in winter they can easily secure work in the lumbering camps located within easy reach of the reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—These, I regret to say, are not as good as they might be, but I notice constant improvement in both.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band, while fairly good, are not what they should be. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a teacher holding a third-class certificate. There are thirty-four children of school age residing on the reserve, but the average daily attendance does not exceed half that number. The lack of interest taken by the parents in the education of their children, combined with the distance some of them require to walk to reach the schools, accounts for the small attendance.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this band are divided as follows: forty-eight Methodists, twenty-eight Roman Catholics, twenty-four pagans. The Methodists have a very good church, which is usually well attended, the services being conducted

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by the Rev. Allan Salt, a resident missionary, who is a highly educated and much respected man. The Roman Catholics receive occasional visits from one of their clergy, the services at such times being held in the Skene school-house.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are a very well behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance.—In this respect their conduct leaves nothing to be desired, no use of intoxicating liquors having come under my notice during the past year.

SHAWANAGA RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga Bay, on the east side of the Georgian Bay, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve comprise farming—which, however, is not carried on to any great extent—fishing, and the gathering and selling of wild fruit.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and eleven, consisting of thirty men, thirty-four women and forty-seven children. During the year there have been four births, eleven deaths, one immigration and three emigrations, making a decrease of nine in the year.

Health.—The health of this band during the past year has not been very good, as the number of deaths would indicate. Consumption appears to be answerable for most of the deaths.

Occupation.—Farming, after a fashion, seems to be the principal means employed by these Indians in obtaining a living, although fishing enables them to add much to what would otherwise be a rather scanty mode of existence.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band, I regret to say, are small, built of logs and of altogether too small dimensions to allow of the proper accommodation of the occupants. Of stock and agricultural implements they practically have none, but I am in hopes that before long much improvement will be noticeable in both these respects.

Education.—The number of children of school age is thirty-two. They are taught in a school-house on the reserve conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The discipline of the school is very good and the progress of the pupils is fair.

Religion.—Almost two-thirds of the members of this band are Roman Catholics, the rest being Methodists. There are two churches on the reserve in course of erection, one belonging to the Roman Catholics and the other to the Methodists. The former church is not near completion yet, but the Methodist church will be finished before the end of the present year.

Characteristics.—The main characteristics of this band can best be described by mentioning their indifference to engage in any work for any length of time and an almost entire disregard for the cleanliness of themselves or their houses. I hope to be able to impress them with the necessity of much improvement in all these respects.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of the band adhere to the principles of temperance and morality as well as can be expected.

HENVEY INLET RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian Bay. It contains an area of thirty square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, fishing and hunting.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-seven, consisting of fifty-five men, fifty-eight women and eighty-four children. During the

year there have been four deaths and three births and six immigrations, making a total increase of five in the band. The cause of the deaths was consumption.

Health.—The health of the band is very good.

Occupation.—The members of this band engage in farming to a limited extent, fishing and hunting being the means on which they largely depend for a living.

Buildings and Farming Implements.—The buildings of this band are composed of logs. Their dwelling-houses are mostly whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Of agricultural implements there are a few, consisting of several ploughs and a harrow.

Education.—The number of children of school age is fifty-eight. There is one school on the reserve, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of study is the one authorized by the department. Owing to the distance of this reserve from Parry Sound, it is impossible for me to report on the discipline and progress of the school; but from the general information given me on pay-day in reference to the education of the children, I am of the opinion that very good progress is being made.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band are Roman Catholics, the remainder being Methodists. A Roman Catholic church is nearing completion and within a year it will undoubtedly be finished.

Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be of a superior character. On annuity pay-day their appearance indicates constant industry, the cleanliness of each member combined with the neatness of their attire denoting the interest taken in their personal appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—In this respect their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

NIPISSING RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of sixty-four thousand acres.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, lumbering and hunting.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-three, consisting of forty-seven men, fifty women and ninety-six children. During the year there were eleven births, seven deaths, two immigrations and one emigration, making a total increase of five for the year. The causes of the deaths were partly consumption and partly diseases peculiar to old age.

Health.—The health of this band during the past year has been good. During my last visit to the reserve there were only two cases of illness reported.

Occupation.—The members of this band have exceptional opportunities of securing work should they desire it, the reserve being located near a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway and lumbering operations being carried on constantly in the immediate vicinity.

Education.—There are fifty-two children on the reserve of school age. They have one school situated at Beacage Bay, taught by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate, and the progress of the school appears to be fairly good.

Religion.—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics, who worship in a most excellent church, services being conducted occasionally by missionaries.

Characteristics.—These Indians are of a superior character and will easily rank with many of the white settlers in this district.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of temperance I think some improvement is to be desired, while morally their conduct is of a very fair degree.

DOKIS RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated at the outlet of Lake Nipissing at the head of the French River. It contains an area of about twenty-five thousand acres, consisting of two islands.

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Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering. Formerly the Indians of this reserve engaged in hunting and trapping; but of late years the opportunities for carrying on this occupation have been very poor and the older men have taken to farming in a small way, while the younger men have sought employment in the lumber camps.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians nominally belong to the Ojibbewa nation, but in reality they are half-breeds with a large admixture of French blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-five, consisting of eighteen men, twenty-six women and thirty-one children. During the year there were two deaths and two births, consequently the total number of this band remains the same as last year. The causes of the deaths were infantile complaints.

Health.—The health of the band has been very good.

Occupation.—The occupations of these Indians are confined to farming and lumbering.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are only four in number. One dwelling-house erected within the last year by a son of Chief Dokis is a very commodious and habitable structure. Of stock and implements there are practically none.

Education.—School matters are in a very bad state on this reserve, as there is no school and consequently the education of the children is entirely neglected.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have no church.

Characteristics.—The characteristics of these Indians are largely French. They appear to be of average intelligence and all seem to be in a fairly prosperous condition.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

TEMOGAMINGUE BAND.

Location.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. Its members live around the shores of Lake Temogamingue, a considerable number of them residing on Bear Island adjacent to the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temogamingue is situated about forty miles west of Lake Temiscamingue.

Resources.—Almost the only resource of this band is hunting, and this means of earning a living is rapidly decreasing. There is excellent fishing in the lakes and streams, which abound in this district, but fishing is carried on only to a limited extent. They make no attempt at farming, giving as a reason that as no reserve has been assigned them they do not care to clear up land which might afterwards be placed outside the bounds of their reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are pure Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-five, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-six women and twenty-eight children. During the year there were four deaths and one birth, making a decrease of three in the number of the band.

Health.—The health of this band during the past year has been good.

Buildings.—Around the Hudson's Bay post on Bear Island a few houses have been erected by the members of this band, but for the most part they live in tents all the year round.

Education.—There are no facilities for education, consequently the children belonging to this band are growing up without any of the advantages which education gives to even Indians.

Religion.—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics. A church is in course of erection near the Hudson's Bay post; but owing to the inaccessibility of Temogamingue from the outside world, I do not see how services can be conducted in this edifice when completed except at long intervals.

Characteristics.—This band appears to be of an unusually hardy character, which is evidenced by the arduous work these Indians perform with the paddle, and in portaging, their ability in the former respect being superior to anything I have ever seen.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is entirely satisfactory.

WATHA RESERVE (FORMERLY "GIBSON.")

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian Bay. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Mohawks, or, as they are more generally known, Iroquois. They were originally residents of Oka, Que.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and nineteen, consisting of twenty-three men, twenty-seven women and sixty-nine children. The number of births during the year was four, and the number of deaths two.

Health.—The health of this band during the past year has been very good.

Occupation.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. During the winter months the younger men find employment in the lumber camps, and in summer act as guides to tourists, who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are of the average found on the Indian reserves in this district.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is thirty-five. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Religion.—There are three religious denominations represented in this band: Methodist, Plymouth Brethren and Roman Catholic, the Methodist denomination claiming fully four-fifths of the entire population. A Methodist missionary is stationed on the reserve, and regular services are held, which are well attended by the adherents of this church.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in this superintendency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order, and leaves almost nothing to be desired.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

During the year I have, at Sault Ste. Marie, treated and prescribed for three hundred and twenty-five members of the band.

Department of Indian Affairs.

There has been a great deal of sickness among these Indians during the past year. La grippe, with its complications, has been very prevalent, and some have died from that cause. Pulmonary troubles are some of the most common among the Indians and half-breeds.

There have been quite a number of accidents during the past year, such as fractures and dislocations. Glandular troubles, and also serious ophthalmic diseases, have caused a deal of trouble, being very difficult to cure.

On the whole, the Indian houses are kept very clean and comfortable.

I have, &c.,

J. M. REID, M.D.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD AND RICE LAKES,

ROSENEATH, 18th October, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to inclose herewith a supplement (together with statistical statement) to my report sent to the department on the 23rd day of August last.

RICE LAKE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is in the township of Otonabee, in the county of Peterborough, and contains about seventeen hundred acres of very good land, of which about seven hundred and sixty are cleared and cultivated by the locatees, except about two hundred and forty acres under lease to white tenants.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers seventy-six, being three less than last year caused as follows : three women forfeited membership in the band for having resided in the United States for over five years without a permit to do so, one received commutation ; there were two deaths, two immigrations and one birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band is good ; there is not one case of sickness at the present time. The women of this band are good housekeepers and scrupulously clean in and about their houses.

Resources and Occupation.—The greater part of the cleared land on the reserve is worked by the locatees, and many of them are doing fairly well. Last year they raised seven hundred and ninety-five bushels of wheat, nineteen hundred and fifty bushels of oats, nine hundred and seventy-eight bushels of pease, five hundred and ninety bushels of potatoes and nine hundred and fifty-five bushels of turnips ; of course there are a few who live entirely by fishing, hunting and working for farmers, &c.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—There are seven good frame houses on this reserve and twenty-one log. The frame houses are good and some of the log, but many of the latter are poor and several of them unoccupied. The occupied log houses are in general good. These Indians have eight good frame barns besides several stables and many other outbuildings. James Jarvis built a good frame barn this summer, and Daniel Cowe, jr., is now building a good frame house ; and on the whole I think that these Indians are doing well. They now have seventeen horses, ten milch cows and other stock.

Religion and Education.—There is a very good frame church on this reserve, and the services are very well attended. The school-house is poor, but very well equipped. The

school was taught during the past year by Mr. John A. Windsor, a well-qualified person, and those children who attend at all regularly are doing well ; but it is a most difficult thing to induce the parents to send the children regularly, though some of the parents deserve commendation for the manner in which they send their children to school.

Characteristics.—I have found these people on the whole honest, well-behaved and law-abiding.

CHEMONG OR MUD LAKE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This special reserve is in the northern part of the township of Smith, in the county of Peterborough, and contains about two thousand acres. It is the property of the New England Company of London, England.

Vital Statistics.—This band now numbers one hundred and sixty-five, being an increase of two over last year caused as follows : three immigrations, eight births, three emigrations and six deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been no epidemic of any kind during the year, and with few exceptions the people have enjoyed good health. The sanitary condition of the village is good, and the people as a rule are neat and tidy in and about their houses.

Occupation.—The old Indian mode of life is annually becoming less productive, and although the older members of the band may eke out a hand-to-mouth existence by fishing and hunting, the younger members are begining to see the necessity of turning their attention to agriculture.

Buildings and Improvements.—During last year, as a result of the loan system four new houses 18 x 24 feet, one and a half stories high, (frame) have been built ; also two others have been made as good as new, which adds very much to the comfort of the owners as well as to the general appearance of the place.

Roads and Bridges.—The roads and bridges have been kept in good repair by means of statute labour performed by the Indians. Each male member over twenty-one years of age is expected to do two days' labour on the roads, &c.

Education.—The school has been open the whole of the year, and most of the parents, to their credit, seem alive to the importance of giving their children an education, and those attending regularly make very good progress ; but there are one or two families of which this cannot be said, and as a result their children are growing up in ignorance. The Sabbath school is open the whole year and is supplied with necessary helps and papers and is well attended by children and young people. The school was taught by Mr. A. F. Kennedy, a well-qualified person and New England Agent at the village. He holds a second-class professional certificate.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist Church, and the services are well attended.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY,

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
MELBOURNE, 6th October, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to transmit my annual report and tabular statement respecting the three bands included in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1897. These are the Oneidas of the Thames, the Chippewas of the Thames, and the Munsees of the Thames.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Name of Reserve.—The reserve occupied by these Indians is called after their name—the Oneida Reserve.

Location and Area.—It is situated in the township of Delaware, county of Middlesex, Ontario. It contains five thousand two hundred and forty acres.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are farming and stock-raising.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are a branch of the Oneida tribe, one of the confederacy known as the Six Nations.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of seven hundred and ninety-four consisting of four hundred and thirty-four males and three hundred and sixty females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band has been good. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupation.—The Indians engage in general farming, and some of them work for white people.

Buildings.—There are two brick dwelling-houses upon this reserve, and one hundred and fifty-six frame and log dwellings.

Stock and Farming Implements.—The cattle and horses are fairly well bred. The Indians are well supplied with farming implements. Some of the Indians are rather careless and do not take proper care of their implements.

Education.—On this reserve there are two hundred and three children of school age, and three day schools ungraded. The average daily attendance has not been as good as could be wished. These schools have the usual equipment. The discipline and order are good. The progress made by those who attended regularly has been all that could be desired.

Religion.—There are three churches upon this reserve, two Methodist and one Church of England. There are about five hundred and sixty-seven who adhere to the Methodist Church, and about two hundred and twenty-seven to the Church of England. The missionaries are doing excellent work, and the Indians are greatly interested in spiritual matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians of this band are addicted to the occasional use of intoxicants, and quite a number of the Indians live with other men's lawful wives.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Name of Reserve.—The Indians of this band reside on the Caradoc Reserve.

Location.—This reserve is situated in the township of Caradoc, in the county of Middlesex, Ontario.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are farming and stock-raising.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is four hundred and thirty-five, consisting of two hundred and thirty-one males and two hundred and four females. During the year there were six births and eleven deaths. Four women joined the band through marriage, and one left the band for the same reason.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. There were no epidemics. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupation.—The members of this band engage in general farming.

Buildings.—Most of the dwellings are either frame or of log and are in fair repair. The outbuildings are not as good as could be wished. Many of the Indians are badly in need of barns.

Stock.—These Indians have very good horses and cattle. Ex-Chief Samuel Plain has about thirty pure-bred hogs, and sells a lot of pigs to the whites for breeding purposes.

Farming Implements.—This band is well supplied with farming implements. Some do not take as good care of them as they should.

Education.—On this reserve there are three day schools. The attendance has been fair. The progress made by those who attended regularly has been good. The schools are equipped in the usual manner. The discipline and order have been good. The regulations relating to the education of Indian children have been adopted by this band and the heads of families are daily becoming more interested in the education of their children.

Religion.—The church services are well attended. Of this band two hundred and seventy-seven are claimed by the Methodists and one hundred and fifty-eight by the Church of England.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding, and many are industrious and are gradually improving. A great deal of improvement has been made on the roads.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are generally temperate and respect the laws of morality fairly well.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Name of Reserve.—This band resides on a portion of the Caradoc Reserve.

Area.—The portion occupied by this band comprises two thousand six hundred and ninety acres.

Resources.—The resources are farming and stock-raising.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are the only band of the Munsee tribe residing in Canada.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and twenty-four, consisting of sixty-eight males and fifty-six females. There were two births and two deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed.

Occupation.—Farming constitutes their chief occupation.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The barns and stables are not as good as could be desired. Horses and cattle are fair. This band is fairly well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—On this reserve there is one day school. The progress made by the pupils has been fair. The attendance has not been as good as could be wished.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve belonging to the Church of England and the Methodist denominations, where services are held every Sunday.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and are law-abiding and slowly improving.

Temperance and Morality.—They are generally temperate.

I have, &c.,

A. S. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, 10th August, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1897.

There has been very little change since my report of last year.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the Abenakis Band of Becancour is composed of fifty-two—twenty-one men and boys and thirty-one women and girls. Sixteen of this number are children. There were two deaths this year: one from consumption and the other from an infantile disease. No outsiders have joined the band, nor have any left it.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—At the present time the health of the Indians of this band is good. There has not been any contagious disease, and the sanitary condition of the reserve is good.

Houses and Furniture.—The houses have a better appearance than in the past, thanks to the improvements made with the assistance of the department. As for the furniture in each, there is much to be desired.

Education.—Education is neglected owing to the indifference of the parents about sending their children regularly to school. Nevertheless, the progress is satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, on account of their improvidence and too great dependence on the assistance of the department, are very poor, although they are fairly industrious. The land under cultivation is in a bad state.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF LAKE ST. FRANCIS,

PIERREVILLE, 2nd July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Vital Statistics.—The Abenakis Band under my charge is composed of three hundred and thirty-three members.

During last year there were seven births and sixteen deaths. With few exceptions the members of this band are in excellent health.

Occupation.—At this season of the year the sale of baskets made during the winter, the trade in which is, in great part, carried on in the United States, necessitates the absence of a large number of Indians from the village. In the autumn they will return to their homes, and everything indicates that this year the returns from this industry will be greater than those of last year, for the presidential election last year caused a great deal of disturbance in their trade.

The cultivation of the soil is not an occupation of great interest to the Abenakis; they devote their time to the making of baskets. However, they still make considerable progress in the former occupation.

Material Progress.—This year remarkable progress has been made in the Abenakis village; several new houses have been put up, important repairs have been made to others, so that the village presents a lively aspect, and appears able to be the rival of a good many French Canadian villages.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong to different denominations. A Roman Catholic church, under the ministry of Abbé Joseph de Gonzague, has been put into perfect order, the improvements costing some hundreds of dollars.

Education.—The education of the young is particularly looked after. Many of the Indians can read and write. There are two schools—one, Roman Catholic, under the charge of the Rev. Sisters St. Lawrence; the other, Protestant, under the care of Rev. Mr. Loiselle; both well managed and affording an excellent education to many children remarkable for intelligence and application.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis, as a rule, are well behaved. They meet each other in a friendly manner, and thorough harmony exists between them and the white people.

In conclusion, the tribe, thanks to the great zeal of its chief, is moving in the direction of progress and order, and it affords me pleasure to say that, with rare exceptions, the Abenakis leave nothing to be desired in any respect.

I have, &c.,

W. C. BOUCHER,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, 20th July, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

The River Desert Agency is so called from the Desert River, which forms its northern boundary from the mouth of the Eagle to the Gatineau River.

MANIWAKI RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the Gatineau River, in the county of Ottawa, province of Quebec, about ninety miles from the city of Ottawa. It is bounded on the east by the Gatineau, on the south by the township of Bouchette, on the west by the county line, on the north-west and north by the Eagle and Desert Rivers, which separate it from the township of Egan.

It comprises the township of Maniwaki, embracing about forty-five thousand acres, including several lakes: the Bitobee, Congua, Pickanock, and Big and Little Cedar Lakes.

Resources.—The land is fertile and well adapted for agriculture. Although pine timber is getting scarce, there are still some fine forests of birch and other hard-wood. There are six thousand acres located to Indians, of which about three hundred and seventy-six are cultivated by Indians; seven hundred and fifty-two occupied by whites, and about seven hundred and fourteen acres surrendered. The timber limit of the Gilmour, Hughson and W. C. Edwards companies occupies about three-fourths of the reserve. There are yet about thirty-eight thousand acres available for settlement.

Tribe or Nation.—Maniwaki was originally granted to the Algonquins, Têtes des Boules and Nipissings, but the Indians composing the band at present are chiefly Algonquins.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and fifty-six, consisting of eighty-eight men, ninety-two women, and one hundred and seventy-six children. There were twelve births, three migrations, and twelve deaths during the year; of these four were adults and eight children. The following were the causes of death: two cases of old age, one of heart disease, five of consumption, one of bronchitis, and three of infantile diseases.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been no contagious disease amongst the Indians for the past year. I have taken the necessary precautions in furnishing lime for whitewashing. I find that their premises are kept clean. Dr. Mulligan, the band physician, is punctual in vaccinating the children about the 15th August each year.

Occupation.—There are about fifty families resident on the reserve. Their occupation is chiefly shantying, driving timber and hunting; some act as guides for tourists. They also make snowshoes and moccasins, and the women make baskets.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There have been three new houses erected since last report, and one new wagon purchased by Michel Comonda.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. The teacher, Miss Annie O'Connor, is efficient and attentive to her duties. The school is well equipped with all

requisites. The attendance is small, owing to the carelessness of the Indians in regard to education. The members of one family who have grown up in close proximity to the school have obtained a very good education.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve belong to the Roman Catholic religion, and attend the mission church at Maniwaki. They are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians on this reserve are making very good progress in farming. Amongst the number are Peter Tenesco, Pierre Decontier, Michel Comonda, Charles Comonda, Antoine Tenasco, Bazil Otjik and Benjamin Jellifou.

Temperance and Morality.—During my term amongst the Indians I have found them very temperate, with the exception of a few cases.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, 23rd July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report, accompanied by statistical statement for the Amalecite Band of Viger, for the year ended 30th June last.

Vital Statistics.—The present population of the Amalecite Band of Viger, is one hundred and twenty-one. During the year there were six deaths,—five children and one woman. There was only one birth.

Health.—No contagious disease visited the reserve except grippe, which did not prove fatal in any case.

Occupation.—The principal occupation of the women is the making of baskets and fancy wares, which they sell at very low prices, owing to the competition with Indians of other bands who come and take up a stand on the principal street in the centre of the village, so that the former are obliged to travel about selling their wares. Some of the men make snowshoes and moccasins. A few hunt, but this pursuit grows less and less. Sometimes these Indians are engaged as guides by sportsmen hunting and fishing. As none of them farm, they are always in about the same condition of poverty, especially since the crisis through which we are now passing. The department has been obliged to assist several widows and some sick persons during the winter.

Education.—The children who reside on the Cacouna Reserve attend the convent and the village model school regularly.

I have, &c.,

NARCISSE LABEL,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, 28th July, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June last.

Huron Tribe and Reserves.—For two hundred years the Huron Band, after being driven out of its ancient territory on the shores of Lake Huron, has been established at the Huron village of Jeune Lorette. This band owns three reserves:—(1) the village reserve, which has an area of forty acres, on which the larger part of the tribe reside; (2) the reserve called the Quarante Arpents Reserve, containing an area of one thousand six hundred acres; (3) the reserve of the Seignior of Rocmont, in the county of Portneuf, which, according to the title deeds, has an area of fifteen square miles. This last reserve until last year was under lease, and this year a special inspection has been made, in order if possible to lease for a new term the timber on this reserve. Some white men and women who work for the Indians are under contract with the department and reside on the two first-named reserves.

Population.—The population of the Huron tribe is at present, including absentees, four hundred and thirty-two, being an increase of ten over that of last year, made up as follows: one hundred and two men, one hundred and two women, and two hundred and twenty-eight children.

I have also in my agency thirty-one Amalecites, residing in the county of Quebec, who have no reserve, and live from hand to mouth. Their number is made up as follows: eight men, eight women, and fifteen children. Also seventeen Abenakis Indians in the county of Quebec, also without any regular occupation, whose number is made up as follows: four men, four women, and eight children.

There is also in my agency an Algonquin woman, residing in the county of Quebec, seventy-five years of age.

Last of all, there are eighteen Abenakis residing at St. Urbain, in the county of Charlevoix, who cultivate a little land. Their number is made up as follows: six men, six women, six children.

The united population of all these tribes is four hundred and ninety-nine Indians, all of whom reside in my agency.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the territory occupied by the Hurons is very good. In 1891 certain precautionary sanitary measures approved by the Governor in Council were adopted by the tribe. These measures have been carried out to the letter, which explains the fact that the band has not been threatened with any epidemic. It is not always easy to vaccinate the children, but there has not been any reason for making this compulsory. All sanitary precautions have been taken.

Occupation and Industries.—Three occupations are open to the Indians residing on the various reserves above mentioned, namely, hunting, fishing and agriculture.

Among the Huron tribe, almost the only industry followed is the making of snow-shoes, moccasins, and fancy articles, of which the Hurons had almost the absolute monopoly until recent years. This industry, formerly flourishing and remunerative to all who engaged in it, is no longer so profitable. Moreover, the products of this industry, which brought in a sufficient revenue for all the Indian families to live in a degree of comfort, have no longer half their former value; and in spite of all the zeal and energy of those who are skilled in this trade, the results are small and bring in very little more than what is absolutely necessary for the existence of their families.

Hunting and Fishing.—These two arts, for they truly are arts, especially for the Hurons, who depend almost entirely upon the revenue brought in by them, are more on the decline than the industry above mentioned: they have been absolutely transformed. At the present time hunting and fishing bring in almost nothing by themselves, because almost all the fishing sites are under lease by the Government of the Province of Quebec, which appears to have the absolute proprietary right; and if some of the Hurons make some money through this source, they are intelligent men, and have gained a high reputation as skilful and faithful guides of sportsmen who come each year to these places, which formerly were the fortune of the Hurons, for whom hunting and fishing were formerly the only means of subsistence. That is why I class under the heading of "industries" the skill of our Huron hunters and fishermen, which is known by all distinguished tourists, whose certificates prove that their skill is recognized.

Agriculture.—Although the reserve called the Quarante Arpents has an area of land capable of high culture and productiveness, there are only a few families—five or six altogether—who do their work in a mechanical way. The fact is, the bad harvests that have been reaped for several years cannot do otherwise than discourage the people from working in the fields. Moreover, those who may desire to cultivate land find themselves in the hard position of being unable to maintain by new improvements such a thorough cultivation of the land as would make it produce the best return, such as it would give under different conditions.

Education.—The progress which I mentioned under education last year has continued this year in a very satisfactory manner, especially at the girls' school, ably managed by Miss St. Amand. There is every reason to believe that the programme of studies followed gives the most satisfactory results, and will enable the young people later on to occupy good positions. Nearly eighty children are taught every day in reading, arithmetic, English, geography, history, &c. They have the benefit also of the changes and improvements that have been made in the arrangement of the classes last year.

Religion.—All the Hurons except five profess the Roman Catholic faith, and adhere to it with constant zeal. Service is conducted by Abbé Guillaume Giroux, the missionary, in the ancient chapel in the village, which has been in existence for nearly two hundred years.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints in the matters of temperance and morality have been made during the course of this year, and with the exception of a few cases no disturbances were caused through the use of liquor.

Death of Grand Chief Maurice Sebastien.—The Huron tribe has been plunged into profound grief by the death of its grand chief, the late Maurice Sebastien, who died on the 23rd December last. For more than forty years the late Maurice Sebastien had been chief of his tribe, and had been grand chief for about fifteen years. During that time he devoted his great talents, his work, and his energy to the benefit of his tribe, of whom he was the protector and a strong support. The life of the late grand chief was distinguished by events that attracted to the tribe very particular attention, and none of the distinguished persons who visited Quebec and its surroundings ever failed to render to this valiant heir of the qualities of the Huron tribe the homage of their respect. The late grand chief died at the advanced age of seventy-four years.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,

CAUGHNAWAGA, 20th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June last for the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, also statistical statement in respect to the affairs of the tribe.

Area of Reserve.—There are twelve thousand acres in this reserve, of which four thousand four hundred and thirty are under cultivation, about four thousand in timber and the remainder in underbrush. The greater part of the soil on this land is of good quality.

Resources.—The resources of the reserve consist of farming, quarrying stone, bead-work, and the making of lacrosses.

Vital Statistics.—There are on the reserve four hundred and seventy-seven men, four hundred and sixty-six women, and nine hundred and thirty-six children under twenty years of age. There were ninety-one births and seventy-three deaths during the year. There has been a decrease of population owing to the prolonged absence of some members from the reserve, and the fact that eleven Indians residing on the reserve who did not belong to the band were entered as part of the band last year.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the band has been fairly good. There were some cases of diphtheria on the reserve, in spite of the precautions taken by the board of health against this disease.

Occupation.—Some of the Indians engage in farming; others in taking rafts down the rapids; several act as pilots; and some of them sell medicine in the United States and elsewhere. General industries are bead-work, the making of lacrosses and snow-shoes, and working in the quarries.

Buildings and Farming Implements.—The buildings of the Indians in the village and on their farms are of a very good character. Nearly all the farmers are provided with agricultural implements.

Education.—There are on the reserve four hundred and nine children of school age. Of this number about one hundred and ninety attend the schools very irregularly, and their progress is very indifferent. There are two Roman Catholic schools, one for boys under a master, the other for girls under a mistress and assistant. There is a Methodist school for boys and girls under a mistress. In the Roman Catholic schools the teaching at present goes as far as the fourth standard; in the Protestant schools up to the third standard. The equipment of the schools is fairly good. Discipline and order are well maintained. Nevertheless the parents do not appear to take much interest in the education of their children, as they do not send them regularly to school.

Religion.—There are one thousand eight hundred and forty-six Roman Catholics on the reserve, two missionaries and a Roman Catholic church; thirty-three Methodists, a clergyman, and a school-house used as a Sunday school. The Indians take great interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and skilful, but there is little improvement noticeable in their condition and manners.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance has certainly not made progress, but there has been improvement in the morality of the tribe.

Improvements.—The improvements made by the department in the water-courses and roads have been of great use to the inhabitants of this part of the reserve for the draining of their lands and raising of their crops and the transport of their produce.

General Remarks.—The affairs of the tribe in general are satisfactory, and the Indians peaceful.

I have, &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,

ST. REGIS, 17th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area of Reserve.—This reserve situated at St. Regis, Quebec, contains an area of four thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine acres.

Resources.—The principal resource of this reserve is farming.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians on this reserve are Iroquois.

Population.—The population is twelve hundred and ninety-seven, consisting of four hundred and six men, three hundred and sixty-two women and five hundred and twenty-nine children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the tribe has been very good. There has been no epidemic on the reserve.

Occupation.—Farming in general is very good, taking everything into consideration. The basket and lacrosse-making industry amounts to a large sum in the course of a year, also hunting, fishing, acting as guides to tourists, &c.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—The Indians are well fitted out with all kinds of farming implements, also a fair number of live stock such as horses, cattle, hogs and poultry. They also show improvement in erecting buildings of all kinds from year to year.

Education.—The progress has been about the same as mentioned in last report.

Religion.—There is one Roman Catholic and one Methodist church on the reserve. The missionary for the Roman Catholic Indians is the Rev. J. P. Bourget, and for the Methodist Indians the Rev. E. Tennant, who, I understand, has moved to Brockville. The Roman Catholic Indians number eleven hundred and fifty-eight, the Methodists one hundred and thirty-nine.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding; others the reverse, and cling to their old system.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicating beverages is on the decrease, and the morality of the Indians is on the increase.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE TEMISCAMINGUE INDIANS,
NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, 29th July, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

I have but little change to report as to the condition of the Indians on this reserve.

Vital Statistics.—There have been five deaths and seven births during the year.

General Progress.—In regard to living these Indians had better chance to obtain work this last winter by taking jobs from the shanties, and they hired for a few months, while others hunted for furs. It appears that all kinds of animals are annually decreasing. The members of this band, however, could make a good living by paying more attention to their farms. They have all the chances—any quantity of good cultivable land, and they are furnished with farming implements by the department. They had very fair crops last fall, excepting hay, which was rather poor.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The present generation appears more healthy than formerly. The Indians are vaccinated every year—those that require the operation, and they are furnished by the department with all the cod-liver oil they may want, and all the lime they may require.

Education.—The children are attending school very fairly, and making good progress. The number attending school is forty-seven; daily average attendance is twenty-eight.

I have, &c.,

A. McBRIDE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICHAMAS OF MARIA,
MARIA, 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on my agency of the Micmacs of Maria, for the year ended the 30th June, 1897. You will also find, herewith, a statistical statement for the same period.

Location and Area of Reserve.—The reserve of the Micmacs of Maria is situated on the west bank of the Great Cascapedia. It contains an area of four hundred and sixteen acres. The Indians have lived here since time immemorial.

Occupation of Indians.—The chief occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and farming. Some of them work in the shanties in the winter, and are usually employed in spring driving logs down the river. Others make moccasins, snowshoes, axe-handles

and prepare skins. The women assist the men in this work, and also make baskets of all kinds and sell them to white people.

Population.—The population of the band is only eighty-six : twenty men, twenty-five women and forty-one children.

Sanitary Condition.—The Indians are decreasing in numbers every year ; consumption makes many victims amongst them ; but they have not been afflicted by any contagious disease this year.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings, generally wooden, are small and not kept in good repair, except in the case of four or five Indians who have fairly good ones. Their animals are few and small. They have very few agricultural implements.

Education.—The moral and religious faculties of these Indians have been well developed, but their education in other respects is extremely rudimentary,

Religion.—The Micmacs of my agency are all Roman Catholics, and I am their pastor. They have only one church. They are religious and attentive to their devotions.

Characteristics and Progress.—Few of the Indians are industrious ; most of them are indolent. They submit to the laws ; very little progress is made by them.

Temperance and Morality.—There are few drunkards among the Indians, but they nearly all have a taste for liquor. As a rule their morality is fairly good.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNÉ, Priest,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
CAMPBELLTON, N.B., 11th October, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1897.

RESTIGOUCHE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated in the township of Mann, county Bonaventure, province of Quebec, on the River Restigouche, opposite the town of Campbellton, New Brunswick. The river between shores is about a mile wide. The reserve has an area of about ten thousand acres, of which six hundred and seventy are under cultivation.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are : lumbering, agriculture, hunting, a little fishing, employment as guides to tourists. The Indians on this reserve are skilful in making timber and driving the same in the spring to the different mills along the Restigouche River, where they receive also employment in the summer time, and where they may command fair wages on account of their ability.

Vital Statistics.—This year the population on the reserve is five hundred and twenty-one, which shows an increase of sixty-five compared with last year ; but this increase is only apparent, much of it is due to the adoption of children from white people.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The death-rate was twenty-eight and births twenty-nine. The chief causes of death were consumption and acute diseases due to exposure.

Agriculture.—The land of the reserve is plentiful and very fertile ; for all that, nearly all the young men prefer any other employment to farming ; they like better employment congenial to their roving dispositions, such as lumbering and acting as guides to tourists. It is a pity, because those who devote themselves to agriculture make successful farmers. The missionaries and myself are doing our best to encourage the young men to open new farms, save their money, and make a home for themselves in their old age.

Education.—This department for the last two years was under the supervision of Miss Mary Isaac, an Indian of the reserve, who after studying in a convent, holds a second-class diploma. She writes and speaks English, French and Micmac. The school inspector reports himself well pleased with the progress of the Indian school.

Religion.—The Micmacs of Restigouche are Roman Catholics. They have a neat little church built of brick and covered with a metallic roof. It replaces the one destroyed by fire some years ago.

I have, &c.,

V. J. A. VENNER, M.D.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,

POINTE BLEUE, 15th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1897.

Location.—This reserve is situated on the north-west bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, province of Quebec, five miles distant from the thriving village of Roberval, the north-western terminus of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

Area.—It covers an area of twenty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-three acres ; the whole of the township of Ouatouchouan, of which nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-three acres have been surrendered and partly sold for the benefit of the band, leaving an area of two thousand nine hundred acres for the Indians' location, of which four hundred and eighty-five acres are cleared and under cultivation and pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is four hundred and twenty-five. During the year the births were twenty-six, while the deaths were thirteen, the causes of death being lung troubles and the measles, which latter broke out on the reserve towards the end of the year.

Religion.—The Indians of Pointe Bleue are all Roman Catholics with the exception of nine families that belong to the Church of England.

There are two churches on the reserve : one Roman Catholic under the supervision of the Rev. Oblate Fathers, and one Protestant under that of Rev. E. A. Dunn of the Archbishopric of Quebec. Service is given daily in the former and monthly in the latter, the Indians of both creeds manifesting the deepest interest in their religion.

Education.—The school under the supervision of Mrs. E. Roy, (widow), who holds a first-class diploma, is well kept. The teaching is conducted in French only. The school-house is spacious, well ventilated and comfortable in every respect. There are one hundred and one children of school age. The total number of pupils enrolled is fifty-nine, a comparatively good average, taking into consideration the fact that the Indians as a general rule take away their families to winter with them in the woods. The average attendance is over twenty-one. The subjects taught are spelling, reading, grammar, writing, arithmetic, the history of Canada, catechism, Latin, &c. The school was regularly taught, the sessions each day from nine o'clock to twelve in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon. The discipline is good, and progress fair.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Although these Indians seem to be of a scrofulous character, they appear to enjoy as good health as the whites of the neighbouring country.

As a general rule they are clean enough in their persons and their habitations. The buildings are sufficiently isolated from each other. Most of them are neatly painted. The water for domestic purposes is very bad, especially in summer, the Indians having but that of the lake for supply.

Occupation.—In winter most of the Indians live by hunting and fishing, while a few others go lumbering in the neighbouring shanties, which are abundant here. In summer a good many act as guides to tourists, while others manufacture bark canoes, snow-shoes, moccasins, mitts, &c., but none, it is curious to remark, seem inclined to make those curiosities and fancy-wares that are made by other tribes.

Agriculture.—Some ten or twelve work on their farms the whole year round, acting in the meantime as carters. A good deal of progress is manifested in the development of the farming business, many young members of the tribe having lately applied for land. The stock of domestic animals, consisting of a few horses, some pretty good cows and a few head of young stock, is kept in very fair condition. The soil is first-class, the climate suitable to all sorts of crops, including wheat and vegetables. The crops of potatoes and cereals raised last year were free from rust and of a very fair average.

Temperance.—The majority of the Indians are inclined to intemperance, but from what I hear their passion for the fiery liquid is not quite as bad as it used to be.

I am satisfied that the liquor-dealers of Roberval do not sell any intoxicants to Indians, but the latter manage to get liquor indirectly from their white friends, who buy it for them, but whose names it is very hard to get, for the Indians are very reticent on the subject.

Morality.—There may, perhaps, be a little to be desired in the matter of morality, but the good advice frequently given, especially to the parents towards a better vigilance over their children's conduct, will, I hope, produce good results in the future.

I have, &c.,

P. L. MARCOTTE,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTHERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, 31st July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1897.

TOBIQUE RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve is situated in the county of Victoria at the junction of the Tobique and St. John Rivers.

Vital Statistics.—The population at present numbers two hundred and four.

Occupation.—The chief occupations engaged in are the manufacture of Indian wares, farming, hunting, stream-driving, running rafts, &c. The young men are also sought after as guides for hunting and fishing parties. Ready sale is found for their wares in the surrounding districts. As a rule the male members of the band are active and industrious.

Agriculture.—Although the land is plentiful and of a superior quality, the men do not take very kindly to farming, preferring to engage in occupations that give quicker cash returns. The farming done is of a general character, the products being oats, buckwheat, potatoes and garden vegetables. Several horses are owned on this reserve and are good serviceable animals, being well cared for. Last year the crops were fairly up to the average.

Sanitary Condition.—Within the past year a marked improvement can be noticed in the sanitary condition of the dwellings and outbuildings, greatly to the advantage of the moral as well as the physical health of the Indians.

Education.—During the past year the school was taught by Miss O'Brien, who holds a second-class provincial license. The number of pupils enrolled was twenty-two, with an average attendance of twelve for the year. With the exception of the holiday season, and church holidays, the teaching was regular, there being two sessions each day of three hours in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon. The subjects taught were reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, &c. Nearly all the pupils, especially those who attend regularly, display a very fair knowledge of the subjects studied. I regret to have to report that the parents do not take as lively an interest in the educational welfare of their children as they should. This parental indifference is very much compensated for, however, by the zeal manifested by the Rev. Father O'Keeffe.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics. They have a neat church furnished with modern improvements; the church lot and graveyard are inclosed by substantial fences and present a very neat appearance.

Health.—The only sickness amongst the band during the past year was an attack of la grippe last winter and the usual pulmonary diseases. Most of these Indians are rugged and enjoy good health.

Temperance.—The habits of eight-tenths of the Indians are very good; a few, however, will occasionally indulge in the use of intoxicants, much to the annoyance of the majority of the band. This practice when discovered is sharply dealt with.

EDMUNDSTON RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve, situated at Little Falls, Madawaska county, N. B., consists of between four and five hundred acres, largely composed of intervale and high lands, fronting on the River St. John; the situation is beautiful. The quality of the soil is excellent, and, if properly farmed, would easily support at least twenty families.

Vital Statistics.—The total population of the band is thirty-four, being a decrease of five compared with returns of last year, caused by the removal of Indians to the Tobique Reserve.

The births in the agency were ten and the deaths seven during the past year.

Occupation.—Like their kinsmen of the Tobique Reserve, the Little Falls Indians prefer almost any other paying occupation to farming. A good deal of their lands they let out to their white neighbours on shares. I am pleased to report that their morals are good, and they have an excellent reputation for sobriety. Their houses are comfortable and kept neat and clean. With the exception of an aged couple, all are able to sustain themselves.

Health.—The band has enjoyed very good health during the past year.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION,

RICHIBUCTO, 26th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in the north-eastern part of the province of New Brunswick, and includes all the reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmoreland and King's.

Reserves.—The reserves are as follows, viz., Eel River Reserve, in Restigouche county; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche Reserves, in Gloucester; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous Reserves in Northumberland; Big Cove, Indian Island, and Buctouche Reserves, in Kent; and Shediac and Fort Folly Reserves in Westmoreland county. The Indians of Pockmouche, Tabusintac, Big Hole, Renous and Shediac have left these reserves and settled with the Indians of the other reserves. There are only two Indian families remaining on the Bathurst Reserve. The others have left and settled on St. Peter's Island, nearer the town of Bathurst.

Area and Resources.—These reserves cover an area of about eighteen thousand acres. Bathurst, Tabusintac, Big Hole and Red Bank Reserves are well wooded. There is also a plentiful supply of fire-wood on the remaining reserves, except St. Peter's and Indian Islands, where the supply is limited. The salmon-fishing privileges opposite Big Hole and Bathurst Reserves are valuable.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are of the Micmac tribe, and comprise Indians of that tribe in the province of New Brunswick.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Population.—There are in this agency nine hundred and thirty-seven Indians, an increase of twenty-one since last census. Of these, two hundred and eighty are adult males and two hundred and sixty-six adult females. Those under twenty-one years of age number three hundred and ninety-one, of whom two hundred are males and one hundred and ninety-one are females. There are fifty-five upwards of sixty-five years of age. Big Cove Reserve, in Kent county, with two hundred and seventy-nine, leads in population. Next in order are: Burnt Church, two hundred and fifteen; Eel Ground, one hundred and thirty; Eel River, fifty-six; Red Bank, forty-nine; Fort Folly, forty-six; Indian Island, thirty-seven; Bathurst, thirty-one; and Buctouche, twenty-nine. The remaining Indians are not settled on reserves, but are scattered in different localities in Westmoreland and King's counties.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During last winter there was a great deal of sickness among the Indians, and indeed among the people generally. La grippe, resulting in pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases, caused many deaths. At present there are very few cases of sickness. There have been no infectious or contagious diseases or epidemics. In the spring the Indians removed the garbage and filth that had accumulated during the winter. Many of them lime-washed their buildings outside and inside.

Occupation.—The principal pursuits are farming, fishing and the manufacture of Indian wares. The Indians of Burnt Church and Indian Island are chiefly engaged in fishing. The Big Cove Indians appear to take more interest in farming than they formerly did. Many of them engage in smelt fishing in winter. They also make large catches of gaspereaux and other fish in spring and summer. The Indians of Eel Ground and Red Bank do some farming, but the majority earn their living by working in the lumber mills, and at the shipping wharfs and in stream-driving. All the Indians, to a greater or less extent, engage in the manufacture of Indian wares. Those not located on the reserves depend on begging and the sale of their wares for their livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The majority of the Indians on the reserves occupy frame houses, but those scattered off the reserves live in rude huts or shanties, which afford very poor protection and are often crowded and filthy. The Indians keep very little stock and very few farm implements about them.

Education.—There are in this agency two hundred and five children of school age. There are three schools, attended by about ninety pupils. The school at Eel Ground is conducted by Mr. Michael Flinne, who holds a second-class provincial license. This school is well equipped, but I regret to say the Indians of this reserve do not give much attention to the education of their children, and the attendance is, therefore, small and irregular. The Burnt Church Indians take more interest in this matter, and their school, under Mr. John Flanagan, teacher, is doing good work. Mr. Flanagan holds a second-class provincial license. A new school building at Big Cove was completed and school opened last fall. The services of Miss D'Olliqui, as teacher, were secured and the school is doing excellent work. There are sixty-three children of school age on the reserve, and of these fifty-six are enrolled on the school register. They had never before been to school and are, therefore, all in the primary grades. A number of the children of Red Bank, Indian Island and Buctouche attend neighbouring white schools.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and are deeply attached to their religion. There are churches at Big Cove, Indian Island, Burnt Church, Eel Ground and Red Bank.

Progress and Characteristics.—While I am unable to report much progress among some of the Indians, others appear to be doing better than they formerly did. The Burnt Church, Red Bank and Big Cove Bands are showing a disposition to better their condition. There are, however, in these bands as among the rest, indolent, easy-going individuals whom nothing can induce to forsake their hand-to-mouth manner of living. Those who live farthest from a town or village are usually the most industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects the Indians are neither better nor worse than their white neighbours. Many of them through the influence of their pastor are strictly temperate ; others get drunk whenever they get the opportunity.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, 31st July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

KINGSCLEAR RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve, fronting on the St. John River, is eleven miles above the city of Fredericton.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and three—an increase of three compared with last year.

Occupation.—The members of this band engage in the manufacture of Indian wares, stream-driving and working in the woods. They also do a fair amount of farming. Not being able at all times to find a ready market for all their wares among the neighbouring farmers or at Fredericton, many are compelled to seek purchasers among tourists who frequent the seaside resorts of Maine, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. As a rule, Indians are traders, and some of them make what would be considered good incomes.

Agriculture.—This reserve is favourably situated for farming ; but like other Indians many of them prefer other occupations, and do not give the land the labour or attention necessary for the production of profitable crops. While a portion of the land gives a fair return for the time and labour expended, too much of it is allowed to become impoverished through the neglect of the Indians to provide the necessary fertilizers. A few have gone into stock-raising in a small way ; but to make this successful, more attention must be given to the land.

Sanitary Condition.—The premises in and around the dwellings of the Indians were thoroughly cleansed in May last. The reserve being located on the side of a hill descending to the River St. John, there is good natural drainage. This, together with a plentiful supply of pure water, tends to make it a healthful locality. During the year there were no contagious diseases.

Education.—During the year the school was taught by Miss Frances McGinn, a teacher holding a second-class certificate. There were eighteen children of school age on the reserve. The average attendance for the year was over twelve. The subjects taught are : reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, &c. In all these subjects the pupils have made good progress. The school has been regularly taught during the year. The school-house and the furniture in connection therewith are in good repair.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Religion.—All the members of the band are Roman Catholics. The church, a neat and commodious structure, being the only Roman Catholic place of worship in the parish, is attended by all the white Catholic residents as well as the Indians. The children are regular attendants at Sunday school, and are carefully looked after by the resident priest, Rev. William O'Leary. The good moral standing of the Indians, as well as the educational progress of the children, may safely be attributed to the zealous labours of the Rev. Father.

ST. MARY'S RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated in St. Mary's parish, directly opposite the city of Fredericton.

While this reserve contains only two and one-quarter acres, yet its proximity to the capital of the province makes it as important as some of the larger reserves.

Occupation.—The ordinary Indian wares are largely manufactured, and exceptionally favourable markets are found at Marysville and Fredericton. As in other places, quite a number of the Indians engage in outside labouring pursuits. Several also act as guides. Considering the scarcity of the raw material and the distance it has to be brought, the band is to be commended for its present favourable condition.

Farming.—With the limited land at their service, much farming cannot be expected. The Indians do, however, manage to raise considerable quantities of vegetables.

Education.—The school is in charge of Miss M. J. Rush, a teacher holding a second-class certificate. The usual subjects appertaining to an ordinary common school are taught. The pupils are doing fairly well, but parental indifference is manifested here as it is at other reserves. Were the parents more interested, the average attendance would be greater; as it is, good progressive work is being done.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is one hundred and twenty-seven, being an increase of six compared with returns of last year. This increase is due to the removal of Indians from other parts to the reserve, and the births being in excess of the deaths.

Health.—The health of the band has been exceptionally good during the past year. No infectious diseases made their appearance. Sanitary requirements have been carefully attended to, and the buildings and premises are in a clean and healthful state.

Temperance.—Notwithstanding the exceptional temptations to which this band is exposed, it is gratifying to know that sobriety is the rule, and the conduct of the individual members such as to secure for them the respect of their white neighbours.

WOODSTOCK RESERVE.

Vital Statistics.—The population in the vicinity of Woodstock and the reserve is seventy-eight, being an increase of five over the past year.

Occupation.—The manufacture of Indian wares is the principal industry here as elsewhere. Markets are found at Woodstock, and around the neighbouring farms. Although there are two hundred and sixty acres of land on this reserve, nearly all of which is well adapted for farming, yet it is almost impossible to induce the male members of the band to make any attempt to utilize the farming facilities at their command. A few acres are devoted to the production of potatoes, oats and other vegetables, the rest of the land being turned into pasturage. Any kind of employment bringing in ready cash is preferred to farming.

Characteristics.—There is very little intemperance on the reserve. In general the morals of the Indians are good. Their spiritual welfare is carefully looked after by the Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. William Chapman, of Woodstock. While some are fairly comfortable, others find it difficult at times to make both ends meet.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good. There were four deaths, all from consumption. The band has been

free from diseases of an infectious nature. The Indians' premises were cleansed last spring by the removing of all garbage, &c. The reserve, being situated in a country district, possesses all the necessary advantages for health.

OROMOCTO RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the St. John River, eleven miles below Fredericton.

Population.—The population is fifty-eight, an increase of fifteen over last year. This increase is due to the removal of Indians to this reserve, from other parts of the agency.

Occupation.—The occupations of the band are chiefly confined to the manufacture of Indian wares, which are sold at ready prices to farmers along the river, and at the city of St. John. Last fall, as instructed by the department, the Indians removed all their buildings from the Staten farm to the reserve recently purchased. This reserve consists of one hundred and twenty-five acres, of which about thirty are cleared, the rest being wood land. This spring the Indians gave considerable attention to farming, especially to the planting of potatoes. Should there be an average yield, this crop will prove most useful to them and their families. Fishing and hunting are not engaged in to any extent by this band.

Temperance.—I am pleased to report that intemperance is a rare occurrence amongst these Indians. Their habits are good and industrious; as a rule they are highly respected by their white neighbours.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Excepting a few consumptive cases that proved fatal, the health of the members of the band was fairly good. Their dwellings and surroundings were cleansed in May last. The reserve is well supplied with pure spring water, and in other respects is a healthful locality.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. The church is within fifty rods of the reserve. Their spiritual affairs are looked after by the Rev. Father Farrell, of Queen's County, N.B.

General Remarks.—The remainder of the Indians of this agency are settled and camped at Hampstead, Upper and Lower Gagetown, Queen's county, St. Andrew's and other places in Charlotte county and St. John county; also two small bands, at Norton and Apohaqui, King's county, N.B. With the exception of a few Indians who labour in saw-mills, all devote their whole time and labour to the manufacture of Indian wares, which are disposed of at good prices to people in their respective localities, and at the city of St. John, where there is at all times a very good demand for their wares. Most of the Indians referred to are self-supporting.

In conclusion, I beg to state further that in many respects changes for the better are visible amongst the great majority of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,

ANNAPOLIS, 9th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make out my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area.—This agency is wholly in Annapolis county. It embraces two reserves : one at Milford, containing six hundred acres, and another at Maitland, with an area of four hundred acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is seventy-one, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-five women and twenty-five children.

Health.—The health of the Indians in my agency is fairly good at the present time, no epidemic of any kind prevailing. They are cleanly in their habits and not addicted to the use of ardent spirits as a beverage.

Occupation.—These Indians are mostly engaged in basket-making, fishing, hunting and coopering. Farming receives but little attention.

Education.—Most of them have the privilege of attending school, and a large number go to a common school.

Religion.—All are members of the Roman Catholic Church and have the privilege of attending church when they wish.

General Remarks.—The Indians of my agency as a rule are a quiet and obedient class, and give me but little trouble.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WELLS, SR.,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,

HEATHERTON, 30th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

Vital Statistics.—From a careful enumeration of the Indian population, their number remains stationary, births and deaths annually being almost equal ; this year there were five births and three deaths. All the deaths were due to natural causes.

Sanitary Condition.—There has been no contagious disease among these Indians, and as for smallpox, the danger of it is considered by all medical authorities so very remote that there has been no necessity for vaccination.

Occupation.—I have no new occupation to report.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—A few of the permanent residents have good snug dwelling-houses. Farming implements consist almost exclusively of those supplied by the Government. The erection of new buildings is now in progress. The whole amount granted for building has not yet been disposed of, but orders have been given agreeably to that end.

Temperance.—As a rule the Indians are temperate and not inclined to immorality.

I have, &c.,

JOHN R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, 25th Sept., 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Population.—The population of this agency is two hundred and forty-three. There have been ten deaths and as many births during the past year, pulmonary disease being the main cause of the deaths. The Indians were remarkably free from contagious diseases or any epidemic.

As in population, so in progress they appear to be stationary—retrograding, if anything.

Crops.—Their crops last year were considerably above the average, and from present appearances will be equally good this year. But, no matter how good the crops may be, there will always be destitution among some, which will require the kind consideration of the department.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON, P. P.,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,

TRURO, 28th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated three miles south of Truro. It contains an area of thirty-five acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Micmac tribe.

Characteristics.—They are a quiet and inoffensive class of people.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fair during the past year. They have kept their premises clean.

Occupation.—The Indians live chiefly by coopering, basket-making, hunting, fishing, &c., and some get good wages as guides to tourists and hunters. The farming done by these Indians is limited.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They attend divine service with the white people in the church of the latter.

Temperance and Morality.—The general behaviour of the Indians has been good.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS B. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

PARRSBORO', 26th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my statistical statement, together with a brief report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

Vital Statistics.—When the census was taken on the 30th June, 1897, there were only one hundred and two Indians in this county. As compared with last year the number has decreased thirteen. This decrease in population is largely accounted for by emigration. There were eleven births and fourteen deaths during the year. As in the past, most of the deaths were due to consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been a great deal of sickness among the Indians of this county during the past year. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carried out, and for the most part the houses are kept clean and comfortable. I vaccinated eight of the children in the spring.

Education.—While there is no school-house on the reserve, there is one in the immediate vicinity. Owing to the fact that there were very few white children in the section, and that the people were for the most part poor, they were in the habit of employing a teacher for only a portion of the year. Now, however, that the Department of Indian Affairs has kindly consented to bear a portion of the expense of maintaining this school, I expect that all the Indian children of an age to attend school will do so and that there will be a school the whole year.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,

SHEET HARBOUR, 29th September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area.—This agency comprises the county of Halifax. It has an area of seventeen hundred and seventy-five acres.

Population.—The population consists of fifty-nine men and boys, and sixty-two women and girls, making a total of one hundred and twenty-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No infectious disease or epidemic occurred. The Indians kept their premises clean. No vaccination was done this year, as all except infants had been previously vaccinated.

Occupation.—These Indians engage in lumbering, fishing, basket-making, hunting, acting as guides for hunters, farming, and in raising potatoes, garden vegetables, hay and grain.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements.—They own fifty-six buildings, two head of cattle, and two horses.

Education.—There are twenty-five children of school age, one school with one teacher. The course of studies is the same as in schools of whites. The school is as well equipped as country provisional schools. Discipline and order are very good. Progress of pupils satisfactory. The parents are much interested in the education of their children.

Religion.—The denomination of Indians and clergy is Roman Catholic. There is no Indian church. The Indians attend divine service in churches of white people. They are religious.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are mostly self-supporting. Are becoming neither richer nor poorer.

They are temperate and moral.

D. O'SULLIVAN,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,

SHUBENACADIE, 1st September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location of Reserve.—Indian Brook Reserve certainly has many advantages, situated as it is in one of the healthiest districts of the province, with abundance

Department of Indian Affairs.

of good water, good rich land and natural pasturage. Lying as it does in the central county of the province, with our largest town on all sides, there are ample opportunities for markets for all the goods manufactured by the band as well as produce raised on the reserve.

Resources.—Generally speaking, the Micmac Indians do not take the interest in farming that is warranted under the circumstances, although considerable improvement is manifest in that direction during recent years, but as coopers and makers of baskets and fancy work they certainly excel. From these latter they derive the greater part of their livelihood.

Tribe.—This band has always been known as Micmac, and is a remnant of the once great nation known by that name.

Population.—The population now numbers ninety-three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the year there has been little sickness among the band that has proved fatal; and although sanitary precautions have been taken extensively, the health of the band has been below the average. La grippe and rheumatism seem to be almost constantly with these Indians.

Occupation.—The men are generally fond of such work as hunting and fishing, gathering material from the forest for the manufacture of such articles as baskets, butter tubs, &c. The last-mentioned is increasing as an industry among them, while basket-making seems to have been left mostly to the women.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—All now live in comfortable buildings; and although many of them have small dwellings, they always appear to be comfortable in winter, while the habits of the Indians take them into the open air a greater part of the time in summer. Their stock compares favourably with that of the neighbouring white men, and seems to have about the regulation feed and attention. Farming implements, although primitive in style, appear to give satisfaction to the Indian, particularly so where the Indian has made the implement himself.

Education.—All now can converse in English; many are capable of reading it; a few can write it; and the youths are getting a thorough elementary education from a very competent teacher.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics, and are very attentive to church and church matters. They have one church, which is kept neat and clean, and is a credit to their social standing.

Characteristics and Progress.—Neatness characterizes everything pertaining to the band: in their clothing, their work, everything is neat and tidy; and although they cannot lay claim to great cleanliness naturally, still there is a tendency towards symmetry which is an object lesson in itself. Naturally, they are not industrious, and to have enough to subsist upon seems to be, in many cases, the height of their ambition; but they have the ability to overcome difficulties in the way of procuring a living sometimes truly surprising.

Temperance.—Nearly all will indulge in strong drink, if the opportunity is afforded them. This one evil, were they allowed to participate in it, would soon annihilate the whole band.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,

GLENDALE, 17th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—This agency comprises two reserves, one located at Whycocomah, the other at Malagawatch, both in the county of Inverness.

Area.—The area of the Whycocomah Reserve is fifteen hundred and fifty-five acres; that of the Malagawatch is twelve hundred acres, totalling two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres.

Resources.—Farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making, &c., constitute the resources of these Indians.

Population.—Total on both reserves, one hundred and thirty, including men, women, and children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health on both reserves has been good. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department are observed.

Occupation.—Agriculture, in which most of them are engaged, is the principal occupation, and is creditably prosecuted, notably by Peter Googoo, raising potatoes, garden vegetables, hay and grains. It is with regret, however, I must report that in spite of all their diligence and care, the potato crop proved a total failure last year. Coopering enables them to supply, to a large extent, the trade in that line, such as barrels, tubs and buckets; while moccasin and basket-making, fishing, and occasionally acting as guides for sportsmen, form no unimportant sources of livelihood.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are moral, honest and law-abiding, and in the majority of cases, imbued with the ambition to be self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

D. McISAAC,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,

STEAM MILLS, 24th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith inclose you statistical statement of the Indians of this agency for the year 1897.

Occupation.—The Indians of this county subsist generally by basket-making, coopering, hunting, and acting as guides, and a few of them work as labourers. The horse supplied to two of these Indians seems to have been a benefit, as they have been self-supporting since.

Relief to Destitute.—There are two cases which have been totally dependent upon the department for support, making expenses higher this year than usual.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Health.—On the whole the health of these Indians has been exceptionally good.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this county are quiet and peaceful. Although as a rule addicted to drinking, there is very little of it done now owing to the strictness of the department in regard to the sale of intoxicants to Indians.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMPS OF LUNENBURG AND QUEEN'S COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA, 5th August, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area.—The Indians of this district reside at Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone Bay and Lunenburg.

The area of the reserve is two thousand acres.

Tribe.—The Indians are of the Micmac tribe, a quiet and inoffensive class of people.

Population.—They number eighty-five in population, twenty-seven males, thirty-one females and twenty-seven children.

Health.—The Indians of this county are enjoying general good health, and observe the sanitary regulations of the department in and around their dwellings.

Occupation.—On the reserve at New Germany the Indians engage in farming. It is their chief means of earning a living.

They have fine houses and barns, good stock, and to a certain extent are self-supporting.

Their farming implements, whilst not numerous, are sufficient, as they lend to and assist each other.

At Bridgewater and elsewhere they plant the seed received from Government, which is about the extent of their farming. Fishing and basket-making, as well as hunting, make up their means of securing a livelihood.

Education.—In educational matters the Indian takes as keen an interest as his white neighbour. It is so at least in this county, especially on the New Germany Reserve, where the department has a large school-house, well equipped, and under the care of Miss Annie S. Taylor, a zealous and capable teacher. The children attending this school are making rapid strides in their studies, being bright and intelligent scholars. In other parts of the county the children are not so desirous of attending school. This is owing principally to the roving disposition of the parents, as well as to the want of clothing suitable to their associating with white children.

Religion.—As already mentioned the Indians of this county are Roman Catholics, and the denomination of their spiritual guides is the same. There are four churches in the county that they can attend, and I am pleased to say they are very attentive to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are strictly temperate and their moral character is, I am glad to say, of the best.

Characteristics.—They are a quiet, law-abiding people, wishing to “live and let live” in its truest sense.

Progress.—I think they have made considerable advancement in industrial habits within recent years. They are not poorer, and in some localities, as the New Germany Reserve, their houses, crops, manner of living, &c., clearly evince progress and general prosperity.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,

EUREKA, 28th September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With the statistical statement inclosed I submit my report of matters concerning the Indians within my district for the year ended 30th June last.

Occupation.—The progress of the age acts slowly upon Indian character, yet it is plainly perceptible. They are beginning to realize the independence of white people, and are making an effort to imitate them. For the last two summers many of them have been employed at Pictou Landing, discharging ore for the iron works of Ferrona. They prove themselves faithful workers, and earn wages ranging from \$1.25 to \$2 per day. Others of them are employed principally making pick-handles and butter tubs. To procure suitable material for these they locate themselves where wood is most plentiful, and claim the right of taking whatever they require. It is pleasing to observe the lively interest taken by the Indians of Indian Cove this summer in farming. This is the first year they put in the crop with their own teams, and without the aid of white people, and they seem to have taken great pride in accomplishing such a feat. The crop is very promising, but as it is not yet harvested, I am not able to report as to the yield.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been no contagious disease among the Indians of this district for several years past. They are cleanly in their habits, and their houses and camps are sufficiently ventilated to give them all the pure air they require. The surroundings of their houses are kept clean and their water supply is, as a rule, too far away from their dwellings to be contaminated by any impurities.

Religion.—I am pleased to report that they are very moral in their conduct, and imbued with the spirit of religion. They feel proud of the beautiful church erected for them on Indian Island this summer, through the generosity of the department. This church is 60 x 36 feet and 15 foot post. It is a very substantial building, finished both outside and inside. It was dedicated to divine service on the 24th July last by His Lordship the Right Reverend J. Cameron, Bishop of Antigonish.

I have, &c.,

RODERICK McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,

ST. PETERS, 21st June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I respectfully submit this annual report of the Chapel Island Indian Reserve.

Location, Resources, &c., of Reserve.—This reserve is in the county of Richmond, Nova Scotia, situated about eight miles east of St. Peters, and contains an area of twelve hundred acres of land with a population of one hundred and twenty-five Indians. Its resources are agriculture, timber, game and fishing.

Health and Sanitary Precautions.—During the last year, the sanitary condition has been very good. It is true there were many cases of sickness, but no epidemic prevailed amongst the Indian people. The necessary precautions in the way of having the premises kept clean, have been taken; but owing to the fact that all were vaccinated less than two years ago, it was not deemed necessary to have the operation repeated this year.

Occupation.—The Indians earn a living by basket-making, hunting, fishing, boat-making and farming. Their farming consists in very little more than planting potatoes and raising hay and some oats. They appear to be making some progress in the art of building. There are a few neat cottages on the reserve. There is also some appearance of progress in stock-raising and farming implements.

Education.—The educational progress appears to be satisfactory. Some of the Indians appear to possess fair ability to learn, but the trouble is they never care to acquire more than a smattering art of reading, arithmetic and writing. They consider that more would be of no benefit to them in practical life, as they think that they can never hope to occupy any responsible public position.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and they have a beautiful church on a small island about one hundred yards from the reserve, in which they devoutly worship. I give them several missions during the year, and towards the end of July every year they all gather from all parts of Cape Breton on Chapel Island for a spiritual retreat. On the festival of St. Ann's, they have a most imposing procession, and on this occasion many strangers from far and near make it a point to be present. The poor Indians are most religious.

Characteristics.—Their morality is most edifying. They are law-abiding, and sober and industrious, patient and resigned in all their trials and sufferings. Their chief, Denis, is a man of more than average ability, with a naturally mild disposition, and has the greatest influence with them.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMPS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,

SHELBURNE, 2nd August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, A.D. 1897.

Vital Statistics.—Since my last report there has been one birth, increasing the population by one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been considerable sickness the past year. The sanitary condition of the Indians is good, the people are tidy in appearance, their houses are clean and in good order.

Occupation.—Most of the Indians have a taste for farming, and they now raise nearly all the vegetables they require during the summer and early winter. The men hunt, make mast hoops, and work in the mills and lumber woods, when they can get employment.

Education.—The Indians reside so far from the public schools that very few children attend.

Temperance.—I am pleased to report there are only one or two Indians who indulge in the use of liquor occasionally.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICHAMPS OF VICTORIA COUNTY.

BADDECK, 23rd August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been better for the last year than for some years previously.

Education.—The school on the reserve has been open for the last year.

Crops.—The hay and potato crops look very promising, especially the latter.

I have, &c.,

ARCHD. J. MACDONALD,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,

YARMOUTH, 5th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area of Reserve.—The Indian reserve is located near the town of Yarmouth. It contains twenty-one acres.

Resources.—A small part of this reserve is suitable for agriculture ; the remainder is woodland.

Vital Statistics.—The number of this band as given in my last statistical report is made up of twenty-seven men, twenty-two women and thirty-seven children,—eighty-six in all. There were three deaths and four births during the year.

Health.—The general health of the Indians is good. No disease or epidemics have prevailed.

Occupation.—The principal occupations of these Indians are basket-making, hunting and fishing, acting as guides to tourists and occasionally working for the whites about the town.

Buildings.—There are only three buildings on the reserve.

Education.—The children go to the public schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—Some of the Indians are industrious, while others are indolent and wander about from one part of the county to another. As a rule they are temperate and not inclined to immorality.

I have, &c.,

GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

HIGGINS' ROAD, 11th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement on Indian affairs in my superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

LENNOX ISLAND RESERVE.

This reserve is situated on an island in Richmond Bay. It contains one thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

MORELL RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve is on lot 40, in King's county. It contains two hundred and four acres. Only five families live on this reserve.

Population.—There are in this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, eighty-one men, seventy-nine women and one hundred and forty-three children, making a total of three hundred and three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the Indians during the year has been fairly good. They did not suffer from contagious diseases.

Occupation.—The principal occupations are farming, fishing, and the manufacture of Indian wares.

Education.—There is but one school situated on the reserve of Lennox Island. The number of children of school age on this reserve is twenty-eight. The children who are attending regularly make good progress.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholic. They have a fine church on Lennox Island, which was built a year ago.

Temperance.—On this subject I beg to state that, with the exception of a few, the Indians living on the reserves are sober. They have organized a temperance society on Lennox Island; the members meet monthly, and speeches on temperance are made by the president, Mr. Anthony Mitchell, and others who wish to speak on the subject. This society has done a great deal of good.

I have, &c.,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, 15th July, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement, also list of Government property in my keeping to 30th June, 1897.

Agency.—This agency, aside of many special reserves, contains twenty-seven villages, reserves and lands, and for geographical reasons, distinction of nations and general characteristics, eight are designated as belonging to the Kit-Ksun division, and nineteen, inclusive of four outlying bands, to the Hoguel-git division, respectively.

THE KIT-KSUN DIVISION.

This division comprises the seven villages on the Upper Skeena River and another, Kit-wan-cool, lying about half-way off to the Naas River. They, without a single exception, belong to the Kit-Ksun nation, the parent stock of the Tsimpsians. As it is not generally known and as their relative connection is often given as being the reverse, I here may state the following:—

According to traditions, large numbers of Kit-Ksuns made their way down to the coast, abandoning their villages, the sites of which are yet to be seen. They then assumed the appellation Tsum-Ksun, denoting as to, of or from the Skeena. In the Tsimpsian of to-day, Tsim-Ksien is exactly the same, hence the name.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Despite the existing facts, as given, it did not seem to deter, later on, the descendants of those thus departed, from making hostile incursions into the land of their common origin with that of the Kit-Ksuns.

The jurisdiction over this part of the district begins from Kitsolas cañon, the bête-noir of steamboat and canoe navigation on the Skeena River, and about ninety miles below this place, to beyond its head-waters, covering a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles.

In furnishing reports on the reserves and villages, I deem it admissible to omit the account relative to respective area of each, as no surveys have been made of any, and reserves to some remain yet to be assigned; also, to begin with the Kit-wan-gah Reserve the furthest down the Skeena and to conclude with the Kol-doe village toward its source.

KIT-WAN-GAH RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, near the mouth of one of its tributaries, the Kit-wan-gah River.

Resources.—Catching salmon in both rivers, the keeping of a few head of cattle; hunting, trapping, and gathering wild berries.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and forty-nine, consisting of fifty-two men, fifty-seven women and forty children. During the year there were three deaths, owing to old age and natural causes, and five births, giving an increase of two since last year. No case of immigration or emigration is to record.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed excellent health. Sanitary precautions are taken to have the premises and their surroundings kept clean, and a good many of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupation.—The occupations of this band are varied; amongst the principal ones being working during the salmon season about the canneries of the coast, getting out cord-wood along the river, hunting and trapping. Amongst the women the occupations are, keeping house, getting and drying berries for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are fifteen frame and fifty-five log houses and one stable on this reserve; of stock, two heifers and one young bull, and no horses. The implements are of the most needful, such as axes, mattocks, hoes and other tools.

Education.—There are twenty-nine children of an age to attend school. The school is supported by the Anglican Church Missionary Society and is centrally located in the village. The attendance is irregular, as school is open only during part of the year, which applies also to those on other reserves on account of varied occupations of the Indians necessitating their absence from home and their habit of taking their children with them.

Religion.—Of late years the Indians have shown a great desire to become Christianized. The Rev. A. E. Price of the Anglican Church Missionary Society, is doing good work, and by him a splendid little church was erected, finished and fully equipped, and an organ added. The building formerly used for divine service became the present school-house.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are intelligent, courteous to strangers and amenable to any move tending to better their condition. Many of them are now quite proficient in the use of tools, especially those of carpentry, and a wood-turning lathe is in operation for ornamental accessories to furniture and other articles. Their garden patches are also receiving more attention of late, and consequently are yielding better.

KIT-WAN-COOL VILLAGE.

Location.—This village, its reserve not yet apportioned, is the only one of the Kit-kusun settlements removed from the river, and is situated on the Kit-wan-cool Lake, about half-way on the trail connecting Kit-wan-gah with Ayensk, Naas.

Resources.—The lake furnishes an abundant supply of salmon; hunting and trapping bring fair returns, and the gathering of wild berries by the women and children.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-six, consisting of twenty-two men, nineteen women and twenty-five children. There were during the year two deaths of old age, and four births. Two young men with their wives but with no children emigrated to Kin-colith, Naas, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was no illness in this band during this year. Sanitary measures are observed; also, vaccinating the people is attended to.

Occupation.—The main occupation during the salmon season, is to work about the canneries of the coast. During the remainder of the year the Indians hunt, trap, and till some potato patches. The women pick and dry wild berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty-five split cedar and log houses belonging to the village. Only some axes, hoes, spades, and other tools of modern kind are used.

Education.—There are seventeen children of an age to attend school. There is no school at this village; some of the children periodically attend school at Kit-wan-gah, also at Kin-colith and at Ayensk, on the Naas.

Religion.—There is no church existing here and no missionary stationed at this village, but the population is receiving the divided attentions of those of the Naas, and especially of the one of Kit-wan-gah.

Characteristics and Progress.—Though industrious, not much can be said of this band under this heading. Its time is too much taken up away from home, and the isolated condition of the village is, no doubt in part, accountable for lack of better results.

KITSE-GUKLA RESERVES.

Location.—Both the old and new villages of this band are situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and the latter about nine miles above the former.

Resources.—Some of the people fish, hunt, and trap. The women with their children gather and dry the wild berry crop.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two villages is eighty-three, composed of forty-three men, forty women and twenty-two children. During the year two deaths from natural causes occurred, and five births, making an increase of three over last year's count.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed splendid health. Sanitary measures were observed in both villages, and some of the people were vaccinated, especially children.

Occupation.—The occupations of this band consist of working, during the salmon season in the canneries of the coast; getting out cord-wood along the river, hunting, and trapping. The women are at the proper seasons engaged in gathering berries and drying them.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band owns thirty-two split cedar and log houses, and eight of frame; the latter make up the habitations of the new village. This band is not possessed of any stock. The implements owned are carpenter's tools and a few implements requisite in tilling the soil.

Education.—The children of an age to attend school number sixteen. There is a small school-house, formerly used at New Kitse-gukla, but the teaching of late, under a worthy native Methodist teacher, has been transferred to the old village. The attendance is yet very irregular on account of children following their parents to their varied avocations.

Religion.—There is a nice little church situated at the new village. It has been of late temporarily abandoned, and in the house used now for a school at the old village divine services are also held, it being easier to reach the pagan Indians from the latter point.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Characteristics and Progress.—As in all the bands of this district, so here, a steady improvement is apparent. The people are well-behaved, orderly and law-abiding, and their habitations with surroundings and mode of living, have greatly changed for the better.

GET-AN-MAX RESERVE, HAZELTON.

Location.—This village is situated on the left bank of the Skeena and is within an intermediate space of thirty-eight feet adjoining the Hazelton town site. The latter is practically environed by the Get-an-max Reserve, the water-front excepted.

Resources.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the resources, also, gathering the wild berry crop and growing potatoes and hay.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-one, consisting of ninety-four men, eighty-nine women and fifty-eight children. During the year there were seven deaths from old age and natural causes, and eight births, making an increase of one over last year's count. There were no cases of emigration or immigration to report.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians' health has been very good. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed by having the premises and surroundings kept clean. A good number of people were vaccinated.

Occupation.—On account of Hazelton being the terminus of all communication with the coast and the consequent demand for labour, the Indians easily find employment at good wages, in packing into the interior, boating, mining, sawing lumber, getting out cord-wood, and not a few are working about the canneries of the coast, and hunt and trap in winter. The women, assisted by their children, pick and dry wild berries.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are fifty-five split cedar and log houses, nine stables; also, twenty-seven frame houses; of the latter, fifteen are on the locations of the new Indian village site, and more are being constructed. Of stock, the band owns seventy-one horses. Of these a good many were lately purchased, after a loss of seventeen sustained during the last cold and extremely long winter. Of cattle there are none.

It must be mentioned that the dogs on all the reserves about here often form in bands to commit depredations on young stock. Means have been devised completely to eradicate this evil before long.

The implements used by those who can afford to purchase them, are axes, carpenter's tools, gardening implements, such as hoes, rakes, spades and others. Those of the latter description, and Government property, two ploughs included, are lent to the people not able to procure such for themselves.

Education.—There are forty-six children of an age to attend school. The same is carried on by the Anglican Church Missionary Society, assisted with the usual grant allowed by the Government to day schools. For reasons previously stated in respect to other reserves, the attendance is yet too irregular to meet with results to be desired. In teaching, the course prescribed by the department is followed.

Only some of the parents really take an interest in having their children attend school, and not all of them, as should be the case.

Religion.—Great interest is taken here, of late years, in religious matters. Divine services in the Church of England rites are still held in the building used as a school. That denomination has contracted for material for a church. The edifice is intended to be erected during the ensuing year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have become very intelligent and in many respects equal the whites in handiwork and accomplishments. Their services are much sought after in the mines and kindred pursuits. One Tom Sa-baugh, for instance, is generally employed as foreman over others in repairing the trail to Babine, and in opening up new trails under the Provincial Government grants, appropriated for that purpose from time to time. He possesses great bodily strength and

endurance, combined with remarkable intelligence. The wages for the men working on the trails are \$3.50 per diem, with board, and the pay in the mines exceeds that rate for good workmen.

As an instance of an individual Indian's progress, I may cite that of one Moat. As a carpenter he does good work and is able to put up a house to order, of any ordinary description, faultlessly. Another, Naas, furnishes excellently made articles, done with a wood-turning lathe; and instances of like nature, too many here to enumerate, could be named.

As of the men, so of the women can it be said that they have greatly progressed in their sphere. Every woman not beyond middle age has become an adept in sewing, mending, knitting, washing, cooking, baking good yeast bread, and in the way of ordinary housekeeping.

KIS-PIOX RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve is situated about nine miles above Hazelton, on the opposite or right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank at the mouth of the Kis-piox River.

Resources.—Among the resources of this reserve are fishing for salmon on both rivers; hunting and trapping. There is also an abundant supply of berries.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty-three, consisting of eighty-nine men, eighty-seven women and forty-seven children. During the year there were seven deaths and nine births. The deaths were from old age and natural ailments. The natural increase is two over last year; no immigration or emigration occurred.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Of the state of the Indians' health, nothing better could have been expected. The usual sanitary precautions are observed; premises and surroundings are kept clean, children were vaccinated and adults re-operated upon in any case where it was deemed necessary.

Occupation.—The young people of this band, during the salmon season, go to work at the canneries of the coast, in the mines, and follow various other occupations; during the winter, hunting and trapping. The women with their children gather the wild berry crop and by drying prepare it for winter's use.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns forty-three split cedar and log houses and twenty-five of frame, six of which are on the new village site; and no other stock but twenty-six head of horses; and of implements such as are used for carpentering, gardening, &c.

Education.—Here on this reserve are thirty-nine children of an age to attend school, and the school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church and is doing much good. If it were not for the children accompanying their parents during the summer, still better results would be obtained.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band converted to Christianity belong to the Methodist Church and a surprising amount of good work is being done here. The Christians more than double the number of heathens. Divine service is still held in the school-house; material for a church is on the ground awaiting the return of the Indians, to begin building.

Characteristics and Progress.—Here, as in all the bands, the Indians have advanced very much. The people of this band were formerly very obdurate and of a refractory disposition, but have become most amenable to law and order and continue to make progress.

KIS-GE-GAS VILLAGE.

Location.—The place occupied by this village is about sixty-eight miles to the north of here, on the right bank of the Babine River and three miles above the confluence of the Babine and Skeena Rivers. The remains of the old village are still

Department of Indian Affairs.

standing at the forks of these rivers. The reserve for the people of this village has yet to be apportioned.

Resources.—Catching salmon, especially in the cañon below the village, hunting and trapping; this band's hunting and trapping grounds extend far beyond the head waters of the Skeena.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers two hundred and sixty-nine, consisting of one hundred and seven men, one hundred and three women and fifty-nine children. There were during the year seven deaths from old age and natural causes and four births, making a decrease of three. There have been no cases of immigration or emigration to record.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very good. Precautionary sanitary measures are observed, and a number of Indians, especially of children, were vaccinated.

Occupation.—Very few of these people go to the coast to work; they depend almost entirely on hunting and trapping, and till their potato-patches. The women, accompanied by their children, gather wild berries and dry them for winter use.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band has forty-three split cedar and log houses and six of frame. The last-mentioned are on the location of the new village site. Of stock, there is none. Of implements, there are some necessary gardening tools and others.

Education.—There are forty-seven children of an age to attend school. The school is conducted under the Anglican Church Missionary Society's direction. Considering the short time of the teacher's presence there, and the circumstances causing an interruption in the attendance, for reasons previously stated, the children have made surprising progress.

Religion.—In a large and commodious building owned here by the forementioned society, and under its auspices, school and divine services are held.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are well-meaning and very intelligent. Though far removed, they have made great progress in the way of applying their spare time to useful account. They have greatly improved their habitations, surroundings and mode of living. Only a few years ago the first potato was planted here, and to-day garden-patches to the extent of about thirteen acres are cultivated.

KOL-DOE VILLAGE.

Location.—This village is connected with Kis-ge-gas by an almost impassable trail and fifteen miles distant and situated on the right bank of the Skeena. There also a reserve has not yet been assigned.

Resources.—The river furnishes a plentiful supply of salmon. The large hunting and trapping grounds are giving large returns to the few Indians here in pursuit of game and fur; also, the berry-grounds give especially large yields.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-five—men seventeen, women thirteen, children fifteen. No deaths, but two births occurred, giving this band an increase of two since last year. There have been no instances of immigration or emigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this people has been exceptionally good during last year. Sanitary measures are observed, and the people have been vaccinated.

Occupation.—This band, aside of fishing, depends on hunting and trapping. The women gather the wild berry crop and by drying preserve it for winter use.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The Indians have seven houses of split cedar and beams. They own no stock. A few gardening tools of their own are in use, and one mattock, one shovel, one hoe, one rake and one spade respectively. Government property is lent them, for the care of which the chief is accountable.

Education.—There are nine children of an age to attend school ; but there is no school here. Some of the children periodically attend school when with their neighbours at Kis-ge-gas.

Religion.—Through intercourse with the people of the last-named village, the majority of them have learned to observe Christian doctrines and attend divine service when there, and church here, when coming down to trade. To a missionary intending settling there, it would furnish scope for reflection, be he of the most recluse tendencies, to know that the village aside of being isolated, is left deserted the major part of the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are of good disposition, cheerful and obliging, and have greatly improved their condition. They plant patches of potatoes, aggregating about six acres in size, while not long ago they had none.

I may conclude with stating that though remotely situated and few in number, they are close in the wake of general progress of the bands of this division with opportunities more in their favour.

Temperance and Morality.—As my report under these heads applies alike to all the bands herewith enumerated, I may remark here that no cases of intemperance came under my observation of late years, though vigilant in regard thereto.

At about the time of the establishment of this agency, some acts of violence were occasioned by the drinking of a concoction generally known as Jamaica ginger, in regard to the sale of which Mr. Superintendent Vowell, on an official visit here in 1890, gave a representative of a free trader, and suspected of dealing therein, an admonition not admitting of a doubt as to the meaning of "intoxicants" contained under section 2 (n) of the Indian Act.

In some cases of canoes arriving from the coast, and the Indians being suspected of bringing intoxicants, I had them searched, and the fear of being liable to undergo like experience leaves little chance of entry from that source. Though the Indians here are not inclined to be intemperate, as a whole, in the use of intoxicants, yet no doubt the want of opportunity is the chief reason.

The Indians' conduct in regard to morality is good and the instances complained of were few.

General Remarks.—It is safe to assert here that the general conduct of the Indians belonging to the aforementioned bands, during the past twelve months, more than favourably compares with that of a population of an average well regulated white community. Their promises and agreements can strictly be relied upon, and honesty in dealing with those coming into contact with them, has become the policy.

They have, also, as a collective body steadily improved spiritually and socially, and in the way of more comfortable existence ; also, by industry and practising economy they have gained in material substance to a considerable extent.

THE HOGUEL-GET DIVISION.

This division begins within three miles to the east of Hazelton, ending with Fort George, on the Fraser River. The distance is estimated to be about three hundred and twenty-five miles. In its radius it contains nineteen villages, inclusive of four outlying bands. The former are classed in the Babine and Carrier groups, the latter in two bands of Sikanee and two bands of Na-anees, respectively.

They are all of the Roman Catholic faith, and without a single exception belong to the Dini nation, often indicated by Tenne, but the latter as a word, an idiom, as a suffix means only people or inhabitants, which when suffixed to the name of the river or lake, is contracted into tenne, as in Na-kra kli-tenne, the people of Na-kra-kli or Stuart's Lake and in Natloh tenne those of Natloh or Fraser's Lake.

THE BABINE GROUP.

Moricietown Reserve.

Location.—This reserve includes, at the village, both banks of the Hoguel-get River.

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Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-three, consisting of fifty-five men, fifty-nine women, and thirty-nine children. During last year there were two deaths and five births, making an increase of three since previous count.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns twenty-six split cedar and log houses and eight stables; of stock, forty-five head of horses, three cows, three oxen, and two bulls, and a few implements and gardening tools.

HOGUEL-GET RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve comprises an area on both banks of the Hoguel-get River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-five: fifty-nine men, fifty-four women and forty-two children. There were three deaths and seven births, making an increase of four over last year's count.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns two frame and thirty-three split cedar and log houses, and five stables; of stock, twenty-four head of horses, four cows, one bull, and six of young stock.

FORT BABINE RESERVE.

Location.—The reserve and village are situated on the right bank, and with a timber reserve on the left bank of the Babine Lake, near the mouth of the lake's discharge into the Babine River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-seven, consisting of sixty-one men, sixty-five women and forty-one children. Of deaths, during the year, there were three, and births, six, making an increase of three.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band owns two frame, thirty-eight split cedar and log houses, and five stables; of stock, twenty-one head of horses, five cows, two oxen, two bulls and three of young stock; also, a few gardening and other tools.

OLD FORT BABINE RESERVE.

Location.—The reserve and village are situated on the right bank of the Babine Lake.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of fifty-seven men, fifty women and forty-three children. During the year one death and two births occurred, making an increase of one.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band owns forty houses of various styles, and six stables; of stock, eight cows, five oxen, one bull, and three of young stock; of implements, some gardening and other tools.

Area.—The reserves of the four villages of the forementioned group are still unsurveyed.

Resources.—Fishing, hunting and trapping, and in stock as respectively before mentioned.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians of the above-named reserves have been taught to observe sanitary precautions, and nearly all of them have been vaccinated.

Education.—No school is taught, but the people have learned to write in syllabic characters and find thereby the means of communicating with each other throughout the district. This system is of general use in other respects.

Religion.—As before mentioned the people, as a whole, belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and each of the four villages of this group is possessed of a church.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are good hunters and trappers, devout adherents of their faith, and as a rule tractable in disposition, law-abiding, and have greatly improved in a general way.

CARRIER GROUP.

Yu-cutée Reserve.

Location.—The reserve and village of this little band are situated on the intervening nine miles of land between Babine and Stuart's Lakes, or portage, and at the head of the latter lake.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers twenty-two—nine men, six women, and seven children. Of deaths there were none; births, one; increase one.

Buildings and Stock.—They own four log houses, and three stables; of stock, four horses, and of young stock, one colt.

THATEE RESERVE.

Location.—The reserve and village are situated on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, and at the mouth and left bank of Thatee River.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers forty-one, consisting of fifteen men, fourteen women and twelve children. During the year there were three births and one death, making an increase of two.

Buildings and Stock.—There are twelve log houses and three stables; of stock, twelve horses, twenty-three cows, three oxen, one bull, and two of young stock.

GRAND RAPIDS RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve is situated on Thatee River, but, at this point, commonly called Trembleur River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifteen, consisting of three men, five women and seven children. There was one death and no births, making a decrease of one.

Buildings and Stock.—The band owns five log houses and one stable; of stock, ten cows, and four of young stock.

TSIS-TLAIN-LI RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve is at the head of Lake Trembleur, and left bank at the mouth of Tatla River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifteen, composed of six men, four women and five children. There is one death and two births to record, making an increase of one.

Buildings and Stock.—There are here six log houses and one stable; of stock, seven horses, two cows, and one of young stock.

PINTCE RESERVE.

Location.—This reserve is on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, and at the mouth and left bank of Pintce River.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is thirty-nine, consisting of fourteen men, thirteen women and twelve children. No deaths, but three births occurred during the year, making an increase of three.

Buildings and Stock.—The people possess two frame and nineteen log houses, and five stables; of stock, nineteen horses, fourteen cows, eleven oxen, and two of young stock.

STUART'S LAKE RESERVE.

Location.—The reserve and village are situated on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, and near the discharge of the lake into Stuart's River.

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Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and sixty-four, and consists of sixty-three men, fifty-nine women and forty-two children. During the year two deaths and five births occurred, making an increase of three.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has nine frame and thirty-three log houses and nine stables; of stock, fifty-six horses, thirty-four cows, three oxen, two bulls, and six of young stock.

FRASER'S LAKE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is principally situated on the left bank of Fraser's Lake and at its discharge into Natleh River. The reserve comprises four thousand and twenty-six acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-one, consisting of nineteen men, seventeen women and twenty-five children. During the year one death and three births occurred, making an increase of two.

STONY CREEK RESERVE.

Location and Area.—The village is situated on the right bank, and the reserve on both sides of Stony Creek, down at its discharge into Nook Lake. The reserve comprises seven thousand three hundred and seventy-three acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers ninety-eight, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty-seven women and twenty-nine children. There were three deaths and two births, making a decrease of one.

Buildings and Stock.—The band has sixteen log houses and three stables; of stock, twenty-nine head of horses, twenty-seven cows, two bulls, and three of young stock.

FORT GEORGE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is mainly situated on the right bank of the Fraser River. The reserve amounts in area to three thousand and ninety-five acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-five, consisting of forty-three men, forty-one women and forty-one children. There were three deaths and five births during the year, making an increase of two since last count.

Buildings and Stock.—The people own three frame and twenty-six log houses, also five stables; of stock, thirty-four horses, thirty-three cows, two oxen, and seven head of young stock.

TSES-TLATHO RESERVE.

Location and Area.—Reserve No. 1 is situated on the right bank of the Fraser River; No. 2 on the left bank of Blackwater River, and No. 3 on the eastern bank of Nattesby or Bobtail Lake. This reserve contains altogether five hundred and thirty-seven acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-two—twenty-five men, twenty-three women and twenty-four children. During the year, one death and four births occurred, making an increase of three.

Buildings and Stock.—The band owns eleven log and split cedar houses; of stock, none.

MCLEOD'S LAKE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—The village is situated on the western bank of McLeod's Lake, and the reserve on both sides of Long River. This reserve contains two hundred and eighty-six acres of land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-three, composed of twenty-nine men, twenty-seven women and thirty-seven children. Two deaths and two births occurred during the year.

OUTLYING BAND, SIKANEES.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikanees generally meets and camps during the winter about Fort Grahame on the Finlay River.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers ninety-nine, consisting of thirty-two men, twenty-nine women and thirty-eight children. During the year three deaths and five births occurred, making an increase of two.

OUTLYING BAND, SIKANEES.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikanees usually camps during the winter on the western bank of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and nineteen—forty-seven men, forty-three women and twenty-nine children. Four deaths and three births were reported during the year, making a decrease of one.

OUTLYING BANDS, NA-ANEES.

Location.—Two bands of semi-nomadic Na-anees, roving to the north of Lake Connelly and wintering on that lake.

Vital Statistics.—The two bands aggregate in number one hundred and fifty-one, and consist of fifty-one men, forty-seven women and fifty-three children. There were reported at the end of the year as having occurred, three deaths and five births, making an increase of two over previous count.

CARRIER GROUP.

Area.—The areas of the reserves of the respective bands are not known to me, except of the five of which I have tracings.

Resources.—The resources are, an abundance of fish, especially salmon; game indigenous to the district and fur-bearing animals.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians are taught to observe sanitary measures, and those coming within reach have been vaccinated.

Occupation.—The occupations in the main are hunting, fishing and trapping; at Stuart's Lake, boating, and at Fort George, at times, freight-canoeing. There are potato-patches cultivated by all the forementioned bands, except by those designated as outlying.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserves reported on, but the people are taught to use the syllabic writing as a means of communication and for other purposes.

Religion.—The Indians of the forementioned bands belong, as a whole, to the Roman Catholic faith, and churches of that denomination are at Thatee and Pintee; at Stuart's Lake is a large church and a mission. There are, also, churches at Fraser's Lake village, Stony Creek, Fort George and at McLeod's Lake, also at Blackwater.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are devoted to their church and observant of its doctrine. They are exceptionally good hunters and trappers, but meet frequently with indifferent results in these callings. The Indians are steadily improving in many ways, but as a rule are poor. The remote and isolated condition of their habitations admits of no alternative in choosing between their present mode of living and the following of pursuits of more remunerative character, whereby to better their circumstances in that respect.

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Temperance and Morality.—It is gratifying to be able to report that I experience no more annoyance in the way of combating with the evil of intoxicants amongst the bands of Indians here than in the Kit-ksun division. In the past, occasionally, intoxicants procured at Quesnelle found their way to Stuart's Lake village, but measures were devised resulting in no complaints being heard, on that account, during the period now under consideration. The Indians considered in a moral aspect deserve favourable mention. Some, at times, have shown a strong inclination to abandon wife and children for a new attachment, but the carrying same into practice has received some severe checks, and complaints of that description have become rare.

General Remarks.—The past year was marked by an absence of illness amongst the Indians of this agency. And barring the returns of the fur catch, which proved a little below the average, the proceeds of their occupations were satisfactory; also continued progress for good was manifest everywhere.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, 14th September, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement respecting the Indians of this agency, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency are branches of the Salish nation, and are divided into forty-seven bands, each band having a separate reserve.

Area of Reserves.—The reserves of this agency contain forty-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-two acres, thirty-six hundred and eighty-four of which have been cleared and cultivated.

Resources.—Lumbering, fishing and hunting, together with farming, are the chief sources from which these Indians make their living. The Indians residing on the coast, viz.: At Homalko, Klahoose, Sliammon, Sechelt and Skwa-mish, also those on Burrard Inlet, follow logging, fishing and hunting nearly altogether for their living, very little farming being done by them. Those Indians residing on their reserves on the Fraser River, from its mouth to Hope, all do more or less farming, each family having its own ground, which they cultivate, and their own stock, which they attend to. Only a few Indians have gone into dairying, preferring to let the calves run with the cows. At Scowlitz Reserve Indian James milked eight cows during the past summer, and made excellent butter, which he disposed of at a good price. Johnny Leon, chief of the Chehalis Indians, milked four cows during the season, he also finding a ready market for all the butter he could make, at a good price.

Buildings.—On many of the reserves good dwellings have been constructed during the past few years, and a general improvement is noticeable year after year, many of the houses being neatly painted, &c.

Population.—The Indians of this agency number three thousand one hundred and eighty-five, a decrease of one hundred and ninety-six from last year. The Indians formerly enumerated on Slumach Reserve belong to the Katsey Band, and have, there-

fore, in previous years been enumerated twice. I have not entered any on Slumach this year, as it is misleading. Eight Indians from Wharnock have gone to live at Lummie, in the United States. Also, one Indian from Aitchelitz Reserve has gone to live in Whatcom.

Health and Sanitary Measures.—The health of the Indians, on the whole, has been good, no contagious diseases of any kind breaking out amongst them. The causes of death were drowning in four cases, one accidental discharge of a shot-gun; in the remainder various ailments, chiefly consumption, la grippe and pneumonia.

During the months of March and April, I made the Indians clean up and burn all the refuse matter that had accumulated during the winter; I also vaccinated all those Indians who had not previously been vaccinated.

Religion.—Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven are Roman Catholics, ninety-four Episcopalians, one hundred and fifty-one are Methodists, and one hundred and eighty-three are pagans. Those of them belonging to the several denominations mentioned, pay great attention to their religion, and are exceedingly good people. Their morals generally are very good.

Education.—There are three schools in this agency. One is under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, at St. Mary's Mission, where there is an average of about eighty Indian boys and girls. The boys' and girls' schools are separate, the girls being looked after by the Sisters, who teach them all branches of learning, housework, sewing, &c. The All Hallows school at Yale is under the control of the Episcopal Church, and has an average attendance of about thirty-two, all girls. The school is under the management of Sister Amy, as principal, who is assisted by a competent staff of teachers. The pupils are taught all branches of learning, housework, sewing, knitting, &c. The Coqualeetza Institute, at Chilliwack, is under the control of the Methodist denomination, and has an average attendance of between sixty and seventy Indian boys and girls, as well as about thirty half-breeds. The school is under the management of Rev. Joseph Hall, as principal, assisted by a competent staff of teachers, who take great pains with the pupils under their charge. A branch of the kindergarten system of teaching has been introduced in the Coqualeetza Institute, and is very satisfactory. Too much praise cannot be given to those in charge of the Indian schools before mentioned for the care and attention bestowed on the pupils under them. A very great change for the better is noticeable amongst former pupils when they return to their reserves, compared with those who have not had the advantage of an education. The pupils are making good progress in their studies, and everything is going with them as well as could be wished.

General Remarks.—The Indians who worked at the several canneries here, during the fishing season, did not make as much money as in former years, owing to the season being short, and with the large run of salmon, the canneries were able to procure more fish than they could handle; as a consequence, they limited the number of salmon they would accept from any Indian to one hundred and fifty in twenty-four hours. This rule applied to white fishermen as well as to Indians, so that there is no room to complain. Still it caused quite a shortage in their earnings. They have all returned to their homes, and took with them a good supply of provisions and clothing for the coming winter. On the whole, everything is in a very satisfactory condition with them.

I have, &c.,

FRANK DEVLIN,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,

KAMLOOPS, 7th September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report respecting this agency, to which I was appointed in May last.

Since my appointment I have made a tour of the agency, visiting nearly every reserve under my charge, in order to obtain an insight into the condition of the Indians, as well as to take an accurate census and inventory of their property.

Vital Statistics.—The population shows an increase since last year as shown by the tabular statement presented by my predecessor.

This can scarcely be attributed solely to the birth-rate, but perhaps may be partly due to the fact that the census taken last year was not complete.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole the health of the Indians of this agency has been good. There was a mild epidemic of whooping-cough and la grippe among the Kamloops, Deadman's Creek and Bonaparte Bands during the winter.

Hospital.—The Indian hospital at Lytton is under the direction of the Anglican Church.

It is kept scrupulously clean and the nursing and medical attendance seem to be appreciated by those who are so fortunate as to have received treatment within its walls.

Occupation.—The Indians residing along the Fraser and Thompson Rivers earn fair wages by labouring as section hands on the Canadian Pacific Railway and on the Provincial Government roads. The Okanagan Bands follow chiefly agricultural pursuits, working as farm hands for the settlers, when not occupied on their own lands. This also applies to the Kamloops and Nicola Bands.

Religion.—As a rule they are zealous in attendance at church at such places as these edifices are built.

Resources.—The residents along the large rivers and tributaries have availed themselves largely of the enormous run of salmon this year. The women of some of the bands, notably Kamloops, make quite a sum of money by picking and selling wild berries which grow in profusion. A quantity of seed oats was distributed among the Kamloops Band this spring and this assistance is much appreciated by them as the resulting crops are excellent, as are indeed the crops generally throughout the agency.

Education.—The introduction of a system of shorthand among the Indians by Rev. Father LeJeune, has enabled many Indians who have been taught to use it to communicate with one another by letter and is one step towards their mental improvement.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the efficiency of the Kamloops industrial school.

The pupils are not only cleanly in their habits, well fed and comfortably housed, but in addition to the ordinary branches of a good school education they are taught to use their hands, and sewing, carpenter work and shoemaking, in which many of the pupils are experts, are among their accomplishments. Discipline and order are thoroughly maintained, and the pupils appear to be contented and happy.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are law-abiding and the number of cases of intemperance is not great, especially when the fact of so many of the reserves being in close proximity to towns is taken into consideration.

I have, &c.,

JAS. B. LEIGHTON,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,

FORT STEELE, 13th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897—an inventory of the Government property, as required by the department, having already been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the south-east portion of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky Mountains on the north and east, the United States territory on the south, and the Okanagan Agency on the west.

Area.—The reserves amount to forty-two thousand and sixty-one acres.

Tribe.—These reserves are occupied by the Kootenays and a small band of Shuswaps—better known as the Kinbasket Band.

Population.—The population of the several bands amounts to five hundred and fifty-eight, including men, women and children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary regulations as to cleanliness have been carried out on the different reserves, and the Indians are beginning to understand their value. Vaccination has been carefully attended to. The Indian village at St. Eugene's had all the refuse removed and burned, and the dwellings swept out and kept clean during the Indians' stay there.

ST. MARY'S BAND

The Indians of the St. Mary's Band follow farming, cattle-herding, horse-ranching, and packing. Many of them are very industrious and make a good living.

COLUMBIA LAKE KOOTENAYS.

The Columbia Lake Kootenays are making satisfactory progress, and they are by far the best farmers amongst the Kootenays. The conditions are favourable, as the land on their reserves is easily cultivated and there is plenty of water for irrigation, which ensures good crops.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND.

The members of the Tobacco Plains Band follow hunting, farming, cattle-raising, and trapping. They are industrious, and continue to improve their condition. With the construction of the Crow's Nest railway, they will have a good market for all the grain and roots they can raise.

LOWER KOOTENAYS.

The Lower Kootenays are the least progressive. Still, I am pleased to be able to report a marked change for the better during the past year. They appear more industrious; find plenty of employment at the mining towns of West Kootenay, cutting cord-wood and acting as guides and packers to those who require their services. The reserve is not favourably situated for farming, as it is subject to overflow from the Kootenay River.

Department of Indian Affairs.

SHUSWAP BAND.

The members of the small Shuswap band at the Columbia Lakes are certainly the best farmers in the agency. They raise cattle and horses; have neat, well cultivated farms, fenced and irrigated. They grow excellent oats, wheat and potatoes, which now find a ready market at Windermere and Fort Steele. These Indians continue steadily to improve.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—An improvement is noticed in the buildings erected on the reserves; and the Indians are beginning to look after their stock in winter, and provide sheds for them, and on all the reserves an effort is being made to improve the breed of horses, and they are most anxious to dispose of their "cayuses," which are practically useless and valueless. More care is taken of their farming implements, which are put away under cover during the winter, as the Indians understand their value.

Education.—The Kootenay industrial school is under the patronage and direction of the Roman Catholic Church, with the Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., as principal, assisted by the Sisters of Charity. The school is admirably conducted, and the pupils have made good progress with their studies. The boys are taught shoemaking, carpentry, and farming; and the girls, housework, knitting and sewing by hand and machine, butter-making, washing and ironing, making and repairing clothes, and milking cows.

Eighteen instruments have recently been purchased, and a number of the boys are instructed in instrumental music, under the tuition of a competent bandmaster, and are making good progress.

The children are well looked after in regard to food and clothing; the teachers are painstaking and efficient and are well qualified for the positions they occupy on the staff; order and discipline are well maintained, and the pupils are attentive and obedient.

Religion.—The religion of the several bands is Roman Catholic, and their religious teaching is carefully looked after by the Rev. Messrs. Coccola and Ouilette, who reside at the St. Eugene's Mission, near the St. Mary's Reserve. A new church is now being built for the use of the Indians, which will cost when finished about \$7,000. There is a neat little church on the Shuswap Reserve, which has been recently improved by the addition of a bell tower put up at the expense of the band. A new church will shortly be built by the Columbia Lake Kootenays, the lumber for it being now on the ground. There is a little log church on the Tobacco Plains Reserve, where religious services are held regularly.

The Indians of this agency are very devoted to their religion, and assemble from time to time at the St. Eugene's Mission to attend the festivals of the church and participate in its ordinances.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the several bands in this agency are law-abiding and the majority fairly industrious. On the St. Mary's Reserve, François, the chief, sets a good example to his people by the careful manner in which he looks after his farm and cattle, and is one of those who always find something to do. André Como and Adrian are good workers, and have improved their farms during the past year.

On the *Tobacco Plains Reserve* I noticed an improvement in the farms of Semo and François. Both these Indians are hardworking and industrious.

At the *Columbia Lakes*, John, Pete, and Kie Eustace continue to enlarge their farms and add new fencing. Little James, Joe Consail and Pierre, who live on this reserve, brought in an irrigating ditch of about two miles in length and have now a plentiful supply of water for their farms, which enables them to raise excellent crops.

In the *Lower Kootenay*, Little Colese, Big Colese, and Justoree try to cultivate little gardens, although at a great disadvantage on account of the overflow of the Kootenay River. The Indians who have stock cut hay sufficient to carry them safely through the winter.

On the *Shuswap Reserve* the most industrious and progressive Indians are Louis Stowekin (who has a neat and well-kept farm that would do credit to a white settler); Isaac, Eugene, Frank, Kinbasket. Louis Paul and his two sons are good workers and

keep their farms in creditable condition, and deserve special mention. I am pleased to say that two Indians on this reserve have planted some fruit trees with the promise of success.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of the Indians in this agency has been very good; intemperance and immorality are almost unknown amongst them.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,

CAPE MUDGE, 29th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with statistical statement and list of Government property in my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Agency.—This agency is known as the Kwawkewlth Agency. There are fourteen Indian bands that occupy villages at different points between Cape Mudge and Smith's Sound, and also on the west coast of Vancouver Island. To reach all these villages—a distance of considerably over a thousand miles—one has to travel by water, which, owing to the strong tides that prevail, is often very rough and dangerous.

Area.—These bands have about seventeen thousand acres allotted to them, much of which is unfit for cultivation.

Resources.—Many furs are taken by these Indians during the late winter and spring months, and an unlimited supply of fish of all kinds is to be had for the trouble of taking.

Tribe or Nation.—All with the exception of three bands belong to the Kwawkewlth nation. These three, though speaking the same language, are known as Liewkwilthahs.

Population.—There are about sixteen hundred Indians in the agency, including men, women and children, averaging as nearly as possible one man, woman and child to each family.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good during the last year. There has been no epidemic or infectious disease among them, unless consumption can be classed with the latter. Scrofula is very prevalent among them and claims some victims every year. There is improvement in the cleanliness of many of the houses. Every spring, in most of the villages, I see that all offensive matter is removed and the houses cleaned.

Occupation.—These Indians depend chiefly on the salmon canneries for earning money, and are considered very good fishermen. None of these Indians have any steady occupation, but earn money by acting as guides and canoemen to tourists and men who are looking for timber or minerals. The older women make baskets and mats of the cedar bark, and a considerable quantity of the latter are sold to travellers. Some in each band are hunters, all are expert fishermen. No farming is at present done by any of them.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—There is some improvement in the buildings, at least as far as the outside is concerned, and many of the smaller buildings are comfortable inside and nicely kept. Not more than half a dozen men own stock of any kind, and they own no farming implements whatever.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Education.—Only three of the bands in this agency have the opportunity of sending their children to any day school, though all have the option of sending their boys to the industrial school at Alert Bay, and their girls to the girls' home at the same place; but it is a matter of great difficulty to get them to part with their children for any length of time.

Religion.—Most of the Indians belong nominally to the Anglican Church, some are Methodists and others Roman Catholics. There is only one church in the agency, which is at Alert Bay, though four other buildings are used for divine worship. Not much interest is at present shown in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians cannot be classed as industrious. They work well for short periods, but soon tire of any steady employment. They are generally law-abiding, and compare favourably with the whites in this respect. Any infraction of the law, except in liquor cases, is generally through ignorance. Four young men, all married, have given up their old customs, and have built neat houses on the reserve at Alert Bay. One of them has a family of six healthy children and is employed in the store there. The others work regularly in the saw-mill.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been much improvement in this respect, though there is room for a great deal more. Very few seem able to withstand the temptation when offered intoxicating liquor.

General Remarks.—During the spring I was engaged for several weeks superintending the work of dyking a portion of the Salmon River Indian Reserve belonging to the Wawlitsum Band. The department agreed to supply the necessary tools and materials for the work, and also furnished the Indians with their food while working. The work was completed by the first week in June, but too late for the Indians to put any crop in. The land is of excellent quality, and though it only comprises about thirty-four acres, this, with nearly as much more good land that did not need dyking, will be sufficient to provide potatoes and other roots for the Indians and still leave plenty for sale. The industrial school and girls' home at Alert Bay have both had a better attendance this year than formerly, and there is every reason for supposing that the numbers in both schools will steadily increase.

I have, &c.,

R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, 3rd July, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

The Indians of this agency are divided into five nationalities, known respectively at the Haida, Nish-gar, Tsimpsean, Oweekayno and Tallion nations.

HAIDA NATION.

Location and Population.—This nation inhabits the islands of the Queen Charlotte group lying off the coast line to the westward about sixty-five miles. These people number at present six hundred and nine souls, divided into two bands, the Massett Band and the Skidegate Band, numbering respectively three hundred and sixty-three

and two hundred and forty-six, an increase of eleven during the last year. This increase has taken place amongst the northern Haidas at Massett, and is made up of nine births over deaths and immigration of two from a small band of Haidas in Alaska.

Even the small increase shows an improvement in the general health and vitality of the Haidas, who have for many years been decreasing in numbers owing to a paucity of births and a difficulty experienced in raising children to maturity, caused by debilitating diseases having spread through the whole people many years ago.

Religion.—The Haidas as a nation profess Christianity, those of Massett, three hundred and sixty-three, belonging to the Episcopal Church, and those of Skidegate, two hundred and forty-six, to the Methodist Church. This estimate of church membership includes children as well as adults.

Of the Methodist Indians, some thirty adults claim to have seceded from the church and joined together as a Salvation Army band. This course has caused much strife and ill-will at Skidegate village through the determined opposition of the church people to this new mode of worship and to the army erecting a new and separate house of worship in the village.

The population of Skidegate has been increased during the year by the addition of some sixty-six Haidas, formerly living at Clew, near the southern end of Queen Charlotte Islands, who, through persuasion by the missionaries, have deserted Clew village and removed to Skidegate.

Resources and Occupation.—The Haidas have many small reserves of land aggregating two thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight acres, of which they cultivate but twenty acres. All their land excepting a few acres of natural grass lands, and that immediately about their village sites, is heavily timbered and not fit for agricultural purposes.

The Haidas obtain their livelihood by labouring at salmon canneries, making dog-fish oil, seal-hunting, sea-otter hunting, the manufacture and sale of canoes, bear hunting and trapping, the manufacture and sale of Indian curios made from a peculiar soft black stone found near Skidegate village, and by procuring abundance of shell-fish and halibut for home consumption.

NISH-GAR NATION.

Bands and Population.—This nation is divided into seven bands, all settled in the valley of Naas River and speaking the same language. They number at this time eight hundred and twenty-five souls, an increase of forty three since last census; fourteen births over deaths and an immigration of twenty-nine from Kit-wint-cool, a village in the Babine Agency, situated midway between the Skeena River and the Naas River. These immigrants to Naas River speak a dialect of the Nish-gar language. The Indians of Naas River divide themselves into professing Christians and professing heathens, numbering respectively four hundred and eighty-five and three hundred and forty, including children. Of the Christian population three hundred and seventy-seven belong to the Episcopal Church, and one hundred and eight to the Methodist Church.

Reserves.—The Nish-gar nation has reserves at every suitable place throughout the valley of Naas River and the adjacent Observatory and Portland Inlets, aggregating sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres, of which ninety acres are cultivated as potato gardens.

Saw-mills.—They have built two water-power saw-mills, owned and operated by Indians, and one steam-power saw-mill owned by the missionary, the Rev. J. B. McCullagh, and operated by Indians working on shares with the owner.

Occupation.—Numbers of these Indians have established trading stores at nearly every Indian settlement on the river, and they have developed into keen, sharp traders.

About eight families seem to make a living altogether by trading, eight or ten families by the lumber industry, and the remainder by earnings at salmon canneries, freighting with canoes, hunting and fishing, especially oulachan fish and oulachan grease, which they procure and save in great quantities for use and for sale. They also raise a good quantity of potatoes.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TSIMPSEAN NATION.

The people of the Tsimpsean nation are the most numerous, the strongest, healthiest, and most advanced in civilization and learning of any nation in this agency, or of the Coast Indians.

Population and Religion.—They form six bands and number one thousand three hundred and sixty-four souls, all claiming to be Christian Indians. There are, including children, nine hundred and sixty-eight Methodists and four hundred and two Episcopalians. Some hundred or more of the adult Methodist Indians claim to have seceded from their church and now call themselves Salvation Army people. They worship in a separate building and upon the public streets and roads.

Occupation.—The Tsimpsean Indians gain their living by earnings at various kinds of industries and employments in the order following: salmon canneries, procuring and rafting saw-logs, hunting, fishing, boat-building, trading, working at saw-mills and steamboats, cultivating patches of land, carrying freight and passengers from place to place, and by earning money in many other ways through assisting white men at any kind of work that offers.

Area of Reserves.—The Tsimpsean Reserves amount to one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-five acres, of which they cultivate about forty acres, forty acres more are fit for cultivation, and about fifty acres more would be worth clearing. All the rest of the reserved land is worthless for agricultural purposes.

Births and Deaths.—The birth-rate and death-rate in this nation have been equal this year.

OWEEKAYNO NATION.

Location.—This nation consists of five bands residing at villages far apart from each other, along two hundred and fifty miles of coast line from the head of Douglas Channel to Queen Charlotte Sound, in the southern portion of this agency.

Population.—The five bands number nine hundred souls, having decreased ten since last year's census through the death-rate exceeding the birth-rate.

Religion.—Of the whole nation six hundred and ninety-seven profess Christianity and belong to the Methodist Church. Two hundred and four are pagans professing no religion.

Occupation.—Like the other nations, they earn their living principally by labour at the salmon canneries and by hunting, fishing, trapping, procuring saw-logs, cutting fire-wood for canneries and steamboats, boat-building, seal and sea-otter hunting, procuring shell-fish and sea-weed for food and raising small quantities of potatoes.

Social Condition.—Some of the bands of this nation have begun to advance in civilization and learning, while others, especially the Kit-lope Band and the Oweekayno Band are altogether without learning and are only semi-civilized though in contact with civilized men. They cause no trouble, however, with white people or amongst each other, and are civil and obedient.

Area of Reserves.—Their reserved land amounts to six thousand five hundred and ninety-six acres, fifteen acres of which they cultivate. Four hundred acres more would be worth clearing, and the rest of their land is worthless.

TALLION NATION.

The Tallion nation gets its name from the smallest band in the agency, living at the head of south Bentinck Arm.

Bands and Population.—The nation consists of three bands speaking a language entirely different from any other language on the coast. They number altogether three hundred and forty-three souls.

Location.—They are located far from the sea coast line at the head of deep inlets: and they resemble the interior Indians of Chilcoten plains.

Social Condition.—As a nation they are the lowest in the scale of civilization, learning and morality of any in this agency. Nevertheless, they seem anxious to learn and will learn manners, dressing and civilized habits of life through yearly contact with others. They are wonderfully honest and docile.

Religion.—They are all pagans professing no religion whatever, with the exception of about twenty-five who have lately joined the Methodist mission at Bella-Coola.

Vital Statistics.—For many years this people has been steadily decreasing in number because of diseases infecting the whole people since the early settlement of the cities of the coast. The Bella-Coola Band seems to be recovering now and can show an increase of four for the year.

Area of Reserves.—The land reserved for the Tallion nation amounts to four thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven acres, most of which is fairly good land, easily cleared of brushwood and scattered trees, and being river bottom land it is by far the most valuable for agricultural purposes of any reserve in this agency.

Occupation.—To a certain extent the Indians have taken advantage of this and have for a number of years raised more potatoes than have all the other nations of Indians on the northern coast. Living inland from the sea-coast, these Indians do not secure an easy supply of shell-fish and sea-weed and they attend more to hunting and river fishing. Their chief earnings are at the salmon canneries and raising potatoes and cutting saw-logs for the Rivers Inlet saw-mill.

Vital Statistics of the Agency.—The total Indian population of the agency is four thousand and forty-one, being an increase of forty-nine since my last report. Thirty-one of these came from other parts to reside permanently in this agency. Five half-breed Indians, formerly counted Indians, have withdrawn from the Indian mode of life and have not been counted Indians this year, making an increase of births over deaths twenty-three for the year.

Area of Reserves in Agency.—The total area of land reserved for the Indians of this agency is one hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-seven acres.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been no epidemic disease during the year, and the general health is good. The Indians are becoming better and cleaner each year; are improving their houses and house furnishings. They have been induced, in many places, to clean up their premises every spring, make drains from their houses and keep their back yards clean. The majority of Indians, more especially the young people, have been vaccinated already, and a few more are operated upon each year. There is, however, a prejudice existing against vaccination, through swellings and sickness sometimes occurring, occasioned by scrofulous tendencies still existing in some families. This affliction is gradually disappearing, however, through better morality, plenty of medicine, and the survival of the fittest.

Education.—There are fifteen Indian day schools in this agency, and three industrial and boarding schools. All the day schools are quite well attended, excepting two at the southern end of the agency.

The Government industrial school, and the boarding schools established by the Methodist Mission Society, are well patronized, and are doing excellent work. The same may be said of twelve day schools, the attendance at which is very good during at least half the year.

All the day schools are, however, broken up during the canning season. Many of the missionary teachers follow the Indians to the canneries and endeavour to continue the schools during the summer.

The attendance of pupils at cannery schools is uncertain and intermittent.

Progress.—There has been fairly good progress made by Indians in building and furnishing comfortable dwelling-houses. The Haidas have difficulties in procuring lumber, yet they have built quite a number of new modern houses, and several fine cottages have been erected at Port Simpson, Kincolith, Aiyansh and Kitamat, during the year.

Every village is progressing more or less rapidly in buildings.

The Indians generally use their money to better purpose than formerly, being now quite well clothed and well fed.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Occupation.—They have, however, lost most of their old-time employments, such as plaiting and weaving clothing and blankets from the wool of the mountain sheep and goat, tanning leather and making moccasins, baskets, mats, hats, fish lines, &c. This is owing to the many better paid employments furnished by white men.

Indians here live much more expensively, and infinitely better, than they did before white men came to this country, many of the Indian families living altogether upon white men's food.

This makes it easier for the idle or indigent Indian to procure food from the forest or the sea-beach, so that there is but little real destitution amongst them.

Relief.—The total amount paid out on behalf of the department during the year for relief to the destitute, poor, and sick, in this agency, was but \$53. In most instances, this assistance was given only to such as had no relatives able to keep them.

Temperance.—The great desire for strong drink usually ascribed to the Indian seems to be dying out, or at least growing less here. There have been but few instances this year of Indians being under the influence of intoxicants. The influence of public opinion is, I think, the principal cause of the improvement in this respect, together with the fact that many Indians have learned to use liquors of all kinds in moderation. There are also many Indians here who belong to temperance societies established amongst them.

Morality.—There has been no crime amongst the Indians of this agency during the year, and I have heard of only one case of assault amongst the four thousand Indians. There is much less reporting to me of immorality in other respects than formerly. I know that there is a marked improvement.

General Remarks.—Owing to the great distances to be travelled in this agency, I have never yet been able to visit every Indian settlement during one year. The distance travelled since last report was four thousand three hundred and forty miles.

The departmental steamer "Vigilant" has so far escaped accident, and has been, as usual, of great assistance to me. She is still in good order, having been slightly repaired during last March.

Hospital.—Another hospital for the use of Indians has been established, making four for the agency; and another medical missionary has arrived and settled at Bella-Bella Indian village, within reach of Rivers Inlet and many Indian settlements. He has been sent by the Methodist Missionary Society.

I have, &c.,

C. TODD,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

CLINTON, 20th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, south of the Babine Agency, having the Rocky Mountains as a portion of the eastern boundary, and the Fraser Agency for its west boundary.

Area.—There are seventy-four thousand and sixty-five acres reserved for this agency.

Resources.—Most of the reserves contain good timber. The lakes and streams are well stocked with fish, and in spring and fall wild fowl are plentiful. The Fraser, Chilcoten and Bridge Rivers supply salmon; and gold-mining on a small scale is carried on at all of the above named streams during very low water. Fur-bearing animals are fast disappearing, but game large and small is still plentiful.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong chiefly to the Salish and Tinnéh peoples.

Population.—The population is one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, composed of seven hundred and sixty-one men, eight hundred and ten women, and three hundred and thirteen children, a decrease of fifteen since my last report. The number of births was seventy-eight, and the number of deaths ninety-three. There were no emigrations or immigrations.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are healthy, and they were not visited by epidemics. Sanitary precautions are insisted upon. Houses are generally good and kept fairly clean. All Indians were vaccinated who had not before been vaccinated. Most of the deaths occur from pneumonia and la grippe.

Occupation.—Mixed farming, working as farm hands for white settlers, freighters, guides to tourists, hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—Houses are comfortable and fairly well kept. There are a good many stables. There are quite a number of cattle and horses, and a fair supply of farming implements.

Education.—There are one hundred and fifty-five children of school age, but only one school in the agency—the Williams Lake industrial school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. There are fifty pupils cared for at this school.

Religion.—Thirty-two are of the Anglican faith; the rest are all Roman Catholics. There are several Roman Catholic missionaries stationed in different parts of the agency. At nearly all the reserves there are churches or places of worship.

The total number of churches and places of worship is nineteen, and some of these buildings, viz.: at Kenim Lake, Williams Lake, Soda Creek, Alkali Lake and Alexandra, are very fine buildings. The Indians manifest great interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and at most of the reserves are becoming richer. Most of the dwellings can boast of cooking and heating stoves, and the furniture is comfortable. At a great number of the reserves there are a few who are making individual progress, owning horses, wagons, cattle, and who are also engaged as freighters, owning their own teams and wagons. Some living on poor reserves have more or less of a struggle to eke out an existence.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the strict enforcement of the Indian Act, intemperance is decreasing, while in other respects the morality of the Indians is not below the average standard.

General Remarks.—Two splendid school-rooms have been completed during the year at the Williams Lake industrial school under the supervision of the Rev. J. M. J. Lejacq, principal of the school; and I may add that excellent work has been done at the school both in the boys' and girls' departments, which doubtless will have an influence for good amongst those with whom the children associate after leaving this well managed school.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

VICTORIA, 20th October, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith for your information, my report of the proceedings of the Indian Reserve Commission during the past year, and of the surveys in connection therewith.

On 19th September, 1896, the Reserve Commission proceeded to the Nass River, and there completed the allotment of reserves for the Kincolith Indians.

Owing to an insufficiency of funds, I was not able to carry out the work detailed in my report of last year, and this still remains to be done, viz., the allotment of reserves for the following bands of Indians: the Nicola, Bridge River, Chilcoten, Stone, Lakelse and Kispyoux on the mainland, and the Sliammon, Klahoose, Euclataw and Clayquot, on Vancouver Island, and the islands adjacent.

In consequence of the want of funds, no parties have been sent into the field for survey work during the past year; therefore, a large number of reserves remain unsurveyed.

Since September, 1896, Mr. Green, surveyor to the Commission, has been employed in the preparation of tracings of the reserves already surveyed and approved, for the use of the chiefs of the different tribes in the province.

Mr. Green was subsequently detailed to survey the newly allotted reserve on the Nass River, also the subdivision of the reserve for the Fort Simpson, and Metlakatlah Indians, and he afterwards resurveyed the Musqueam Reserves on the Fraser River.

I have, &c.,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

COWICHAN AGENCY,

QUAMICHAN, 12th October, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver Island and extends from Cape Mudge in the north to Sooke in the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the Gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The area of these reserves is nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-seven acres, forming a portion of the Cowichan tribe or nation, whose language and influence extends to the bays in the sound in United States territory, and up the Fraser River as far as Fort Yale.

Resources.—Their chief resources are farming, fruit-growing and fishing, many now selling considerable quantities of grain and fruits, though the large gatherings at the Fraser River canneries attract many, to the detriment of the more steady and reliable industries.

Population.—The population of the agency is very much the same as last year, the reduction in the number is owing to the fact that Northern Indians, who were included last year in the census, as they resided on the Newcastle Town site, are not included in the present return, most of them having returned to their own villages.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the different bands has been fairly good, there having been no epidemics during the year. Most of the deaths which have occurred have been from pulmonary diseases. The small houses which the Indians now build do not seem to add to the healthfulness of the family, as, although they may be kept clean, there does not seem to be sufficient ventilation as in their former large houses. In other respects the sanitary condition of the Indians will, as I have before reported, bear favourable comparison with many of the white people's dwellings, and when anything likely to cause sickness is observed, I can always obtain the assistance of the whole band in its removal.

Occupation.—The occupation of the Indians of the reserve is so diversified that it is impossible to give even a guess of what the aggregate earnings of any band are. Many peddle fish and fruit from house to house in the towns, others depend chiefly on the sale of grain and cattle, others cut cord-wood or build boats and canoes, in addition to their annual trip to the salmon canneries; others again depend on dog-fish oil and game for their principal means of support, so it will be evident how impossible it is to obtain any correct idea of their earnings.

Buildings.—Very little has been done in buildings, either dwelling or farm, during the year; the very small amounts earned did not allow of any extensive purchases of lumber or other building materials. The same remark will apply to the farming implements, few having been able to purchase new ones during the year.

Education.—All through the agency there is a more evident wish to see the young receive an education than formerly, and vacancies in the schools are at once filled up. This is very noticeable in the Kuper Island industrial school, where for some time parents were very shy of sending their children, but now from the very successful and noticeable results, applications for admission are constantly on hand.

Religion.—Most of the Indians have been baptized into the Roman Catholic Church and display much interest in all their services; this is particularly to be observed in the Saanich villages, where very marked improvement is apparent in the social conditions of the several bands. The establishment of a school there has been very successful, and the teacher, Mr. Wm. Thompson, being a well known band-master, has attracted many young men to practice on the instruments provided by the Rev. Father Vullings, and this has weaned many from the gambling practices which used to be prevalent here, and I expect before long we shall have a good brass band among the Saanich villages.

In Cowichan the Roman Catholic Mission has an Indian church, which is well attended, and the same is also the case at Penelakut village on Kuper Island, and it is a pleasant sight to see the canoes and boats coming in there to Sunday morning service from the neighbouring islands.

At Nanaimo the Methodist Mission has a neat little church which is fairly well attended, although many of the families now reside more regularly on their farms, some seven miles up the Nanaimo River.

At Comox, services are held for the Indians in private houses by the Presbyterian and other missions, and improvement is manifest amongst these Indians, who have for a long time been the most degraded in the agency.

Characteristics.—The characteristics of Indian character are slowly but surely changing under the pressure of circumstances. As the chances of success in hunting and fishing grow gradually less, they take more kindly to farming, and many of their farms would bear favourable comparison with those of their white neighbours. At the annual agricultural exhibitions in the different districts they have several members who compete in fruit and grain.

Morality.—These Indians have a good name on the coast for morality. Several, however, from each band are addicted to intemperance when near the towns, where liquor is easily procurable.

I have, &c.,

W. H. LOMAS,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, COUTCHEECHING AGENCY,

FORT FRANCES, ONT., 4th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

The following are the names of the reserves within this agency :—

Hungry Hall, No. 1 and No. 2 ; Long Sault, No. 1 and No. 2 ; Manitou, No. 1 and No. 2 ; Coutcheeching ; Stangecomig ; Niacatchewenin ; Nickickonsenecanning ; Seine River ; Lac La Croix.

Location—The first four are situated on Rainy River, the next four on Rainy Lake, the last two on Seine River and Lac La Croix, respectively.

Area.—The total area of all the reserves under my charge is sixty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six acres.

Resources.—The reserves on the river are mostly good farming land, they also afford good fishing and hunting. There is some pine on Seine River, and a large quantity on Nickickonsenecanning Reserve. The other reserves on the lakes are rocky ; there is little doubt that good mines will be discovered on some of them, as good locations have been found adjoining. The fish and game are also plentiful, the large game only being killed for the Indians' own use and not for sale.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe. They number eight hundred and ninety-one, made up as follows : one hundred and eighty-four men, two hundred and fifty women, two hundred and thirty boys, and two hundred and thirty-seven girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians was attended to until February, 1897, by Dr. Birdsall. Since then Dr. Moone has been in charge, who takes a good deal of interest in his work, and accompanied me during the payments, and attended those that required treatment, and vaccinated a number that required vaccination. Consumption and scrofula are the most common diseases. The Indians being away from the houses they occupy in winter, fishing and working, has a good effect on their general health, and no epidemic, so far, this year has made an appearance.

Occupation.—They are mostly engaged in attending to their gardens, keeping their houses and fences in repair, hunting, working in saw-mills, and for lumbermen, acting as guides to tourists and prospectors, selling berries, making birch-bark canoes for sale, and taking every opportunity to make a living.

Buildings.—There is not a large increase in the number of buildings, but the houses have been improved and enlarged, the necessary lumber being purchased by the Indians or whip-sawn by themselves, the principal defect of the buildings being in the roofs, which are in most cases cedar bark. I am trying to induce them to make shingles, and have asked for the necessary tools.

The stables for cattle are small but comfortable. Hay is plentiful in seasons when the water is low ; this summer it has been extra high, and difficulty will be encountered in getting even a moderate supply.

Education.—There are in this agency, four hundred and fifty-seven children, half of whom are of school age. There are three day schools open at present. The attendance is not as good as might be expected. There is no school-house at Hungry Hall nor at Seine River Reserve, and no teacher at Little Forks Reserve, although a good school-house and equipment is there. At the schools the standard course of study is followed as nearly as possible. The teachers are doing their best to improve the children and are meeting with fair success with those that attend regularly. I am endeavouring

to impress on the parents the great necessity of the children attending regularly, and the benefits the children will derive from education, and the expense the department is under in assisting them for their good.

Religion.—There are thirty Christian Indians on Rainy River, and they belong to the Church of England. On the lakes the majority are pagans, with the exception of Coutcheeching Reserve, where there are one hundred and two Roman Catholics and five Church of England. There are also ten Roman Catholics at Lac La Croix. The Roman Catholic priest holds service every alternate Sunday on Coutcheeching Reserve, which is well attended. Rev. Mr. Johnston holds service in the English Church at Long Sault, and meetings on the different reserves along the Rainy River. Both missionaries take great interest in their work; but until the old Indians, with their superstitions, die off, they work under great difficulties, and deserve credit for their perseverance.

Characteristics and Progress.—In regard to the character of the Indians, from what I have seen they compare very favourably with others. They are generally honest and straightforward in their dealings, and in that respect compare very well with their white neighbours. They are making progress at Long Sault, Manitou, Nickickonesemenecanning, and Coutcheeching where a large number are employed by the whites. A noticeable improvement is found in their ways of living. They copy the white man as nearly as they can afford, both in dwellings and dress. I may mention the following as being good examples for the rest, although there are many more that deserve mention, viz.:—Ange Kejick, who has a good house and garden at Long Sault, and was employed as pilot on the steamer; Macheakingung, who also has a nice house and large garden, and is employed as pilot; Joseph Jourdain, chief of the Coutcheeching Reserve, has everything very nice; so has Windgoes, of Nickickonesemenecanning Reserve. When the younger generation receive more education, their characters will be more developed, and progress in different ways will naturally follow.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians are not inclined to go out of their way to purchase intoxicants, but their reserves are situated so close to the American boundary—in most places adjoining it—that it gives ample opportunity to smuggle whiskey to them, and the chances are largely in favour of the seller escaping the penalty of the law unless facilities are afforded to the agent for making prompt arrests. I am endeavouring to obtain some convictions, which, of course, will tend to put a stop to the traffic. In reference to the morality, I find it here the same as in other places where there are a large number of whites in close proximity to the reserves, the temptations being so much greater on that account than on isolated reserves, and they deserve credit for the good standing they keep.

General Remarks.—Having only been in charge of this agency since February, 1897, I cannot give as full a report as I could wish; but having visited all the Indians on the ten reserves under my care, I am of the opinion that they are anxious to improve themselves; and with very little assistance from the department, and necessary advice, required under their circumstances, from the agent, I do not see why they should not continue to improve in every way,

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

MANITOBA,

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY,

THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 17th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, my twenty-first annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

SANDY BAY RESERVE—TREATY No. 1.

Location.—This reserve is situated on the south-west shore of Lake Manitoba. The land is high, a ridge of considerable height running the entire length of the reserve and with a sufficient quantity of timber near, and the lake affording plenty of good water, it has a pleasant and healthy location.

Area.—The reserve has an area of twelve thousand one hundred and two acres.

Resources.—The principal resources are hunting, fishing, digging senega-root and cattle-raising.

Tribe.—The pure-blooded Indians of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe; the remainder are English, French and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-three men, forty-nine women and one hundred and fifty-six children. There have been five births and sixteen deaths, making a decrease of seven since the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Generally speaking, the health is good. The diseases most prevalent are la grippe, whooping-cough and consumption. Sanitary precautions are taken as far as possible by having the houses kept in a state of cleanliness by enforcing the liberal use of mud-wash and lime-wash in the spring and fall of the year.

Occupation.—Numerous occupations are open to the members of this band, among the principal ones being hunting, fishing, digging senega-root, acting as guides to tourists, working for the farmers during harvest-time, and the manufacture of flat sleighs, double and single sleighs, carts and cart-wheels, harness, snowshoes, &c. The development of the dairying industry is making rapid strides, and the women perform the duties of milking, making butter and attending the poultry in a highly creditable manner. The housewifery is also very satisfactory, and many of the women have acquired the art of making bread.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are in all about eighty-nine buildings. During the year the Roman Catholic Church Mission erected a new chapel on the reserve. There has been quite a lot of reconstruction of houses recently, and the improvement is such that there are but few houses that are not roomy, well-ventilated and substantial buildings. Of the ninety-eight head of cattle, which shows an increase of five over last year, twenty belong to the Government, and seventy-eight are personal property of the Indians. These Indians have also seventy horses, fifteen pigs and about one hundred head of poultry. They have a first-class equipment of all necessary tools, wagons, buck-boards, implements, &c.

Education.—There are in all about ninety-seven children of school age, and the average attendance for the year has been thirty-eight, showing a marked improvement since last year. During the winter the attendance was better, owing to the children being better clothed by the mission. There is only one school, under the management of one competent teacher, and it is of the Roman Catholic denomination. All the studies are taught as far as standard IV in this school. The school is properly lighted and heated, and the hygienic conditions are all that could be desired. It is provided

with the requisite number of desks, table, chairs, blackboard, &c., and also with a sufficient quantity of school material, books and biscuit. It will accommodate sixty pupils. The discipline maintained is very good, as is manifested by the good order always apparent when visitors inspect the school; and the progress of the pupils is, on the whole, very satisfactory. Quite a few boys and girls from here were sent to the St. Boniface industrial school during the year, and the parents are willing to send some more when there is room. Inquiry as to non-attendance invariably elicits a valid reason for absence.

Religion.—There are fifty-one Anglicans, one hundred and seventy-five Roman Catholics, and twenty pagans, on this reserve.

LAKE MANITOBA RESERVE—TREATY NO. 2.

Location and Area.—This reserve is located on the east shore of Lake Manitoba. It has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres.

Resources.—The principal resources are hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising.

Tribe.—The members of this band form part of the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-three men, twenty-six women and sixty-two children. During the year there were two births and five deaths, and seven joined the band and two left it. The deaths were from old age and consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoy good health; they are free from disease, and sanitary measures have been put into effect, such as lime and mud washing the houses, burning refuse, &c.

Occupation.—These Indians are generally occupied in hunting, trapping, fishing, manufacturing wooden and flat sleighs, single and double sleighs, and in butter-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are about fifty-seven buildings on this reserve. Of the cattle, one hundred and twenty are Government property, and the remaining thirty are the personal property of the Indians; and of the horses, three belong to the Government, the Indians owning the remaining twenty-eight. They are well equipped with all necessary tools, rigs, implements, &c.

Education.—There are about thirty-four children of school age. The average attendance is only nine, owing to the fact that some of the children live from four to six miles from the school-house, so that in severe weather it is impossible for them to attend, although the school is situated in the best part of the reserve. As a rule they are well supplied with clothing. Here the holidays are taken to suit the absence of the Indians, thus filling the full number of school days (two hundred and sixteen) required by the department. The teacher is competent and energetic. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed, and the pupils are advanced to standard IV as at Sandy Bay. The school is under the Roman Catholic denomination. A new school-house has been built during the year, and everything conducive to the health and comfort of the pupils was observed in the construction. The school is well supplied with materials, &c., the progress of the pupils is good and the discipline and behaviour satisfactory.

Religion.—There are four Anglicans, eighty-three Roman Catholics, and twenty-four pagans here. The interest in religious matters is on the increase. A new chapel has also been built.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE RESERVE—TREATY NO. 2.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the east shore of Ebb and Flow Lake. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

Resources.—The principal resources are hunting, trapping and cattle-raising.

Tribe.—The pure Indians of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe, while the remainder are French and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of sixteen men, twenty women and twenty-eight children. There were three births and six deaths during the year, and

Department of Indian Affairs.

twelve members joined another band, making in all a decrease of fifteen since last payment. The deaths were the result of la grippe and consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health is good. Sanitary precautions have been observed and the houses kept clean.

Occupation.—The members of this band are engaged principally in hunting, trapping, acting as guides to tourists and as boatmen; and they also work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are about thirty buildings here. Of the cattle forty-nine are Government property, and eleven are the personal property of the Indians. There are also fifteen horses. There is all that is required in the way of implements, tools, wagons, rigs, &c.

Education.—There are thirteen children of school age, and an average attendance of eleven. The school-house is situated in the centre of the reserve, and the children have only a short distance to go, the longest distance being one mile. The teacher is competent and the general course of studies prescribed by the department is followed as far as standard IV. There is only one school and that is under the Roman Catholic denomination. The school is well heated and comfortable, and is well equipped with all necessary books, materials, &c. The progress is good, as is also the discipline and order.

Religion.—There are four Anglicans, forty-six Roman Catholics and fourteen pagans on this reserve, and an intelligent interest in religious matters is manifest.

Progress.—There has been marked progress on this reserve during the year, the Indians having built a bridge two hundred feet long, made ditches and roads, and constructed a good wharf with an approach of corduroy over two hundred feet long through a swamp, and having burnt about four hundred bushels of lime. They have also built a substantial store-house.

FAIRFORD RESERVE—TREATY No. 2.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the Fairford River, and on the south-west shore of Lake St. Martin.

It has an area of eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-three acres.

Resources.—Besides hunting, fishing and cattle-raising, the members of this band work in the lumber camps and mills near Fairford in winter, and act as guides to tourists and boatmen in summer and fall.

Tribe.—This band is comprised of Indians of the Ojibway tribe, and Scotch and French half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-nine men, forty-two women and ninety-three children. There have been five births and two deaths, and seven left the band during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band is good; consumption is the most prevalent disease. The houses of the half-breeds at Upper Fairford are neat and clean, and those of the Indians at Lower Fairford, though small, are generally clean. Lime is liberally used, the whole population being in the habit of burning lime-kilns every year. Lime-wash is used in the houses periodically.

Occupation.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, trapping, boat and canoe-building, making wooden and flat sleighs, single and double sleighs, harness, &c. Some of them are also carpenters; they also work out during harvest-time, and as bargemen, millmen and shantymen.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are in all about one hundred and three buildings. Under Government control there are one hundred and seventeen head of cattle and four sheep. The personal property of the Indians consists of two hundred and forty-four head of cattle, forty horses and forty-five pigs. They are well supplied with all tools and implements, wagons, ploughs, harrows, grist-mill, spinning-wheel, &c., requisite for their use.

Education.—There are forty-eight children of school age on this reserve, and there are two schools, one at Lower Fairford and one at Upper Fairford. The average attendance is twenty-four, and it would be better but for the state of the river. As a rule the clothing is good owing to the free distribution of clothes by the Church Missionary Society. The teachers are competent and discharge their duties satisfactorily. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as far as standard IV at the lower school, and standard V at the upper school. Progress is good. Both schools are under the auspices of the Church of England. The school-houses are supplied with the requisite number of books, material, &c. The discipline in both schools is good. The parents, having received the benefit of a primary school established about forty years ago by the Church of England, are alive to the advantages of education, and take great interest in the education of their children.

Religion—Of the inhabitants one hundred and forty belong to the Church of England denomination, thirty-two are Baptists and two are Roman Catholics. At Upper Fairford there is a fine church and parsonage, with a cemetery, under the charge of the Rev. George Bruce. The mission, which has and is still accomplishing much good, has been established for over forty years, and to it in a great measure is attributable the marked civilization of this band. The Baptists have built a new church and parsonage since last year.

SANDY BAY RESERVE—TREATY NO. 2.

Location and Area.—This reserve is located on the west shore of Lake St. Martin. It has an area of three thousand two hundred acres.

Tribes.—The members of this band mostly belong to the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-seven men, twenty-seven women and forty-nine children. During the year there were four births and four deaths. One Indian joined the band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health is, generally speaking, good, and the houses and premises are kept clean, and lime-wash is freely used.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, digging senega-root, boat and canoe-building, making sleighs, &c. They also hire out as shantymen and millmen.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are in all about forty-seven buildings. The Government cattle number forty-one head, while as personal property, the Indians have forty-three head of cattle and three horses. They are well supplied with all necessary tools and farming implements.

Education.—There are thirty children of an age to attend school, and an average attendance of sixteen, which is fairly good considering that many of these Indians and their families are still living at the lower mouth of the Saskatchewan, and many of the pupils have quite a long distance to walk. The school is under the Church of England denomination, and the same course of studies is taught as on the other reserves. The teacher is competent, the progress is good, and order and discipline are well maintained. The school is supplied with every requisite in the way of books, materials, biscuit, &c., and the interest taken by the parents in the education of the children is satisfactory.

Religion.—Of this band, seventy-three belong to the Church of England and thirty are Baptists. There is an active interest taken by all in religious concerns.

LAKE ST. MARTIN RESERVE—TREATY NO. 2.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake St. Martin and east of the narrows of the same lake. It comprises an area of four thousand acres.

Tribes.—This band is composed mainly of members of the Ojibway tribe.

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Vital Statistics.—There are twenty-seven men, twenty-nine women and forty-five children. There were five births and three deaths, and three Indians left the band, making a decrease of one since last payment. The deaths were caused by consumption and fever.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Generally speaking, the health here is good. The houses are kept clean, and lime-wash is liberally used. There is no disease.

Education.—There are twenty-four children of school age, and an average attendance of eleven. The low average is owing to poor clothing in the winter, and families being away from the reserve hunting in the spring, fishing in the winter, and visiting in the summer. The school is kept in very good order by an energetic and competent teacher. The course of study is the same as is taught on the other reserves. The school is under the Church of England denomination. The equipment of furniture, books, material, &c., is all that is requisite. Order and discipline are well maintained.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are forty-eight buildings on this reserve. Of the cattle fifty-five belong to the Government, and eighty-four are the personal property of the Indians. They have also seven horses. Their equipment of tools, implements, &c., is all that is necessary.

Religion.—Sixty-seven belong to the Church of England, twenty-five are Baptists, and the remaining nine are pagans.

CRANE RIVER RESERVE—TREATY No. 2.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the north-east side of Crane River, and on the north-west side of Lake Manitoba. Its area comprises eight thousand seven hundred and sixty acres.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Indians belonging to the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twelve men, nine women and thirty children. There was one birth, also one death, and one Indian joined the band, making an increase of one since last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health here is good, and sanitary precautions are taken by the use of lime-wash frequently.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing and cattle-raising on a very small scale, and these are almost the only resources.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty-seven buildings on this reserve. Of the cattle twenty-six belong to the Government, while as personal property there are thirty-two cattle, one horse and ten pigs.

Education.—There are twelve children of school age, and an average attendance of nine. The school is under the Church of England denomination, and is kept in good order. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed. The teacher is competent, and the equipment of school material, books, &c., is all that is requisite. The parents take quite an interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—There are nine Anglicans, and the remainder are pagans.

WATER HEN RIVER RESERVE—TREATY No. 2.

Location and Area.—The reserve is situated south of Water Hen Lake, between the two Water Hen Rivers. It comprises an area of four thousand six hundred and sixteen acres.

Tribe.—This band forms part of the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-three men, twenty-nine women and sixty-two children. Seven births and three deaths took place during the year, and one Indian having joined the band, there is an increase of five since last year.

Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are fifty-seven buildings. Of the cattle thirty-six are the property of the Government, while the personal property of the Indians consists of twenty-six cattle and four horses.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There is no disease and the health of the band is good. The houses and premises are kept clean and the sanitary regulations are observed.

Education.—There are thirty-three children of school age here, with an average attendance of nineteen for the day school and ten for the boarding school. Both schools are under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. Adam, are of the Roman Catholic denomination, and are a credit to both teachers and pupils. English is fluently spoken by the scholars, and the girls receive instruction in the arts of housekeeping, sewing, knitting, cooking, making dresses, &c. The progress is very satisfactory, and order and discipline are well maintained. The parents manifest a great interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all of the Roman Catholic denomination.

PINE CREEK RESERVE—TREATY NO. 4.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Pine Creek, on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis. It has an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and stock-raising constitute the principal resources.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fourteen men, twenty-four women and thirty-seven children. Four births and two deaths occurred during the year, and there are fifteen immigrants, making an increase of seventeen since last payment.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians make use of all the resources, viz., hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are about thirty buildings here. Of the cattle fourteen are under Government control, while the personal property of the Indians consists of eight cattle, twelve horses and three pigs. They have all necessary tools, implements, &c.

Education.—There are twenty-five children of school age on the reserve, and some Indians outside the reserve send their children to this school. The average attendance of the day school is nineteen, and of the boarding school is ten, that being the number attending that institution. Both schools are of the Roman Catholic denomination, and are under a competent staff of teachers. The course of studies is the same as taught at the Water Hen River, with the addition of the pupils being taught the useful art of husbandry, a farm of one hundred acres being attached to the school. The progress is good, and order and discipline are well maintained. The parents manifest great interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—The Indians here are all of the Roman Catholic denomination. There is one church, which is large and comfortable, and is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, the Indians are a very law-abiding people, and industrious in pursuit of their occupation. The progress of recent years has been very creditable. Numbers who, a few years ago, had only their furs and fish to rely upon, have, by their industry, acquired a considerable number of cattle, horses, implements and other personal property. They are energetic and, when practicable, put up large quantities of hay in the summer for winter use. Quite a number of cattle, however, were lost owing to the insufficiency of hay caused by the encroaching waters of the lake last winter; and this year, the lake being still higher, there is considerable difficulty being experienced in obtaining hay. Many have, during the year, built substantial boats, and purpose making more in the future.

Temperance and Morality.—There is little, if any, intemperance, and the morality is certainly improving. Three new churches have been erected during the year, and the moral and religious instruction seems to have a beneficial effect generally.

Department of Indian Affairs.

General Remarks.—It is a noticeable fact that the Indians in this district are fast becoming more civilized and self-sustaining. The indoor life shows much more refinement than of yore, and many of the houses are supplied with good cooking-stoves (open chimneys and fire-places being in almost every house), and bread-making is fast taking the place of the old-fashioned bannock. The Indians live mostly under canvas during the summer months, and it may reasonably be supposed that this conduces greatly to their general good health, especially as the houses are lime-washed before being occupied in the winter, and again when leaving in the spring. English is taught in all the schools, and the children are fast learning to speak the language. In the instruction of the children the lessons are interspersed with singing, and an effort is made to make the studies as interesting as possible to the pupils. There is a competent staff of teachers and the progress of the children indicates energy, patience and perseverance on their part. Whereas in times past there has been an undercurrent of antagonism with regard to education, it is worthy of note that this is fast dying out, and there are but few Indians now who do not seem anxious for their children to attend school, and take an intelligent interest in their progress.

In the interest of the Indians, the granting of licenses to traders has been most beneficial. It has caused a fair competition in trading, and the Indian can now purchase a good article for a reasonable figure, and thus he is generally better clothed and better fed than in olden times. As an indication of the better conditions existing generally and the approach of independence, I would mention the fact that such assistance as was necessary in past times, in the way of supplying clothing and food to old and destitute Indians, is now almost a dead letter, and an appeal for help in such cases is now almost unknown.

The teachers are all furnished with a liberal supply of medicines to be dispensed in cases of sickness, and the results have been thoroughly satisfactory. The health of the Indians is, on the whole, good.

It will be observed that I have massed my general remarks on characteristics and progress for all the reserves except Ebb and Flow Lake. This is owing to the fact that the same remarks apply to all the Indians in my district. The Ebb and Flow Indians have, however, made more marked improvement than any others. This year Mr. Marlatt, the newly-appointed inspector, accompanied me on my visit to the reserves, and by his promptitude and geniality, and the practical way in which he handled all questions that arose, he created a very favourable impression among the Indians.

In conclusion, I would say that no effort on my part has been spared in doing all in my power to carry out the instructions of the department, and in enforcing proper submission to the authorities. At the same time the wants and comforts of the Indians have been attended to, and the effort to advance civilization has met with highly gratifying success.

I have, &c.,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

THE PAS AGENCY,

THE PAS, SASK., 25th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in this agency for the present fiscal year, and feel I cannot do better than by commencing at the reserve in about the centre of the district and nearest the agency office.

THE PAS RESERVE.

Location.—The Pas probably derived its name from a French pronunciation of a part of the Cree appellation "Oopaskwāyow." It is situated on the great Saskatchewan, about one hundred and forty miles from the mouth.

Area.—This reserve has eight thousand one hundred and eighty acres, not including Birch River, which is at present unoccupied, and contains four thousand two hundred and thirty-eight acres.

Resources.—At and around the Pas the land is not adapted for extensive farming operations, but is good for root crops. A large quantity of potatoes was realized by the Indians last fall. As the Saskatchewan runs through the reserve, there are plenty of fish at certain seasons. In several places, too, summer fowl are numerous, but owing to the action of the river some of the feeding grounds are deserted, and ducks and geese seek food farther away. It is not often any large game is killed on the reserve.

Tribe and Population.—The members of the Pas Band belong almost exclusively to the Swampy Crees. They numbered at last annuity payment eighty-four men, one hundred and eleven women, and one hundred and ninety-two children.

Health.—Since the whooping cough epidemic passed away, the health of the band has been fairly good. When sickness has occurred, the services of Mrs. Hines in dispensing medicines have been beneficial. The co-operation, too, of the Eddy school teacher in enforcing sanitary measures has resulted in a better state of health among the Indians.

Occupation.—It is regretted that during the entire summer months there is but little employment to be found for these Indians. They would be only too glad to obtain work, but cannot; consequently but little is earned till winter, when, however, those who are able to leave the reserve, and do so, realize a fair amount by travelling long distances. But the prices of provisions and clothing are such that a sack of flour or a suit of clothes is hard to earn. These Indians are, generally, hunters and fishermen; some are petty traders, a few work as boatmen, and most have gardens.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses on this reserve are all log buildings, and most of them have thatched roofs. These Indians have upwards of one hundred head of cattle, and these are doing well.

Education.—On the Pas Reserve there are two day schools. That at the Pas proper has an efficient teacher, Mr. Richard Cox; but at my last examination the younger pupils were not considered to be making such progress as might and should be expected. There is a very large attendance, sometimes fifty children being present. They nearly all understand some English, but are slow to speak it. Their English composition is very fair indeed. I have sometimes received letters from the pupils written entirely by themselves. The discipline and order in the Pas school are, in the main, commendable, but certain corrections in them have had to be made. The advantages of an Indian child attending this school are more discernible in the older pupils, in whose education some of the parents take an interest, and are pleased to see their children progressing. The other school, called Big Eddy, on this reserve, has a much smaller attendance, but possesses some good scholars, and produces more English speakers than the one at the Pas.

Religion.—All the Pas Indians are professing Christians, and most of them belong to the Church of England. A new church has been erected, and the Indians take an interest in religion. Some are in reality true followers of Christ, but others have "a name to live while being dead."

Characteristics and Progress.—It is natural to an Indian to be indolent, and the Pas Band is no exception to the rule. I am thankful, however, to be able to report that they are more industrious than formerly. They are also loyal. When they cultivate the ground, keep cattle, and hunt the various fur-bearing animals, they are progressing. As an example I will mention the case of William Cook. He is but a young man with a wife and child, but has done what many others fail to do. Before he married he prepared a house for his bride, and worked well at the soil. He has good success as a fisherman, and makes a good hunt in winter. Last season he trapped a fine silver fox,

Department of Indian Affairs.

besides many other fur-bearing animals. This summer he accompanied me to Prince Albert where he traded most of his furs, and brought down thirty sacks of flour, a cooking-stove, and other useful articles. I am persuaded that if he had been brought up on farming land he would have made his mark as an Indian farmer.

Temperance and Morality.—The department has judiciously taken measures to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserves. But for this, it is feared, the habits of some would be intemperate, for where such have been mixed with whites off the reserves, they have been overcome by temptation. As a rule, these Indians will compare with the same number of white people in morals.

SHOAL LAKE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—We will now proceed some eighty miles up the Carrot River to the Pas Mountain, at the foot of which lies Shoal Lake Reserve, covering an area of two thousand one hundred and ninety acres.

Resources.—This spot possesses some excellent patches for cultivation. Salt springs abound in the neighbourhood, and there is fine fodder for cattle.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Crees, being chiefly an emigration from the Pas.

Population.—Thirteen men, fifteen women and forty-two children formed the community on this reserve at the last payment of annuities.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band is fairly healthy and is increasing. It took a long time to persuade these Indians to adopt sanitary measures; but they have taken up this important matter, and consequently now reap the benefit. Houses and premises are now cleaner than formerly.

Occupation.—Want of employment is a great drawback to them, as they would gladly earn wages could work be found. They have good gardens, make canoes, fish and hunt.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are much better than formerly. I have been pleased to notice this.

Stock.—The Shoal Lake Indians have not been very successful in raising stock. It is comparatively a new employment for them, but they are doing better than at first.

Education.—The school is doing fairly well under the care of the native teacher, Mr. Thos. Bear.

Religion.—All on this reserve have been baptized and belong to the Church of England, save an old Indian who is said to have apostatized. They manifest an increasing interest in the outward forms of religion, and are erecting a church.

Characteristics.—With some exceptions, the members of this band are inclined to be indolent, but they are law-abiding. Albert Moore has made considerable advancement. He is a prosperous young man, with a rising family; has a nice house, a number of cattle, and possesses a good character.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no temptation in the way of liquor to which the members of this band are exposed, as they are far away from such an evil. But they are not free from immorality. A case was brought before me last summer which was dealt sharply with, that others may fear.

RED EARTH RESERVE.

Area and Resources.—About ten miles west as the crow flies (but about twice that distance by water), lies Red Earth Reserve, at the foot of the mountain. It is a very difficult reserve to reach in low water. It covers four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one acres, and is well adapted for cultivation. The Indians have large crops of potatoes, which serve them most of the year round; but it is a poor place for fish.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Crees, and speak somewhat of the language of their brethren on the plains, with a few exceptions of Swampy Indians.

Population.—Twenty-two men, twenty-six women and sixty children, make up this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The blessing of good health is the rule at Red Earth, and the Indians are careful to carry out the sanitary instructions of the department around their homes, but not all are so ready to keep clean and tidy the inside of their houses.

Occupation.—Hunting, fishing and gardening are the chief employments of this band, but of outside work there is next to nothing. A few obtained work as boatmen this summer, for a time, on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats. They have large gardens and excellent crops.

Buildings and Stock.—The usual log house forms the winter quarters of these Indians, but in summer they live in tents. The houses are fairly well made, and show improvement.

Upwards of sixty head of cattle and some horses represent the live stock at Red Earth Reserve.

Education.—As yet there is no regular school at this place, but one is about to be started. So far, the parents generally have not much appreciated any attempt to educate their children.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are pagans, and resist the efforts which have been made to evangelize them. The practice of conjuring still obtain with them; and what religion they have is a kind of demon worship. They are held to their belief by the machinations of the medicine man, who makes considerable gain by his craft. Nothing but the mighty power of God can effect any real change, "for their foolish heart is darkened."

Characteristics and Progress.—The Red Earth Band is a thrifty people, and though so far from civilization, they dress well, and evince signs of advancement in temporal things. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Intercourse with the outside world is but little known here, so that the Indians have few temptations. They are so far temperate and moral.

CUMBERLAND RESERVE.

Location and Area.—Returning by the Carrot River to the Saskatchewan, and ascending it some seventy miles, we reach Cumberland Reserve, situated on the lake, and covering one thousand two hundred and forty-three acres.

Resources.—On this reserve the land is generally poor, and needs much working ere it can be successfully cultivated. Fishing in the lake and river is good at times, but it is fluctuating according to the stage of water.

Tribe and Population.—Swampy Crees compose this band, and numbered at the last payment thirty-one men, thirty-five women and sixty-eight children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Since the school teacher has been actively engaged in enforcing sanitary measures, the general condition of those on the reserve has improved.

Occupation.—Working on the Hudson Bay Company's boats and fishing and hunting, form the chief employment of the band. A few have good gardens, but such occupation is distasteful to many.

Buildings.—The houses, with a few exceptions, are a poor class. Stock-raising is generally disliked, and the wild mode of living keeps the band from advancing in modern civilization.

Education.—The school, under the native teacher, Mr. J. Settee, jr., has made but little progress, and is, I think, now closed; for the parents, as a whole, take but little interest in the education of their children.

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Religion.—Most of these Indians belong to the Church of England. They have a building in which they hold services, and these are, I think, fairly well attended.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are not so easily managed as others in this agency. They prefer to rove about and do as they like; consequently there is not much progress. Last year, some did appear as if they would settle, and made a fair start in that direction; but the fur-hunting grounds proved too attractive for them.

Temperance and Morality.—I am not aware of any cases of intemperance or immorality having occurred here during the year.

MOOSE LAKE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—Some sixty miles below the Pas we come to Moose Lake Reserve, situated on the lake, and covering three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine acres.

Resources.—There is ample arable land for root crops, but it is not adapted for extensive cultivation. Fishing and hunting are generally good.

Tribe.—Swampy Cree is the mother tongue of this band; and these Indians numbered, at the payment, twenty-eight men, thirty-five women and forty-eight children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band has been slow in adopting the sanitary measures over and over again inculcated for their benefit; consequently they have suffered. But this, happily, does not apply to the entire band. Those living at Big Island are an example to any Indians in keeping their houses and premises clean and tidy.

Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, gardening and boating when it can be obtained, are the chief employments of this band.

Buildings and Stock.—The general character of the houses is poor; but there are some good houses at the island.

Stock-raising is not a great success at Moose Lake, for there are but few who care much for farming or things connected with it.

Education.—The day school has made but little progress under a succession of teachers chosen by the Church Missionary Society. The parents do not appear to value the services of a teacher, and this is a great drawback to the success of the school.

Religion.—Of late years more interest has been taken in religion. There are but few pagans, most of the Indians adhering to the Church of England. There is a church in course of erection at the present time.

Characteristics.—In a recent letter the school teacher says of these Indians, "they are awful good workers when they want to work." But I have generally found them somewhat indolent. There are indeed exceptions, but I speak of the rule. The brightest exceptions are Oliver Johnston, Tobacco and Jeremiah Pāchenōs. The condition of their houses and premises is exemplary.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance reigns; but at times immorality occurs among these Indians.

CHEMAWAWIN RESERVE.

Location and Area.—The next reserve down the river is called Chemawawin, and lies at and near Cedar Lake, covering two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one acres.

Resources.—The land is rocky, except in certain places where the soil is good and yields excellent root crops. That portion of the reserve which lies along the lake contains a quantity of amber, but apparently only in small pieces.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians are Swampy Crees. At the payment there were thirty-one men, thirty-eight women and seventy-one children.

Health.—Like their neighbours at Moose Lake, these Indians are slow to become clean and tidy, but they are urged to improve by the school teacher.

Occupation.—Sturgeon-fishing in summer and rat-hunting in winter form the main employment. A few work in York boats between Cedar Lake, Grand Rapids and Moose Lake. More gardening has been done this year through the kindness of two of the band, namely, Duncan Captain and Isaac Thomas, who supplied them with potatoes.

Buildings and Stock.—Six new houses are either completed or are in course of erection, and better buildings are going up than formerly. Stock-raising is but little attempted here; Chemawawin Indians prefer the rat swamp.

Education.—The day school is conducted under Mr. W. C. Lundie. The attendance is generally poor, save in summer, owing to the roving habits of the Indians.

Religion.—Except a few pagans, this band is professing Christian, belonging to the Church of England. The erection of a church has been attempted, but it is not finished. The Indians appear devout at their devotional meetings, and manifest an outward interest in spiritual things.

Characteristics.—I have had occasion to warn two of these Indians on account of their indolent and neglectful habits; but the band, as a whole, is law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—I am not aware of any cases of intemperance or immorality existing here.

GRAND RAPIDS RESERVE.

Location and Area.—The eastern terminus of this agency lies at Grand Rapids at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, where the reserve is situated, which covers an area of four thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres, including the recent additions.

Resources.—Stock-raising, gardening, and excellent fishing can be successfully carried on at this place.

Tribe and Population.—The Indians of this band are Swampy Crees. Twenty-one men, twenty-seven women and sixty-nine children compose the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Since the present school teacher has been on this reserve, the sanitary condition of the band has materially improved. Houses and premises generally are kept clean, and the Indians reap the benefit.

Occupation.—This band has the advantage of obtaining employment at the fisheries and at the wharf. Most of the Indians have gardens, and hunt and fish.

Buildings and Stock.—The houses are fairly good, but should be better, on account of being near buildings of a more modern construction.

This band has not been successful in raising stock, but it is hoped more will now be done since the addition to their reserve and the arrival of their energetic school teacher.

Education.—The school has been re-opened by Mr. Thomas Lamb, an educated Englishman who throws his energies into his work, and makes an impression upon all who come under his tuition.

Religion.—For many years there has been a church on this reserve. All the Indians are professing Christians, and most, if not all, attend the Sunday services.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a number of this band can find employment at the fisheries, they are fairly industrious, but are not so law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—I am not aware of immorality among these Indians, but fear that at all times they slyly obtain intoxicants when I am one hundred and forty miles away from them at the agency office.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, I would remark that in the general work on the reserves the school teachers have rendered valuable assistance. They have visited the Indians at home, enforced sanitary measures, and shown them how to cultivate the soil. The importance of this work can only be sufficiently known by a visit of inspection, when it will be seen what has been done.

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Though the total number of Indians paid in this agency last summer amounted only to one thousand and sixty-seven, yet they are so scattered that it takes long to visit them on the distant reserves.

At the office the work is laborious; and little does the Indian know the long hours spent for his welfare; but if he does fare well by it all, it will not have been in vain.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH READER,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 31st July, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

RAT PORTAGE RESERVES, NOS. 38 A. AND B.

Location.—These reserves are situated about ten and six miles from Rat Portage. They have an area of thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty-nine acres. The Indians on these reserves plant only corn and potatoes.

Vital Statistics.—They have a population of eighty-eight—twenty-seven men, thirty women and thirty-one children. During the year there were seven deaths and one birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health was good. The deaths were from natural causes.

Occupation.—These Indians have small gardens of potatoes and corn. They were employed during the winter cutting cord-wood, and some as guides.

Buildings and Stock.—A few of these Indians have good buildings. They have no stock.

Education.—There are no schools on these reserves. There are nineteen children of school age.

Religion.—These Indians are all pagan.

Temperance.—A few of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor. Several arrests have been made, and the traffic is being gradually stamped out.

SHOAL LAKE BAND, NO. 39.

Location and Area.—The members of this band reside on Shoal Lake. Part of this reserve is in Manitoba. The area is nine thousand nine hundred and forty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-one—twenty-one men, twenty-two women and thirty-eight children. During the year there were eight births and three deaths, an increase of ten by births and marriages.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians was good. The deaths were from natural causes.

Occupation.—These Indians are all hunters. Some of them were employed by explorers.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have four log houses, one horse, no cattle.

Education and Religion.—There is no school on this reserve. These Indians are all pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are addicted to liquor, but as a rule they are moral.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 37.

Location and Area.—This band has several reserves, but the Indians only reside on two—one at the entrance of Rainy River, and one at North-west Angle. The area of the reserves is twenty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these reserves is one hundred and nineteen—twenty-four men, twenty-eight women and sixty-seven children. There were three births and five deaths, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians was good, except a few cases of la grippe. The deaths were from natural causes.

Occupation.—These Indians are hunters. Several are employed by the fishermen during the summer. They plant corn and potatoes, and a few small seeds.

Buildings and Stock.—They have seventeen log houses, seven stables, ten horses, two bulls, three oxen, four cows, and five young stock.

Education and Religion.—They have no school. There are twenty-nine children of school age. These Indians are all pagans.

Temperance.—They, as a rule, are not given to liquor, and their reserve being isolated, as a rule are moral.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 33.

Location and Area.—The Indians of this band reside at N. W. Angle. They have several other small reserves. The area of the reserves is four thousand six hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-four—twelve men, sixteen women and twenty-six children. There were four births and no deaths, making an increase of four.

Health.—The health of the members of this band was good.

Occupation.—These Indians are hunters, some were working with the fishermen, others with explorers.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have five houses, but no stock except one pony.

Education and Religion.—There is no school on this reserve. There are ten children of school age. These Indians are all pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and moral.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Location and Area.—The members of this band reside at Buffalo Bay; their reserve is in the province of Manitoba. The area of their reserve is four thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-one—nine men, thirteen women and twenty-nine children. There were two deaths and one birth, making a decrease of one.

Health.—The health of these Indians was good, the deaths were from natural causes.

Occupation.—They are hunters; some of the band were employed by American fishermen.

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Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have three log buildings, and one horse stable four horses, but no cattle.

Education and Religion.—There is no school on this reserve. These Indians are all pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—As far as I can learn they are temperate and moral.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 34.

Location and Area.—These Indians have several reserves, they reside on one of the reserves about three miles from Assabascasing payment grounds on Gull Bay. The total area of their several reserves is five thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is twenty-two—seven men, nine women and six children. There were two deaths and one birth.

Health.—The health of these Indians was good. The deaths were from old age in the one case and la grippe in the other.

Occupation.—These Indians were employed by contractors, cutting cord-wood for steamers; others engaged in hunting.

Buildings and Stock.—They have five log houses, one horse stable, two cattle stables, one horse, one bull, three oxen, four cows and two young stock.

Education and Religion.—There is no school on this reserve. There are three children of school age. All these Indians are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and moral.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Location and Area.—These Indians have several reserves, but they only reside on two: Big Island and 31A, on the south end of the large peninsula. The area of these reserves is ten thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these reserves is one hundred and forty-one—thirty men, thirty-three women and seventy-eight children. During the year there were twelve births and four deaths, making an increase of eight.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians was good. The deaths were from la grippe and natural causes. The sanitary instructions have been followed, and as a rule their houses are clean.

Occupation.—These Indians are hunters. A few were employed cutting cord-wood for steamers, and, in summer, by fishermen and explorers.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have seventeen log houses, eight horse stables, two cattle stables; eight horses, one ox, three cows, one young animal.

Education and Religion.—There is no school. There are thirty-six children of an age to attend school. These Indians are all pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are addicted to liquor, but as a rule they are temperate and moral.

WHITE FISH BAY BAND.

Location.—This band has several separate reserves, but the Indians reside only on two: one on White Fish Bay, and one at Yellow Girl Bay. The area of the reserves is nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is fifty-one—twelve men, thirteen women and twenty-six children. During the year there were eight deaths and one birth, making a decrease of seven.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians was good, and they followed the sanitary instructions from the department.

Occupation.—Some of them engaged in hunting and some worked at the Regina mine (which is in the vicinity of the reserve), cutting cord-wood.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have ten log houses, three horse stables, two cattle stables, four horses, two cows, and two young stock.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve; the teacher is a Roman Catholic. There are fifteen children of school age. The attendance is very irregular.

Religion.—There are six Roman Catholics on this reserve and forty-five pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, as a rule, are temperate, and there are few cases of immorality.

ASSABASCA BAND.

Location.—This band has several reserves. The Indians reside on a large reserve near Turtle Portage, and on the north-east shore of Lake of the Woods, Grassy River. The combined area of these reserves is seventeen thousand six hundred and thirty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and ninety-two—thirty-eight men, fifty women and one hundred and four children. There were two births and eight deaths, making a decrease of six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians was good. The deaths were from natural causes. They keep their houses pretty clean.

Occupation.—They are hunters. Some of them were employed cutting cord wood for steamers, and some were employed by fishermen at Grassy River.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have twenty-three log houses, four horse stables and four cattle stables; sixteen horses, two oxen, five cows.

Education.—There is a school on the Sabasca Reserve. There are twenty-two children of school age in the vicinity of the school. The attendance is very irregular, as the children leave with their parents when they go hunting.

Religion.—All these Indians are pagans, and are very much opposed to religion.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate, and there are very few cases of immorality.

ISLINGTON AND SWAN LAKE BAND.

Location.—This reserve is situated on Winnipeg River, about fifty miles from Rat Portage, and has an area of twenty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-one acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-seven: forty men, forty-one women, thirty-nine boys and thirty-seven girls; births, six; deaths, eleven, a decrease of five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians suffered from la grippe; the deaths were from natural causes. Their houses are clean, and sanitary instructions are followed.

Occupation.—They are all hunters; during the summer they freight for the Hudson's Bay Company; they also gather blueberries.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have eight oxen, nine steers, five cows, and four young stock, and two bulls; they lost eight cows and ten young stock by sickness; they have twenty-eight log houses and ten stables.

Education.—This band has a day school; there are twenty children of an age to attend school, but the attendance is very irregular.

Religion.—There are one hundred and twenty-nine Anglicans, four Roman Catholics, and twenty-four pagans. There is an ordained minister on the reserve, and a very good church.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a rule are temperate and moral.

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DALLES RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg River, about ten miles from Rat Portage. It contains an area of eight thousand acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-four—sixteen men, twenty women, and twenty-eight children. There were three births and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians was good, the death was from natural cause. The sanitary instructions of the department have been followed, and as a rule the Indians keep their houses clean.

Occupation.—These Indians plant corn and potatoes. They made quite a large amount by blueberries last summer. Some are employed as guides.

Buildings and Stock.—They have fifteen log houses, and one stable; two oxen. Their implements are in pretty good condition.

Education.—This band has a day school. There are thirteen children of school age on the reserve, but the attendance is irregular.

Religion.—In this band there are forty-seven Anglicans, fourteen Roman Catholics, and three pagans. The teacher is a catechist, and holds service in the school-house. The Rev. Father Cahill makes frequent visits to this band.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, and they require watching when they come up to the town. As a rule they are moral.

SHOAL LAKE BAND, No. 40.

Location and Area.—This band has its reserve on Shoal Lake; the area is six thousand seven hundred and sixty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is sixty-one—fourteen men, fourteen women and thirty-three children. There were two deaths and one birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians was good, and their houses as a rule are clean.

Occupation.—These Indians are hunters. Some were employed by explorers.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have seven log houses, one horse stable, and one horse; no cattle.

Education and Religion.—There is no school on this reserve; there are twenty-four children of school age. These Indians are all pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—The Indians on the several reserves in this agency are in a fairly prosperous condition and nearly all are self-supporting, by hunting, fishing and acting as guides and working in lumber camps. The hay crop was a failure owing to high water, and also the rice crop. They lost several head of cattle, some for want of hay, and others by disease. The Indians are taking more interest in sanitary matters, and on the several reserves the houses have a comfortable appearance.

I have, &c.,

R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY
SAVANNE AGENCY,

FORT WILLIAM, ONT., 30th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

LAC DES MILLE LACS RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated at Poplar Point, on Lac des Mille Lacs. It contains an area of two thousand nine hundred and fifty acres.

Population.—There are eighty-one persons in the band, consisting of sixteen men, fourteen women, twenty-two boys and twenty-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good. There have been no diseases of a contagious nature. All refuse matter has been collected and burnt.

Occupation.—These Indians live by hunting, fishing and the products of their gardens. A few are employed by traders and prospectors as canoemen and guides.

Education.—There are twenty-one children of school age in the band.

There is no school on this reserve and the Indians do not seem anxious to have one.

Religion.—There is no church or missionary on the reserve. All the Indians are pagans.

KAWAWIAGAMOK RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the Kanninpininamkoka Lake on the Kawawigamok River. It contains an area of one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight acres.

Population.—The population consists of eight men, six women, six boys and four girls—twenty-four in all.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band is fairly good. There have been no diseases of an infectious nature, yet the band is decreasing every year.

Occupation.—These Indians depend entirely upon hunting and fishing.

Education.—There is no school upon this reserve, and the Indians do not desire one.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

WABIGOON RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon Lake. It contains an area of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres.

Resources.—The reserve is well timbered, and the land is fairly good for farming. There are good fish in the lake, and game is plentiful.

Population.—This band has a population of eighty-four: there are thirteen men, twenty-four women, twenty-five boys and twenty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band is good. These Indians suffered from an attack of grip during the winter; but since that time they have been very well. All sanitary precautions receive due attention.



BLOOD INDIANS IN HAY FIELD MOWING.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Occupation.—These Indians attend to their gardens, hunt, fish and pick berries, for which they get ready sale. Since the mining district around them has opened up, a number of the men find employment with the prospectors.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve and twenty-four children of an age to attend. The progress made during the year has been satisfactory. Some of the Indians are quite anxious to have their children educated, and see that they attend more regularly than formerly.

Religion.—The Church of England has a mission station near this reserve and the Rev. Mr. Prewer, who is in charge, looks after the spiritual welfare of these Indians.

FRENCHMAN'S HEAD.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated near Lac Seul. It contains an area of twenty-four thousand acres.

Resources.—The reserve is timbered with poplar, birch and spruce. Some portions are good for farming, and on the swamp lands the Indians obtain any quantity of hay when the water is low.

Population.—There are two hundred and three persons in this band—fifty men, fifty women, fifty-six boys and forty-seven girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band is good. These Indians were all down with grip in January ; but I am happy to say none of the cases proved fatal.

Occupation.—Many of the young men are employed as guides and canoemen by prospectors, and some are in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company ; but their chief means of livelihood is hunting and fishing. After planting their gardens, they work for a time building houses, which they try to complete in the autumn.

Stock.—The Indians were unfortunate in losing two cows and a calf during the year. The rest of their stock is in good condition.

Education.—On this reserve there are forty-six children of school age, one school and one teacher. The progress made by the pupils is fair, considering the irregular attendance.

Religion.—The Church of England has a church and missionary on the reserve. The majority of the band belong to that denomination ; the others are Roman Catholics.

LAC SEUL.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on Lac Seul. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

Population.—This band has a population of three hundred and twenty-six. There are seventy men, sixty-nine women, ninety-nine boys and eighty-eight girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians suffered greatly from an epidemic of grip during the winter. There were four fatal cases : among them the old ex-chief Leo Ackiewence. A boy, who had been ill for some time, died of consumption in April.

The health of the band is usually good. Sanitary precautions are attended to.

Occupation.—These Indians are occupied hunting, fishing and looking after their gardens. Some of the young men find employment with traders and prospectors.

Stock.—At present the cattle are in good condition. Two cows and a bull died during the winter. The Indians on some parts of the reserve were short of hay ; but the councillor Euchkewence had put up a good supply and was able to give the others enough for their cattle.

Education.—There are seventy-one children of school age in the band, and the Indians take a real interest in having them educated. They have a good school-house at Treaty Point, and are building another at Canoe River, which should be ready for occupation in a short time.

Religion.—The greater number of these Indians belong to the Church of England. That denomination has a mission station and church near the reserve, and the services are well attended.

WABUSKANG.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on Wabuskang Lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres.

Population.—There are seventy-seven persons in the band—seventeen men, nineteen women, sixteen boys and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band is good. Their premises are kept clean and the sanitary regulations of the department are carried out.

Occupation.—These Indians hunt and fish. A few are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders.

Education.—The children of school age number seventeen. Very little interest is taken by the parents in the education of their children.

Religion.—In this band there are twenty-four belonging to the Church of England, nine Roman Catholics, and forty-four pagans.

GRASSY NARROWS.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the English River. It has an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

Population.—The population of this band consists of twenty-one men, twenty-two women, twenty-eight boys and twenty-five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—All these Indians are healthy, and their premises are fairly clean.

Occupation.—Hunting, fishing and picking berries are the main occupations of the members of this band.

Education.—The school, which had been closed for some time, was re-opened last October by Mr. E. W. Lys. The attendance has been fair and the progress satisfactory. The writing of the children is remarkably good, considering that not one of them could form a letter when Mr. Lys took charge. There are twenty-two children of school age in the band.

Religion.—Thirty-four of these Indians are Roman Catholics, thirty-two Church of England, and thirty-one pagans.

EAGLE LAKE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated at Eagle Lake. It contains eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two acres.

Resources.—This reserve contains much good timber. The lake and small streams are well stocked with fish, while game and fur-bearing animals are to be found throughout the country.

Population.—There are fifty-seven in this band—seventeen men, fourteen women, fifteen boys and eleven girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band is good, and sanitary precautions are attended to.

Occupation.—These Indians make a living by hunting, fishing and berry-picking.

Stock.—A bull was butchered during the winter, as it was too vicious for the Indians to manage or allow to run. The rest of their cattle are in good condition.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Education.—The number of children of school age in the band is fourteen. These Indians are anxious to have their children educated. They have completed their school-house and are waiting for a teacher to be sent to them.

Religion.—The members of this band are pagans.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency all belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

In many places fish are scarce; this year, notably at Lac Seul. The Trout Lake Indians lost their potatoes by frost last winter, but the Canoe River Indians were able to give them enough for seed.

The Indians are in a fairly prosperous condition and are all self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

J. MCINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

MEDICAL REPORT,

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 31st July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report for the year ended the 30th June, 1897.

Medical Visits.—In July I visited Assabaskashing Reserve with Mr. Agent Pither, and remained about a week there, attending to all the Indians requiring treatment. In August I visited Shoal Lake, where there was an epidemic of sore throat among the children. I remained two days with them, and they all recovered. In December I visited Wabigoon Reserve, having been sent for to attend a case of confinement. I delivered the woman with instruments, and she recovered, but died afterwards of pneumonia. I also attended others on the reserve. In February I visited White Fish Bay to attend a number very bad with la grippe, and remained with them two days. In April I visited some Indians camped on Hawk Lake who were all laid up with sore throat. I remained all day with them, and left them much improved. In June I visited several camps on the Lake of the Woods, and attended a number of children with fever and others for coughs.

Operations.—During the year I have been kept busy in office attending to Indians from the different reserves. I have performed several operations and have pulled a great many teeth, toothache troubling the Indians much more than formerly. I had a very bad case of gun-shot wound, the whole charge going into the arm of an Indian. He is still under my care, but is now able to use his arm again. I have also attended a number for venereal disease and disease of the womb, successfully. Venereal disease, which was so prevalent a few years ago, is now almost extinct, owing to proper attention given to treatment.

General Remarks.—On the whole, I am happy to report that throughout the district the Indians are adopting, more than ever, the ways of the white man; are more cleanly in their habits, and are in a better state of health than they have been for some years back. Many of them are working at the mines and lumber camps, and others are getting out cord-wood; and I am informed that a large number of them are working on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and give the best of satisfaction as labourers.

I have, &c.,

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,

Medical Officer

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD AGENCY,

BATTLEFORD, SASK., 9th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Name and Location of Reserves.—The Battleford Agency comprises the following reserves :—

No. 108—Red Pheasant's, 24,320 acres.

No. 109—Stony, 46,208 acres, situated in the Eagle Hills, south of Battleford.

No. 113—Sweet Grass, 42,528 acres.

No. 114—Poundmaker's, 19,200 acres.

No. 116—Little Pine's, 16,000 acres, situated on the south side of the Battle River, and west of Battleford.

No. 112—Moosomin's, 16,000 acres.

No. 115—Thunderchild's, 20,820 acres situated between the Battle River and the North Saskatchewan, and west of Battleford.

Resources.—The resources of the Indians in this agency are mixed farming, cattle-raising, selling hay, wood, lime, and charcoal.

Tribes.—All the Indians within this agency are Crees, with the exception of the Stony Reserve Band.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of nine hundred and twenty-eight men, women and children. During the year there were twenty-nine births, and fifty-four deaths, resulting from scrofulous diseases, consumption and whooping cough. The increase in population is accounted for by many Crees returning from the United States during last summer.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the various bands has not been good. In addition to the many cases of scrofula and consumption, whooping cough was prevalent amongst the children. The doctor attended to those requiring vaccination.

Premises have been cleaned, all rubbish and refuse removed from dwellings, houses were whitewashed in the fall. During the summer months a great many of the Indians live in tents and teepees, which are much more beneficial to health, as they can be removed from one place to another and so kept clean.

Occupation.—The Indians have earned during the year \$1,760 selling hay, wood, lime and charcoal, and \$112 by hunting, which, however, is getting very scarce here. Their principal occupation is general farming and cattle-raising. The department purchased from the Indians eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and forty pounds of beef during the past year. The total earnings from all sources amount to \$6,369.46.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—Agricultural implements are in a fair state of repair. Buildings are going through a general course of repair, renewing and rebuilding, and will be in good condition before the coming winter.

The stock had a pretty hard winter, and considerable loss was reported, but they are now in good condition. The exact number cannot be ascertained until the fall "round up," all the loss not being fully accounted for; but I believe there is about ten hundred and fifty-nine head exclusive of this year's calves, and nineteen bulls (thorough-bred), of the Short-horn, Durham, Galloway and Polled Angus breeds. There are also one hundred and forty sheep, and two pigs, all doing well.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Education.—There are one hundred and fifty-nine children of school age ; five schools, three Protestant and two Roman Catholic ; five teachers ; children principally in standards I, II and III ; equipment, discipline and order good ; progress fair ; the schools have not been so well attended this year on account of sickness.

Religion.—There are seven churches and buildings used for divine service : three Roman Catholic and four Protestant, with four missionaries ; some are fairly well attended by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency, with a few exceptions, are law-abiding and fairly industrious ; some are beginning to see the fruits of their industry, and are beginning to do better for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are temperate, and very few cases of immorality come to my notice.

General Remarks.—A larger crop of grain, potatoes and roots has been put in this year ; and although we had no rain until the middle of June, there has been plenty since, and we trust that good crops may now be secured, and sufficient hay for the cattle for next winter's use.

In conclusion I beg to state that having taken over this agency in April, and new farmers having been appointed, there has not been time to make the improvements I consider necessary, but such will be done as quickly as possible in the interests of the Indians, and I hope to the satisfaction of the department.

The industrial school under the charge of Rev. E. Matheson, Church of England, has about one hundred and twenty pupils, and as far as I have seen, is doing well.

The employees are giving great satisfaction, and from the agency clerk, Mr. Fleetham, I have received much assistance.

I have, &c.,

C. M. DAUNAIS,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WEST COAST AGENCY,

ALBERNI, 25th October, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to the 30th June, 1897.

Agency.—The West Coast Agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, comprising two hundred miles of the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Reserves.—There are eighteen tribes in this agency. They have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating twelve thousand four hundred and twenty acres. There are two large reserves in Barclay Sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshahs, containing one thousand and thirty acres, and the other at Numakamis, belonging to the Oiahts, containing one thousand seven hundred acres. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from two acres to two hundred and fifty acres each. The reserves are mostly rocky, timbered, and tidal lands, with only small patches suitable for cultivation.

These tribes all speak the same language with dialectic differences, and have been called the Aht nation.

PRINCIPAL RESERVES.

Tsesh-aht, No. 1 Reserve, Tsahahah, west bank of the Somass River, Alberni, one thousand and thirty acres ; population, one hundred and thirty-two : thirty-eight men, forty-five women, and forty-nine children and young people.

Opitches-aht, No. 1 Reserve, Ahahswiniss, east bank of the Somass River, ninety-six acres; population sixty-six: fourteen men, twenty-six women and twenty-six children.

Howchuk-lis-aht, No. 2 Reserve, at the head of Howchuk-le-sit Harbour, Alberni Canal, four hundred acres; population, forty-six: sixteen men, seventeen women and thirteen children.

Oiaht, Nos. 7 and 8 Reserves, Haines Island, thirty acres, and part of Diana Island, one hundred and fifteen acres, eastern entrance of Barclay Sound; population, one hundred and ninety: sixty-three men, seventy-three women and fifty-four children.

To-qu-aht, No. 1 Reserve, Mah-co-ah, Village Passage, Barclay Sound, one hundred and twenty-four acres; population, twenty-one: nine men, six women and six children.

Ewl-huilh-laht, No. 1 Reserve, It-tat-so, one hundred and sixty-two acres; population, one hundred and seventy-six: sixty-one men, fifty-eight women and fifty-seven children.

Clao-qu-aht, No. 1 Reserve, Opit-sat, Clayoquot Sound, one hundred and eighty acres; population, two hundred and sixty-three: eighty-four men, one hundred and three women and seventy-six children.

Kelsemaht, No. 11 Reserve, Yahksis, Flores Island, Clayoquot Sound, one hundred and eighty acres; population, eighty: twenty-eight men, thirty-one women and twenty-one children.

Ahousaht, No. 15 Reserve, Mahktosis, Matilda Creek, Clayoquot Sound, two hundred and fifty acres; population, two hundred and seventy-eight: ninety-two men, ninety-six women and ninety children.

Heshquiaht, No. 1 Reserve, Heshque, Heshquiaht Harbour, two hundred and twenty-two acres; population, one hundred and seventy: fifty-four men, fifty-eight women and fifty-eight children.

Moo-a-chaht, No. 1 Reserve, Yuquot, Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, two hundred and ten acres; population, two hundred and eight: seventy-six men, eighty-four women and forty-eight children.

Matchitlaht, No. 15 Reserve, Cheshish, back of Bligh Island, Nootka Sound, twenty-nine acres; population, fifty-eight: twenty-three men, twenty-one women, fourteen children.

Noochahtlaht, No. 1 Reserve, Nuchatl, Esperanza Inlet, sixteen acres; population, eighty-six: thirty-six men, thirty-five women, fifteen children.

Ehattisaht, No. 10 Reserve, Oke, Esperanza Inlet, thirty-two acres; population, one hundred and eighteen: forty-one men, forty-four women and thirty-three children.

Kyukaht, Nos. 1 and 2 Reserves, Aktese, Barrier Islands, Kyuquot, Village Island, one hundred and eighteen acres; Mission Island, seventy-five acres; population, four hundred: one hundred and sixty-three men, one hundred and fifty-seven women and eighty children.

Chaicclesht No. 1 Reserve, A-cous, Battle Bay, Ou-ou-kiush Inlet, one hundred acres; population, one hundred and twenty-six: forty-five men, forty women and forty-one children.

NITINAHT TRIBE.

These Indians live in four villages on the coast at the entrance of Juan de Fuca Strait, viz. :—

Tsooquahua, No. 2 Reserve, two hundred and thirty-five acres; population, thirty-one: twelve men, nine women, ten children.

Wyah, No. 3 Reserve, one hundred and thirty-two acres; population, eighty-one: twenty-eight men, thirty women and twenty-three children.

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Clo-oose No. 4 Reserve, two hundred and forty-eight acres ; population, fifty-six : sixteen men, nineteen women and twenty-one children.

Carmanah, No. 6 Reserve, one hundred and fifty-eight acres ; population, thirty-four : ten men, fifteen women and nine children.

Pacheenaht, No. 1 Reserve, Pacheena, Port San Juan, one hundred and fifty-three acres ; population, seventy-one : twenty-three men, twenty-nine women and nineteen children. This tribe is a distinct tribe from the Nitinahts, but are allied to them and speak the same language, and at sealing time all the Nitinahts congregate at Pacheena Reserve, it being the only harbour on their coast.

Nitinat Villages.—Each of these four villages has its own chief, but there is one head chief of the Nitinaht tribe who resides at Wyah, and to this village nearly the whole of the tribe resort for the fall salmon fishery and generally stay there part of the winter.

ALBERNI INDIANS.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians at Alberni has been good, but they are slowly decreasing in numbers, principally from consumption and scrofulous diseases ; there was one death after child-birth. Two men of the Tseshat tribe had tumours removed by the local doctor with a good recovery in each case. Houses have been whitewashed at the two villages with the lime kindly supplied by the department and present a neat appearance ; houses and premises are in a fairly good sanitary condition.

Occupation.—The sealing schooner “Maud S.” took a crew of Alberni Indians to the Behring Sea, and returned with an average catch of skins, season of 1896. Only one canoe with Tom Nahwaik and family went to the Fraser River salmon fisheries. There was a plentiful run of king and dog salmon in the Somass River, on which they depend for their supply of dry fish food, and the winter passed as usual, the women attending to the household work and making mats in spare time, the men hunting, repairing canoes and working round their houses. The coast catch of seals this year by canoe was a failure, weather being bad and seals scarce. This spring the “Maud S.” again engaged a crew of these Indians for the coast catch and Behring Sea, consisting of twenty men and two women, but the schooner was wrecked at Queen Charlotte Island in bad weather, on a dark thick night ; she was making for shelter, missed the entrance to the harbour and struck on the rocks in a place where there was no chance to land. Part of the white crew took a boat and deserted the schooner at once, but two white men and two Indians, Shewish, the young chief of the Tseshahs, and Charlie, an Opitchesah, stood by Captain McKeil and launched every canoe safely. By that time the schooner, which had been pounding on the rocks, began to fill and partly turned over, and the captain and four men were unable to launch their boat, but they managed to get safely on shore along the boom of the vessel, the end of which rested on a ledge of rocks, and she went down a few minutes after they left her. After suffering some hardship from shortness of food, selling their canoes for provisions and pawning their guns at Masset to raise money to take them to Fort Simpson where they arrived in a small schooner, they reached Victoria by steamer, the Indians coming home to Alberni without money and the loss of the greater part of their clothes and bedding. Fourteen men then shipped on the schooner “Minnie” for Behring Sea, the other men of these bands stopping in Barclay Sound, fishing and canoe-making, some of them getting work at the mines.

A little gardening is done by these Indians, but no farming.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—Four small cottages have been built during the present year and some new fencing. No cattle have been bought, and several horses died during the winter and have not been replaced. These bands possess several buggies and road carts, and several home-made sleighs and a wooden cart which they use to haul wood, &c. ; they have a plough given to them many years ago by the department, but no other agricultural implements except gardening tools.

Population.—Population of the whole agency, two thousand six hundred and ninety-one: nine hundred and thirty-two men, nine hundred and ninety-six women, and seven hundred and sixty-three children and young people under sixteen years of age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—General health good; there having been no epidemic sicknesses among them; but the partial adoption of civilization, improvement in clothing, living and food without a close observance of dietary and hygienic laws makes the rising generation less hardy than their progenitors, and the mortality is heavy among the children and young people. At the same time I may say that there is an improvement in the sanitary condition of the villages; three of the bands in Barclay Sound have been supplied with lime for whitewashing and by constant reiteration I am beginning to make them understand that refuse matter adjacent to the houses is productive of disease. I vaccinated some eighteen children at Oiaht, and sixty children and adults at Kyukaht.

Occupation.—Most important, sealing; while some of the schooners made good catches, the "Otto" and "Triumph" taking Kyukaht crews to the Japanese coast, there was a falling off of some forty thousand dollars in the income derived by the Indians from this industry; the spring catch 1897 both by canoe and schooner, owing to bad weather and scarcity of seals, was very small, the five Indian sealing schooners making nothing at all. The sealing schooner "Sapphire" was totally lost by fire in May. Capt. W. Cox took out a crew of Clayoquot Indians, consisting of twenty-four men, five of whom had their wives with them, and was sealing some twenty miles off the coast when the schooner caught fire; there were only the captain and white sailors on board, who were all in the hold salting skins. The fire made some headway before it was noticed, and being near the magazine, the captain and men left the vessel at once, only saving the boats and nautical instruments. The Indians being all away sealing in their canoes at the time lost all their personal effects, clothing, bedding, &c., amounting to the value of from \$30 to \$60 each person, but were paid for the skins they had on board. The Nootka Indians secured six sea otter skins and there was an average catch of the other fur-bearing animals in the agency. Very little dog-fish oil was made this season, the Ucluelet Indians alone making any quantity. The Oiahts brought in two small whales which they harpooned outside, off Cape Beale; these are much prized for food and are a source of profit to them, the oil and blubber being readily saleable to other bands. There were quite a number of canoes made in the different tribes, notably at Kyukaht, Ahousaht, Oiaht and Nitinaht; some of the larger ones are taken to the east coast for sale. The Clayoquot cannery gave employment to a few men and the women of the tribe cutting and cleaning fish. The Nootka cannery is shut down, fishing in that sound being a failure. A few canoes with families from each tribe went to the Fraser River.

Buildings and Stock.—The greatest improvement in buildings is at Kyukaht: eight new framehouses have been built this year, and many others added to and improved, some nicely fenced, and many of the cottages are clean and well furnished; there are also improvements and additions in the principal villages in nearly all the other tribes. There are two horses and a few head of stock at Ahousaht, six head of cattle at Ucluelet, two horses, seven head of stock and five sheep at Heshquiaht, ten sheep at Kyukaht, cow and bull at Nootka, nine head of stock at Oiaht, and fifteen horses at Alberni, and some poultry in most of the bands.

Education.—There has been no change in the number of schools (seven) since my last yearly report. There has been a change of teachers in the Presbyterian schools—Miss Armstrong leaving the Alberni school to teach at Ucluelet, Mr. J. Ross taking her place, and Mr. Swartout teaching at Oiaht. Mr. Russell, of the Ahousaht Presbyterian mission, has built a school-house on the Mahktosis Reserve, with residence on the upper floor. The Rev. Mr. Stone's school at the Methodist mission, Nitinat, has the poorest average attendance. He has one promising pupil, an Indian lad whom he has taken into his house, who reads well and is learning rapidly, and whose ambition is to be a missionary. The pupils at the Indian girls' home, at Alberni, keep up in numbers, and make the day school the best attended in the agency. By the wish of the Superintendent I am endeavouring to carry out the provisions of the law relating to the education of Indian children at Alberni. The Rev. Father Van Nevel has a good

Department of Indian Affairs.

attendance at the Clayoquot school, and the Rev. Father Brabant has re opened school at Heshquiat.

Religion.—Missionary work has been carried on at the Roman Catholic missions at Clayoquot, Heshquiat, embracing Nootka, and Kyuquot, by the resident priests, the sick looked after, services attended by the Indians, and the Sunday observed.

The Rev. Mr. Swartout, of the Presbyterian mission, has been working among the hands in Barclay Sound, holding services at Ucluelet and Oiaht, and visiting other villages on the Sound. One young man, Septice, of Ucluelet, I may mention as being a consistent Christian, and anxious to help Mr. Swartout in his work. Mr. Russell holds Sunday services at Ahousaht. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, the home Presbyterian missionary at Alberni, holds services at the mission on Sunday evenings; and the pupils from the mission and other Indians attend the Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoons. Several Indian couples have been married by the Rev. Mr. Taylor. The Rev. Mr. Stone, of the Methodist Nitinaht mission, holds Sunday and week-day services in the school-room at Clo-oose when the Indians are there, moving down to Pacheena Reserve at sealing time, and holding services and school there in an Indian house. He follows the Indians to the Fraser River when they travel there for the salmon fisheries.

Characteristics and Progress.—The young men of these tribes deserve great credit for the way in which they have spent their money in lumber, and worked in putting up houses for the improvement of their villages, and while some are lazy and idle, the majority are industrious and willing to work; while the older Indians do most of the fishing at home and canoe-making, some of the young men, especially of the Oiaht and Ahousaht Bands, are good canoe-makers. These people are likely to become poorer from the partial failure of the sealing industry, but I trust it will have the effect of making them take better care of their money, which they are apt to spend freely, and often foolishly, when they have plenty. They are not fond of agricultural pursuits. Tom Nahwaik and Douglas, his son, of the Tseshah tribe are the only Indians who have really worked at clearing land, and they have partially cleared several acres and dug a ditch for drainage. Constant of Heshquiat an intelligent young man who has learned sufficient in school to keep accounts, and order his own goods from Victoria, is building a good frame house with commodious rooms up stairs and kitchen at the back. The Indians of this agency generally are honest and law-abiding, and give little trouble to the agent or provincial authorities, there being little crime among them.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a decrease in the consumption of intoxicants, the great incentive to immorality among these tribes, and there have not been so many cases of drunkenness, notably at Alberni and the other bands in Barclay Sound, and there have been no whisky-sellers along the coast during the present year.

Reward for Bravery.—I had the pleasure of presenting a medal awarded by the Canadian Humane Association to Daniel Sitkelahchy, a young man of the Nitinaht tribe, for conspicuous bravery in rescuing the captain and crew of the American three-masted schooner "Puritan," which was wrecked in bad weather off Bonilla Point. Daniel, after working in the surf for some hours, by repeated efforts succeeded in throwing a sealing line, and so making communication with the vessel, by which means a rope was hauled in and fastened on land, along which the captain and crew all got safely ashore, the schooner breaking up afterwards. Daniel was much gratified with this acknowledgment of his services.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY,

BIRTLE AGENCY,

BIRTLE, MAN., 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement for the fiscal year ending this day.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

The headquarters of this agency were transferred from Fort Ellice, which is about twelve miles westerly, to the town of Birtle fourteen years ago. At that time and for several years afterwards, the reserves within both the Moose Mountain and Swan River Agencies were within the Birtle Agency.

The town of Birtle is located in township seventeen, range twenty-six, west of the first principal meridian, on the Bird Tail River and on the Manitoba and North-western Railway, and at present contains a population of nearly five hundred.

The nine reserves within the agency are scattered over the western portion of Manitoba, and the distances from agency headquarters to the centres of settlement on the various reserves are, approximately:—

Thirteen miles to the Bird Tail, southerly.

Fifty-two miles to the Oak River, southerly.

Sixty-two miles to the Oak Lake, southerly.

One hundred and ten miles to the Turtle Mountain, southerly.

Forty miles to the Kee-see-koo-wenin, easterly.

Sixty miles to the Rolling River, easterly.

Twenty miles to the Way-way-see-cappo, northerly.

Seventy-five miles to the Valley River, northerly.

Twenty-one miles to the Gambler's, north-westerly.

BIRD TAIL RESERVE, No. 57.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Assiniboine and Bird Tail Rivers. The reserve has an area of six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres.

Resources, &c.—About twenty-five hundred acres of this reserve lie about two hundred feet above the level of the rivers that bound and run through it. This portion is fairly level, free from stone and scrub, and of fairly good loam, resting on a light, porous subsoil. It has never yielded a particularly heavy crop even in favourable seasons, but it has the advantage of being a quick ripener of grain and easy to cultivate. The larger area lies in the valleys of the two rivers and varies in quality. A portion, particularly on the hillside, which joins the high and low lands, is rough and stony, fair for pasturage land, however, but of late years too limited an area of meadow to ensure a good supply of native hay for the animals of the Indians during the winter months. They have been obliged of late years to feed their cattle largely on straw, and last season the supply of straw was almost annihilated by a terrific hail storm that passed over this reserve during the early part of August, and it was with considerable difficulty that they were able to secure fodder enough to feed their cattle during the past winter.

Department of Indian Affairs.

A fair acreage of land on this reserve is now seeded with the brome grass, and it is hoped that ample fodder will be assured for winter use from this and the native grass, and that the Indians will be encouraged to increase the number of their herd.

They continue the growing of corn on the reserve and find it a great source of profit, as it has never yet been a total failure. Every family has put in a crop of grain, roots or garden stuff, and nearly every householder owns domestic fowls.

Tribes.—The Indians of this band are principally Wah-pa-tou-wan and Siyo branches of the Sioux nation.

Population.—The band comprises twenty-one men, twenty-one women and thirty-two children. These Indians are not prolific.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The members of this band, on the whole, are not robust and strong. They are fairly clean and rake up their premises every spring, and burn all the refuse that accumulates during the winter.

Occupation.—They gain their livelihood chiefly by farming, but owing to the loss last season of their grain by hail, which I estimated at six thousand bushels of wheat alone, they were obliged to do some hunting, to work for any one who would employ them, to make baskets and mats for sale, and during the winter months to cut and haul fire-wood to market. From their earnings in this way, together with the potatoes, corn and garden stuff which the hail did not destroy, they lived fairly well; but I was obliged to give them some assistance during the winter, and when putting in their crop this spring.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The majority of this band have comfortable one-roomed dwellings, floored and with shingle roofs, besides a fair supply of furniture, dishes and bedding. It was the intention of several to add a second apartment to their dwellings, and to provide more furniture, implements, &c., had not the hail storm herein referred to swept away the crop upon which they depended to provide for their contemplated improvements, and the purchase of additional furniture and implements.

Their cattle are not increasing in numbers, and they are not likely to do so until a larger supply of fodder is assured for winter feeding; but the brome grass that is now promising so well on this reserve will, I trust, solve this question within a year or two more. The animals they have are of a fairly good quality.

They have a fair supply of implements and tools.

Religion.—The Rev. Mr. McArthur is still their minister. Services are held in the church on the reserve every Sabbath morning, and a school each Sabbath afternoon, besides which they have a weekly prayer meeting and a "ladies' aid society" that meets weekly. A majority of the adult members of this band have been married according to the custom of the whites. This mission is under the auspices of the Presbyterian denomination.

Temperance and Morality.—The temperance sentiment is strong on this reserve, and on the whole I believe these Indians to be fairly moral.

General Remarks.—The loss by hail of approximately six thousand bushels of wheat and fifteen hundred bushels of oats last August, was a great set-back to these Indians. They had just reached a point higher up than they had ever before attained, and where they could, with such a crop safely harvested, have paid off their indebtedness, improved their dwellings and made their homes more comfortable. A majority of them had all this in close view, when this calamity, as it so appeared to them, overtook them.

They were considerably disheartened at first, but soon set to work again in the hope that they would soon be able to recover their lost vantage ground, and I trust that they will soon regain it.

OAK RIVER RESERVE, No. 58.

Location.—This reserve is located at the junction of the Oak and Assiniboine Rivers, about four miles north of Griswold, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Area.—The reserve has an area of about nine thousand seven hundred acres.

Resources.—This is a good grain-growing reserve and fairly well adapted for stock as well, although of late years the meadow land has failed to produce the heavy crop of grass that it did a few years ago. This is accounted for by the frequent mowing of the native grass without allowing it to seed the ground, and from the want of a sufficient rainfall or overflow of the streams which flow through and bound the southern portion of the reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians are branches of what was once the great Sioux nation, and the distinguishing names known amongst themselves are the Sessestons, the Wa-pa-tou-wans, and the Mdewak-antanisans.

Population.—There are sixty-seven men, eighty-seven women, and one hundred and twenty-nine children in this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the members of this band has been fairly good during this year. No epidemics prevailed. They keep their premises fairly clean, and rake up and burn early in the spring all the refuse matter that collects during the winter months.

Occupation.—The Indians gain their livelihood chiefly by growing wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips, corn and garden stuff, besides which they make several hundred dollars each year from the sale of surplus cattle. As will be seen by reference to the statistical returns, this band threshed last season over twelve thousand bushels of wheat.

Individual members of the band also work for the whites during the harvest and threshing season, and small sums are made by hunting, fishing, basket and mat-making; but diversified farming is the main support of this band.

Buildings, Stock, Implements, &c.—The dwellings of these Indians are all of log, having with few exceptions but one room. Nearly all the rooms are floored with lumber, and are lighted and kept fairly clean. A few of their dwellings have shingle or thatch roofs, but the great majority are covered with sod. The larger number are scantily furnished, but a number have ordinary beds, tables, chairs, cupboards, clocks and pictures on the walls. The stables are built partly under and partly above ground with sod roofs, and are thus very warm during the coldest weather. With one or two exceptions, I found them clean and well kept when I inspected them last winter. These Indians have wintered their cattle much better of late years than they previously did.

This band has a fair supply of farming implements, such as binders, mowers, ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs and small tools, and like Indians, they have more democrat wagons, buckboards and ponies than are necessary for farming purposes.

Education.—A considerable improvement has been brought about this year in the attendance of the children at the day school on the reserve, and in consequence, fair progress has been made by the children at their studies.

In previous years the average attendance was in the neighbourhood of five, whereas this year it has been about twenty-three.

Religion.—There is a church near the eastern boundary of the reserve, erected by the Episcopalians solely for the benefit of these Indians, and services are held therein every Sabbath, at which, off and on, almost all the Indians attend; but my conviction is that they, with very few exceptions, cling more closely to their ancient beliefs than they do to the Christian religion.

Mr. J. F. Cox is both teacher and spiritual adviser.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and, although they earn considerable money, they are very indiscreet in the spending of it. They cling tenaciously to their ancient custom of dancing and feasting, and in this way waste a great deal of their earnings.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a number in this band who will take intoxicants whenever they can procure them and they think there is no danger of being apprehended. If it were not for the close watch kept over them, this habit would soon spread through the band almost, if not, beyond control. They are on the whole fairly moral.

General Remarks.—Mr. Jas. Taylor has been their direct supervisor since last new year.

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OAK LAKE RESERVE, No. 59.

Location and Area.—This reserve is located on Pipestone Creek, in townships seven and eight, range twenty-six west of the principal meridian. The reserve has an area of approximately twenty-five hundred acres.

Resources.—About one thousand acres of this reserve are suitable for cultivation, two hundred acres are covered with scrub and timber, and the remainder fairly good pasture land. The land suitable for cultivation is light and sandy ; it has never produced a heavy crop, but the light soil is a rapid producer, and both corn and wheat have seldom suffered from frost. Such soil requires good tillage, however ; otherwise it quickly becomes exhausted.

The Pipestone Creek flows through this reserve and affords a good supply of water for stock, but of late years there has been a very inadequate supply of grass of sufficient length to mow, and great difficulty has been experienced in getting sufficient hay for the few head of cattle the Indians have.

A small area of brome grass seed was sown there this year in the hope that it would prove successful and thus overcome the difficulty of providing fodder for the stock during the winter months.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are with one or two exceptions "Walpe Kutes," a branch of the Sioux tribe.

Population.—There are nine men, eleven women and seventeen children in this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians were visited by la grippe during the early part of the winter, but no other epidemic troubled them.

They cleaned up and burned the refuse that collected during the winter months, and generally they keep their dwellings clean.

Occupation.—Nearly all the heads of families do a little farming or gardening, and the wheat, corn and potatoes grown supply them to a large extent with food. A little hunting is also done by them, and during the harvesting and threshing season a few of this band find employment with the settlers, and by this means they live fairly comfortably.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—All the dwellings, which are built of logs and have sod coverings, are of one room, and with one exception all have wooden floors. The furnishings consist of a stove, cooking utensils, dishes and bedding. The stables are partially under and above the ground, roomy, warm during the coldest weather, having good doors, and they are well kept. The few cattle they have are fairly well cared for.

They have a fair supply of farming implements, and, like many other bands, more buckboards than are absolutely required.

Education.—There are few children of school age belonging to this band. Four are pupils of the Regina industrial school, and only one remains on the reserve that ought to be at school.

Religion.—The Presbyterians erected a building on the reserve a couple of years ago, the upper portion of which is occupied by the missionary, and services are held in the lower portion. John Thunder, a member of the Bird Tail Sioux Band, is the missionary, and services are held every Sabbath, at which there is reported to be a fair attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although it cannot be claimed that this band has made great progress, yet they have gained their own livelihood and they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There were several members of this band who indulged in the use of intoxicants, but the chief offender died during this year, and others faithfully promised me that they would abstain, and I believe they have so far fulfilled their promises ; but there is, unquestionably, room for improvement as to their morals.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVE, No. 60.

Location and Area.—This reserve comprises section thirty-one in township one, range twenty-two, west of the first principal meridian, and lies along the northern base of the mountain from which it derives its name.

The area is one square mile, or six hundred and forty acres.

Resources.—This reserve is adapted for mixed farming, having a fair supply of arable land, good pasturage, water, and a few good meadows, although of small extent.

Population.—The population on this reserve consists of eight men, seven women and seventeen children.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sioux and principally of the Wah-pa-tou-wan branch.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Several members of this band are now advanced in years and declining in health, and, on the whole, the band cannot be classed as strong and healthy.

The sanitary condition is moderately good.

Occupation.—Every family puts in a small area of corn and potatoes and a little garden stuff. During the winter months they gain their livelihood by fishing, hunting and the sale of fire-wood, and during the summer season they are occupied tilling their small crops, picking berries when in season, and doing odd jobs they get from their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—All their dwellings are of log and have but one room, which has a wooden floor. Some are fairly well furnished, with stoves, tables, chairs, bedsteads, &c., while others are scantily supplied. The stables are considerably dilapidated, although I found them warm and clean when I inspected them last winter.

They have a fair supply of implements.

Education.—There are three children from this reserve at the Regina industrial school and one at the Birtle boarding school. There are several more of school age, but I have so far failed to get the parents and guardians to place them in like institutions.

Religion.—Service is held on the reserve at stated intervals by members of religious societies at Deloraine, and a few members of the band appear to take a deep interest therein, whilst others cling tenaciously to the religion of their forefathers.

Characteristics and Progress.—Little progress, if any, has been made by this band of late years. They are too frequently visited by vagabond Indians from beyond the international boundary whose influence and example is not uplifting.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of this band I believe to be both strictly temperate and moral, yet there are others who, I fear, are both intemperate and immoral.

KEE-SEE-KOO-WENIN'S RESERVE, No. 61.

Location.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan River in township eighteen, range twenty-one, west of the first principal meridian and at the southern base of the Riding Mountain, by which name the reserve is also known.

Area.—The reserve proper has an area of eight and three-quarters square miles, besides which a fishing reserve containing about eight hundred acres was set apart for them this year on the northern shore of Clear Lake in township twenty, range nineteen, west of the first principal meridian.

Resources.—This reserve is better adapted for stock than grain, in fact after testing its adaptability for wheat-growing for a number of years, it was thought best to abandon it for a time at least, as every season that it was tried the result was frozen and unsaleable grain. The soil appears to be too rich and cold for wheat; but oats, barley and potatoes do fairly well. There is a considerable area of river bottom land, part of which produces a heavy but limited crop of native grass suitable for winter feeding; the remainder together with the upland affords excellent pasturage for stock, while

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the river which flows from the northern to the southern boundary of the reserve supplies an unlimited quantity of pure spring water for the cattle the year round.

Of late years sufficient native hay could not be got on the reserve for the increasing herd, and a quantity was cut and put up outside; but a start has this year been made in the cultivation of the brome grass, and if it proves to be as successful here as at other reserves, sufficient fodder can soon be grown to supply all requirements.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the "Saulteaux" tribe.

Population.—There are thirty men, forty-six women and sixty-three children, or a total of one hundred and thirty-nine in this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band on the whole is fairly satisfactory, and the sanitary conditions good.

Occupation.—Nearly one-half of the members of this band reside without the reserve on and about the Riding Mountain, where they gain a livelihood by fishing, hunting, gathering senega-root, and doing odd jobs for settlers. Those that reside on the reserve obtain a living by farming, by hunting at certain seasons of the year, by working in the lumber camps, and by the proceeds from the sale of surplus cattle, which brings them several hundred dollars each; besides which, last season and this, a number were and are suppliers of a cheese factory that is in operation near the reserve. From the sale of milk they provide themselves with an ample supply of provisions during the cheese-making season.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—A majority of those resident on the reserve have good log dwellings with shingle roofs, and with two and more apartments. They have ordinary beds, stoves, tables, chairs, cupboards, clocks, and other comforts. Almost every family has a team of working horses, a wagon, a set of bob-sleighs, a mower, a rake, a plough, a harrow, and a fair supply of small implements and tools. Their stables are large and well kept, and their stock is fairly well cared for.

Education.—There is a day school in operation on the reserve, besides which six children are pupils of the Regina industrial school, eight are at the Birtle boarding school, and there were several at the Pine Creek boarding school.

Religion.—There is a church on adjoining lands to the reserve, maintained by the Presbyterian denomination solely for the benefit of these Indians. Services are held in it every Sabbath day, and the attendance is only limited by the number of Indians resident upon the reserve; besides which there is a Sabbath school and a weekly prayer-meeting. This mission is known as "Okanase." Mr. R. C. McPherson is both day school teacher and missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—Solomon Burns erected a new house and stable during the year. Others purchased some farming implements and furniture; and while there has been no great advancement, there has been some.

Temperance and Morality.—There are some in this band who are addicted to the use of intoxicants—others who apparently think that all great men regularly take it, and that they, to become great, should do so also; so that, on account of these two conditions, the greatest diligence is necessary to check this evil habit among them. On the whole this band is fairly moral.

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S RESERVE, No. 62.

Location and Area.—This reserve is located on the Bird Tail Creek, about eighteen miles north-easterly from Birtle. It has an area of thirty-nine square miles.

Resources.—There is a good supply of poplar timber on this reserve, some of which is ten inches in diameter; moreover, there are good pasturage meadows and arable land. The soil, however, is a very rich, black loam and grain grows so rank that it seldom ripens before the autumn frosts, but potatoes have proved to be a sure crop.

There are a number of small lakes within the reserve, and in lakes within a short distance of the reserve fish are plentiful, and adjacent on the Riding Mountain game is plentiful.

It is a good point for cattle, the timber provides good shelter in winter while there is plenty of good pasturage, water and available grass for winter use. On the whole it is a desirable location for Indians.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux.

Population.—There are thirty-six men, forty-nine women and seventy children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the winter months a number of the band had la grippe, which resulted in the death of several children; otherwise the health of this band has been fairly good. These Indians have of late years kept their dwellings much cleaner than formerly. The refuse that collects about their premises is regularly raked together and burned.

Occupation.—These Indians gain a livelihood from the potatoes grown, from the sale of fire-wood and hay, from the tanning of hides, by gathering senega-root and berries, from the sale of skins and from the sale of surplus stock.

Buildings and Improvements.—All the dwellings are of log, a few are covered with thatch, but the greater number with sod. All have wooden floors and quite a number now contain bedsteads, tables, chairs and other comforts. Their stables are also of log, are roomy, with good doors and as a rule well kept.

They have a fairly good assortment of implements, consisting of ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes, sleighs and wagons.

Education.—There are eighteen children from this band pupils of the Birtle boarding school, five are at the Regina industrial school, and two are at the St. Boniface industrial school. Practically all the children of good health and of school age are at some school.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a native missionary stationed near the reserve, and services are held by him on the reserve every Sabbath. It is my opinion, however, that all of the warp and most of the woof of the religion of the adults of this band is pagan.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although no great strides have been made by the members of this band, they are depending more upon their own exertions and are year by year making their dwellings more comfortable by adding furniture such as bedsteads, tables, chairs, &c., and keeping them clean and tidy. Last winter when making a house-to-house visit with Mr. Inspector McGibbon, we were both pleased to observe the cleanliness and tidiness of the houses of Billy Longclaws and Manitowigwam in particular.

Temperance and Morality.—There are two or three members of this band who, I believe, would take intoxicants if opportunity offered, but none to my knowledge have a craving for them.

Although there may be some immorality among themselves, I do not think that any of this is so far from gain.

General Remarks.—Hugh McKay, of this band and an ex-pupil of the Birtle boarding school, now holds the position of teamster and general assistant at that school, and is giving entire satisfaction. Peter Ode Escanigot, another boy of this band and a pupil of the Birtle boarding school, has taken a position on a farm, and his employer is well satisfied with him.

On the whole, the members of this band have made considerable progress of late years. They were a few years ago the most dependent band within my agency, and I look forward hopefully to the time, which I believe is not far distant, when this band will take its place with the most advanced bands in this great west.

VALLEY RIVER RESERVE, No. 62½.

Location and Area.—This reserve is located on the Valley River, a stream of clear water that takes its rise in the Duck Mountains and flows in an easterly direction between the Duck and Riding Mountains, down through the Dauphin District into Dauphin Lake. The area is eighteen and one-quarter square miles.



BLOOD INDIANS IN HAY FIELD-LOADING.

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Resources.—This reserve is fairly well adapted for stock, as there is good pasture and meadow land within its borders. Potatoes and other roots do fairly well, but the little grain that the Indians attempted to grow has each season been affected by frost. Game is plentiful in both the adjacent mountains, and fish in the lakes that are within accessible distance of the reserve.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are Saulteaux.

Population.—There are seventeen men, twenty-one women and twenty-one children belonging to this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been fairly good the past year, I am pleased to be able to report. These Indians keep their dwellings clean and burn up during the early spring all the rubbish that collects during the winter months.

Occupation.—The members of this band gain their livelihood from their gardens, by hunting, fishing, tanning hides, and the sale of senega-root, of which they gather considerable quantities during the summer months.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Two dwellings have shingle roofs; the others are covered with thatch and sod. They are all of hewn logs, of good size, floored; and several contain ordinary beds, tables, chairs, stoves and other furnishings.

They have fairly good stables and they provide ample hay for their cattle. As very little farming has been done, they have not required many implements and have but few.

Education.—The day school that was in operation and solely maintained by the Episcopal denomination has been closed for some months. There is more disposition exhibited of late by the parents to take advantage of some of the industrial and boarding institutions that are open to their children. Nine children were sent to the Pine Creek boarding school from the reserve in the end of May last.

Religion.—The Rev. Mr. Gill, Episcopal clergyman at Russell, visits the reserve occasionally and holds service either in one of the dwellings of the Indians or in the building that was fitted up and used as a school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and are law-abiding. They are practically self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few in this band who will take intoxicants whenever an opportunity offers; but as they are aware that it is illegal so to do, they are very careful not to do so openly.

I have heard that some members of the band are not as moral as they ought to be

THE GAMBLER'S RESERVE, No. 63.

Location and Area.—This reserve is located at the junction of the Silver Creek and Assiniboine River and within a few miles of Binscarth, a station on the Manitoba and North-western Railway.

The area of this reserve is about fifteen square miles.

Tribe.—The members of this band are principally Saulteaux. Most of them have more or less white blood.

Population.—There are three men, nine women and four children on the pay-list of this band, but of these practically the only family that resides on the reserve is that of John Tanner, Otter Skin having removed to File Hills, and the others reside with relatives outside of the reserve or are pupils of some of the schools.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band has been fair and the premises and dwelling of John Tanner have been clean and tidy.

Occupation.—John Tanner farms about thirty-five acres of land and has a large herd of private cattle. From these resources he gains a livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—John Tanner has a small log house of one room, floored and with a thatch roof. It contains a cook-stove, table, ordinary bed, cupboard and odds and ends. He has also a small outbuilding that is used for a store

house in winter and a milk-house in summer and three log stables, one of which is partially underground. The stable used for horses I always found clean and tidy, but with the cattle stable I found the reverse.

He has a fairly good assortment of implements and tools and takes good care of them. He keeps too many cattle and does not keep them well.

Education.—There are six children of this band attending school, five of whom are at the Qu'Appelle industrial and one at the Birtle boarding school.

Religion.—There is no church on this reserve. Some of the band attend the mission at St. Lazaire, which is about ten miles south of the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some are industrious, but none are becoming any richer, or progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—I believe all the members of this band are moral, but there are some who take intoxicants occasionally at least.

ROLLING RIVER RESERVE, No. 67.

Location and Area.—This reserve is located on a river of like name that empties into the Little Saskatchewan, about two miles from the reserve, and about fifteen miles north-westerly from the town of Minnedosa. There are about twenty square miles within this reserve.

Resources.—It is a good reserve for Indians, having a fair area of arable land, good pasturage and meadow land, besides which there is a good supply of timber and in the lake that borders the north-west corner of the reserve quite a number of fish.

Tribe and Population.—These Indians belong to the Saulteaux tribe. There are forty-two men, forty-three women and thirty-nine children belonging to this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There were a good many of the band ill last winter with la grippe, and twenty-one died. Dr. Andrews, of Minnedosa, made several visits to this reserve during the time the epidemic was raging, and did what he could to relieve those afflicted.

Occupation.—A number of this band grow roots, which occupies some of their time and provides food for them. They do a little hunting and fishing and tan hides and gather senega-root. During last winter several cut and teamed dry fire-wood, for which they gained considerable money.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Each year finds the members of this band in improved dwellings, either by keeping them cleaner or by supplying them with more home comforts.

Several of the dwellings now have shingle roofs; all have lumber floors, and several contain tables, chairs and other furniture. The stables have also been improved and are better kept.

Education.—There are four boys from this reserve attending the Regina industrial, and eight of the Birtle boarding school pupils are from this reserve. This limits the number in good health and of school age who are not attending school and getting the advantage of an education.

Religion.—The Presbyterian denomination maintains a missionary at this reserve, and services are held both in an annex of the mission house and in the houses of the Indians. A fair number attend these services, but a majority of the band, I believe, are pagan at heart.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a number of very good workers in this band, but there are also those who are indolent. Ko-ko-penace and Otterskin have improved their habitations considerably of late, and they keep them clean and neat.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of this band are apparently fond of intoxicants. Two whites were convicted of supplying liquor to them, and it is needless to say that they have been supplied with it on other occasions but were not detected. As

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drunkenness usually leads to other vices, I fear it has led several of this band to be immoral as well.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

There are children from my agency attending the St. Boniface, Elkhorn, Qu'Appelle and Regina industrial schools, and the Pine Creek and Birtle boarding schools, in addition to the two day schools in operation on the Oak River, No. 58, and Kee-see-koo-wenin's, No. 61, reserves.

Outside of the day schools herein named, the Birtle boarding school is the only one that I officially visit, and for that reason the only one that I shall particularly refer to.

Mr. W. J. Small, B.A., is still principal and class tutor; Miss McLaren, matron; Miss McLeod, assistant matron, and Master Hugh McKay, outside worker and instructor.

The last-named is a member of the Way-way-see-cappo's Band. He was placed in this school in December, 1888, soon after its inception. During November, 1895, he was transferred to the Regina industrial school, where he remained until last spring, when he returned to take the position he now holds, and which he has since filled to the satisfaction of his superior officers. Hugh is a beacon that so far has not proved to be a false light, but one who, I believe, is illuminating the shoal and rocky waters for his race to follow through into a secure harbour.

This is cited to give evidence of the good work the schools are accomplishing and in the hope that those who instructed him, and others who are engaged in like noble work, will thereby be encouraged.

There has been an average attendance of over forty pupils at this school during the year, and on the whole very satisfactory progress has been made by the children in the class-room.

The older girls do all manner of general housework, such as baking bread, cooking, sewing, knitting, darning, mending clothes, laundrying and butter-making, whilst the older boys assist in the care of the cows, which are kept to provide milk and butter for the institution, attend to the garden, of which there are about four acres under cultivation, and do other general work.

Three of the boys have taken positions for the summer on farms in the vicinity, and another is employed in the co-operative creamery that is in operation in the town.

The pupils of this institution attend all the regular services of the Presbyterian Church, under whose auspices the school is conducted, in the town of Birtle, and in that way they are thrown in contact, almost daily, in one way and another, with their white brethren and sisters, which I believe will be beneficial to them in more ways than one.

General Remarks.—Mr. S. M. Dickinson still fills the position of clerk, which place he has held for nearly eight years, and during which time I have had his hearty co-operation in the work of the agency.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY,

GLEICHEN, 24th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report with statistical statement, and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area.—The Blackfoot Reserve is situated on both sides of the Bow River, and includes townships nineteen, twenty and twenty-two, west of the fourth meridian. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific Railway; and Gleichen, the end of the C. P. R. division, is the nearest town and post office. The reserve contains about four hundred and seventy square miles.

Resources.—The land is open prairie with rolling hills and deep coulées. What are called the drifting sand-hills, extending about six miles long and three miles wide, are on the north side of the Bow River. The pasture is good, and considerable hay is cut in these hills. There is no water to speak of, the small sloughs dry up in the early part of the season. Arrow-wood Creek in the south-west part, and Crowfoot Creek in the north-east part, are the only creeks on the reserve which contain water all the year round. There is very little timber, mostly scrub, and this is only to be found on the river bottoms. The reserve is well adapted for grazing purposes. An irrigation canal has been partly constructed, and when completed will be a source of benefit to the Indians. There are a number of coal seams on the Bow River, two mines being in operation during the fall and winter months on the south reserve, and one worked on the north reserve. The coal is of a soft bituminous nature, and of a fair quality. The Indians have their houses and farms along the bottoms on both sides of the river. Grain-raising has not been a success, owing to the usually dry weather. Potatoes are generally a fair crop.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are the Blackfeet proper; the Bloods, Piegiens and South Piegiens, on the American side, who speak the same language, are branches of the Blackfoot nation. The late Chief Crowfoot was the recognized head of all the tribes during his lifetime.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve at the end of the fiscal year was one thousand one hundred and forty-five, consisting of two hundred and seventy-five men, three hundred and sixty-seven women and five hundred and three minors. During the year there were forty-six births, twenty-three boys and twenty-three girls. The deaths numbered sixty-four—sixteen men, twenty-nine women and nineteen children. There was one transfer, which makes a decrease of sixty-four.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good. The principal causes of death were consumption and scrofula, and, with the exception of infantile diseases, there have been no contagious complaints or epidemics. One case of erysipelas was successfully treated at the hospital, and one case of lupus is now being treated. The Indians take every precaution in carrying out the sanitary laws of the department, and clear up around their houses and burn all refuse. Houses are white-washed and kept clean, inside and out.

The hospital is now fairly equipped, having a resident doctor, professional nurse and a matron, attached to the Church of England mission. This has been a long-felt want, which the Indians are beginning to appreciate. Some little prejudice was felt against it at first, but that is now gradually dying out. Dr. Lafferty, the medical officer, makes his usual visits to the reserve when called upon, which leaves the Indians no cause for complaint as far as medical attendance is concerned.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Occupation.—The Indians are employed in farming. Crops are not to be depended upon, and they must look more to the raising of cattle, and are being encouraged in every way to this end.

The season has been unfavourable for crops, with the exception of the potatoes, which were a fair crop. The Indians at the south reserve had a good supply for their own use during the winter, and sufficient seed for this spring's seeding. Seed, unfortunately, was frozen in the root-house at the north reserve, and, consequently, they have only a small acreage this year. The crop prospects this year are good. Repairs have been done on the irrigation canal by the Indians, without extra cost to the department.

The amount of hay cut and stacked was seven hundred and seventy-two tons. The amount of coal mined and shipped during the year was about four hundred and twenty-five tons. Five car-loads were shipped to the Van Wart Co., Calgary; two car-loads to the Calgary industrial school; one car-load to the Sarcee Reserve, and one car-load to Gleichen; sixty-two tons to agency and farms; twelve tons to Crowfoot day school; one hundred and thirty-seven tons to boarding schools, and one hundred and fourteen to settlers in the vicinity. All the freighting was done by Indian teams.

The Indian women earn a little money by the sale of bead-work and other articles, such as moccasins, coats and leggings, made out of tanned antelope hide. Little Axe is making a decided advance in stock-raising. He has eight head of beef cattle, three years old, to dispose of this year. His herd numbers fifty-three. Calf Bull has twenty three head and will have four or five steers to sell next year.

Buildings.—Considering the material at hand, the houses on the reserve are ver-fair. Some of the old ones have been torn down and sold for fire-wood, and new house erected in their place. Some were improved with shingled roofs and others by the addition of porches for warmth in the winter. The new houses built are neatly put up and more attention is paid now than formerly to putting in a good floor and larger glass in the windows, which will be conducive to a better and more healthy life.

Nine new stables and ten storehouses have been erected, and Indians who own cattle have built corrals for their hay stacks and for feeding their stock during the winter.

Stock.—The cattle industry will be the important one on this reserve. At the present time there are one hundred and eighty-six head of cattle owned by the Indians, and two bulls. There are sixty-seven more heifers to be taken over by the Indians in exchange for ponies, which will bring the total up to two hundred and fifty-three, an increase over last year of one hundred and twenty head. Two thoroughbred bulls (short-horn) have been purchased by the department and with careful attention to breeding a good herd of animals will be the result in a few years.

Farm Implements.—There are quite a number of wagons, mowing-machines, horse rakes and sets of harness the private property of the Indians, who now take better care of these things and build sheds for them, as they realize their value when they have to purchase them out of money earned by themselves.

Education.—The Indians on this reserve have a great dislike to sending their children to the industrial and boarding schools; but no doubt in time this feeling may wear off. There are two boarding schools under the auspices of the Church of England: one the White Eagle school for boys, which has thirty-six on the roll, and the other Old Sun's school, is for girls, with twelve pupils. The day school, Roman Catholic, has on the register twenty-eight, with an average attendance of sixteen. The boarding schools have a principal and assistant, two teachers, two matrons and one seamstress.

The usual studies as nearly as practicable are carried on according to the regulations required by the department. The progress made by the pupils in the boarding schools is very marked, and the children speak English a little.

In the day school very little progress is perceptible. This is accounted for by the irregularity of attendance, making it very difficult for any teacher to make much progress.

Gardening has been taught in all the schools. Discipline is well maintained, and on the whole some little advancement has been made.

There are nineteen boys and one girl from this reserve attending industrial schools.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans and take little interest in the religion of the white man. The missionaries on the reserve are the Revs. L. Doucet, Roman Catholic, and H. W. G. Stocken, Church of England.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and willing to work, but, owing to repeated failure of crops, are not as keen as they otherwise would be in the farming line. Now that some of them are taking cattle and the others see such results, as in the cases of "Little Axe" and others who receive money for cattle sold and are living more comfortably in consequence, it will be an incentive to those who are prejudiced against the cattle industry, to trade off their ponies for heifers. All our efforts will be put forth to this end, and in a few years good results should be obtained.

The Indians have earned during the year \$4,464, an increase of \$484 during the year. This money was earned for coal, freighting, working for ranchers and sale of wood, hay and ponies, &c. It was expended chiefly for provisions, clothing, harness and household utensils. A mark of progress noticed is the manner in which the younger men dress: blankets are now only used by the older men. The women are slow to adopt the dress of their white sisters, preferring the usual easily made dress.

Little Axe's and Running Rabbit's wives keep their houses very neat and clean, and bake excellent bread. Improvement in household furnishing is very marked, such as bedsteads, clocks, lamps, chairs, &c.; also the walls lined with cotton, and pictures on them, which gives the houses a cheerful appearance.

There are a large number of old men who cling to old customs and encourage the younger men to do likewise. This influence is on the wane, as the younger men see that old customs are not going to improve their condition or make them richer, and they therefore rely more on their own efforts.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of the Indians during the year has been good. They do not, as a rule, indulge in liquor on the reserve, but when visiting Calgary they seem to be able to get a small supply by selling their ponies, and with the proceeds buy from depraved white men and half-breeds, who are always willing to sell on account of the easy way of making large profits. The North-west Mounted Police look sharply after these characters, and when caught they are severely punished. The women, as a rule, are moral; but among so many there are a few who, when visiting Gleichen or Calgary, make a practice of being immoral. Owing to the vigilance of the North-west Mounted Police, and the good counsel given by the missionaries, these cases are getting fewer.

General Remarks.—Since taking charge of this agency, changes have been made in the farm instructors—Mr. Cosgrave taking the position as farmer at the north reserve, and also having charge of the irrigation canal. The farm-house, store-house, and stable have been painted, and general improvements made around the premises under Mr. Cosgrave's supervision. Mr. Jones was transferred from the Blood Agency, and is in charge of the south reserve, and with his former experience I expect to see good results. Mr. Lauder, the issuer, performs his duties satisfactorily.

The treaty payments took place on the 2nd and 3rd November, and passed off quietly. The Indians, after the payments, went to Gleichen and Calgary, and after a stay of a few days returned to the reserve.

The Indians this year did not gather into one large camp until a few days before the "sun-dance" festival, which was over in five days. I hope, without much trouble, that this festival will be done away with, as it is a great factor in stopping work that should be done, and most of the Indians who have taken cattle are against it. It is only the middle-aged and old people who want it continued. I have also to mention that the girls in the boarding school did not go out to the camp this summer, as formerly. The boys were allowed out by the principal for thirteen days, on account of the assistant principal and matron leaving at the end of the June quarter, and the rest of the staff were released for the holidays.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, 21st August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with accompanying statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area.—The reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary Rivers and contains five hundred and forty-eight square miles of the best grazing lands in southern Alberta.

Tribe.—These Indians are the most numerous family of the Blackfoot nation.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve at date of last payment was thirteen hundred, consisting of three hundred and thirty-three men, four hundred and sixty-five women and five hundred and two children, which is a decrease of thirty individuals. The births for the year ended 30th June, numbered sixty-six (thirty-one boys and thirty-five girls), while the deaths were seventy-seven (forty-nine males and twenty-eight females). Of the deaths which took place during the year, no fewer than forty-two were of persons over sixteen years of age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has not been so good this year, although no epidemic or contagious diseases have occurred. The deaths were due principally to consumption and syphilis.

The sanitary condition of the various dwellings and villages has been excellent, and all refuse was carefully taken away in spring. The large majority of the houses are as a rule whitewashed immediately after winter is over, and the Indians are regularly vaccinated by the medical officer. There is a good hospital on the reserve, built and supported entirely by the department, which is under the supervision of five sisters (nuns) of the Roman Catholic Church. The attendance has not been large, but the Indians in time get over their prejudices and send their sick to the hospital, where they are well fed and looked after by the nurses.

Occupation.—In a sparsely populated country such as this is occupation for the Indians at certain periods of the year is very hard to find, still a large number are employed during at least eight months in freighting supplies for the agency boarding school, and for settlers in the district, as well as in coal-hauling for the North-west Mounted Police and others. A number are also engaged as scouts for the Police, while quite a few earn money at herding and working for settlers in the immediate neighbourhood. Last year a much larger number went out wolf-hunting, and one party earned over \$100 in a few weeks. The work in the timber limit and running logs down to the saw-mill and for building purposes employs quite a number for over six weeks. This spring no fewer than three hundred and fifty were engaged on this work and brought down a lot of nice logs. Mixed farming, or cattle-raising, however, must always remain their principal occupation, and to this work they are devoting their attention with good results.

The cereal crops during 1896 were again a complete failure owing to the want of rain and only in a few cases did the crops grow even sufficiently long to enable them to be cut green for feed. Hay, as in the previous year, was again a first-class crop, and I was fortunate enough to secure a large number of contracts for the Indians. The party of Indians engaged on these contracts employed seven mowers, four rakes and thirty-three wagons, and did some excellent work, considering the weather. This one party put up over four hundred tons for the Cochrane Rancho Company at the upper rancho of that company.

The stacks were large and well built, running from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty tons each. The same outfit also put up enough hay for the agency farmers and hospital free of charge to the department. They also put up enough for their own cattle and horses, besides a considerable amount for sale to private individuals. The other Indians working in small parties also did very well at haying, and the demand was good. Altogether some nineteen mowers were at work upon the reserve during the season and all were the private property of Indians except four. For the present season (1897) the prospect for a good haying season is again favourable and I have secured a number of contracts at fair prices.

The women's work consists of their usual household duties, which since the introduction of better houses, better cooking utensils and better furniture, are now more numerous and take up much more of their time—in tanning hides for mocassins—in tanning robes for themselves and settlers—in making bead-work, &c., while a few do quite a bit of work washing and house-cleaning for white people. The wives of some of the best working men also milk cows and make a little butter.

Timber Limit and Saw-Mill.—The timber limit given to the Indians after they settled upon the reserve, although a good one for dry or fallen logs, did not contain much green timber of any size, and it was thought necessary last season to try to locate a more suitable place. For this purpose Mr. A. W. Ponton, surveyor to the department, visited the limit and surrounding parts of the mountains, but was unable to secure a limit. The only piece of timber land seen of any size was a patch near the Kootenai River, and this has been secured, and the Indians will be able to get logs for a season or two at least. The want of a good limit is a serious drawback. The Indians this season, however, were able at their visit to get a lot of good logs suitable for sawing, and had the same run down the river to the saw-mill.

The mill was in operation from July till October and did good work, the largest cut in one day going over 3,300 feet. The saw-mill has been a great boon to the Indians in enabling them to have plenty of lumber for their houses and other buildings.

Coal Mine.—The coal mine was again in operation during the season, and Black Horses mined considerably over two hundred tons of coal, which went to supply the agency, farms, hospital, schools and to settlers.

Buildings and Implements.—A number of new dwelling-houses have been erected during the year and a large number enlarged and improved. Nearly all the houses have good lumber floors and large-sized windows, while a fair proportion have shingle roofs. The shingle roofs although colder than the mud ones are much healthier, as the bad air can always find means of exit. Some of the houses are wainscoted, while a few are sheeted up outside with lumber. A noticeable feature is the addition of kitchens and separate apartments. A few of the better class of working Indians have also purchased paint, and roof as well as door and window casings are nicely painted. The cattle sheds and stables have also increased in number in accordance with the increased number of individual holders of cattle. The buildings as a rule are suitable, well constructed and nicely situated for shelter and water. Crop Ear Wolf has probably the best planned cattle sheds and stables on the reserve. He has a large pine pole corral with hay corrals conveniently placed on two sides. On the other side is a large open shed for his cattle, while adjoining this is his horse stable. The latter is built of logs with lumber roof, on rafters, the joints being neatly covered by battens. He has a hay loft above and at one end a harness-room with lumber floor in it, and the harness hung round the room in an orderly manner. The use of implement and wagon sheds is now being recognized, and the more progressive Indians look after their implements, tools and harness with much more care since they began to purchase these things out of their own earnings.

Stock.—The stock upon the reserve has all been healthy and in good condition, and this industry is now assuming definite proportions. Only in 1894 was the first issue of cattle made, and now our herd in the hands of the various Indians numbers over eight-hundred head. The department has each year since 1894 issued a few head, and now cattle are in the hands of seventy-three individuals, the largest owner being Crop Ear Wolf, who now has over fifty head of all classes. The Indians have all along taken great care of their stock and during winter there is very little else for them to do. They keep

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their cattle around their places, merely allowing them out to graze during the day, and with a good supply of hay and plenty of water close at hand, there is little excuse for their not doing well. The farmers and I visited the different Indian farms regularly all winter at different times and found them well cared for.

Education.—Four day schools have been in operation during the year and show an average attendance of about six pupils each, but little, if any, progress can be made, and it has been found necessary to close one. At the boarding school under the auspices of the Church of England we have fifty-eight pupils resident, who show a good deal of progress, especially in speaking English. There are also fifty-seven children at industrial schools away from the reserve. Upon the whole, however, the parents do not take the interest in educational matters one would like to see, and seem to think that, if their children attend any school for a year or two at most, that ought to be ample time to complete their education.

Religion.—The middle-aged Indians still cling to their old religious belief, and the younger ones do not manifest much interest in religion of any kind. There are two churches on this reserve—one under the auspices of the Church of England and the other of the Roman Catholics—at both of which a few Indians attend, but not very regularly. The teachers of some of the day schools act as lay readers and hold Sunday school at times.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and seldom lose a chance of work when cash is in sight, but when working on the reserve for themselves require constant supervision. There are few really indolent men now, and this, I think, in great measure is caused by the fact that the Indians are giving up their old habit of holding goods in common or dividing up what they earn. They are getting more selfish and thus the idlers find they have either got to turn to and “rustle,” or do without a share of the luxuries of Indian living.

Progress during the year, although not rapid, has been steady, and the Indians are becoming better off from year to year. Their earnings are being well spent, and they now own a large number of mowers, rakes, wagons, harness, &c., and are purchasing heavier horses from time to time as funds will permit. In their houses one can notice the progress made; you not only see them much neater outside, but fairly well furnished with good stoves, lamps, chairs, bedsteads, &c., and in their outside surroundings it also appears in the manner of better buildings, better fences and more tools. All the barbed wire now used for fencing is bought out of their own private funds. As a mark of individual progress, I would mention Crop Ear Wolf and his son. They now hold between them over sixty-five head of cattle, some seven hundred ponies, six sets of double harness (two of which cost \$65), two wagons, two mowers and rakes, good saddles (one cost \$50) and a set of as fine outbuildings as a man would care to own. All the work on their farm buildings has been done by themselves under the supervision of the farmer, and they pointed them out to me with pleasure, saying: “No white man ever drove a nail in any one of these buildings.” Their premises, corrals, stables, &c., are always kept in fine order. I have visited this place at all times and never found it in any other condition; and I have always considered a visit to these Indians' place one of the most pleasant parts of my duties. There are other farms in different parts of the reserve almost equally as good, and a great deal of friendly emulation goes on to see who will have the best farm.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many of these Indians—men and women—are addicted to the use of intoxicants when they can obtain the liquor, and unfortunately round these towns there are a number of half-breeds and white men who seem to make a practice of carrying on this nefarious traffic of giving liquor to Indians. The Northwest Mounted Police, however, keep a good lookout over the Indians when in town, and they are finding it harder work now to get possession of drink. The young women, I am afraid, cannot be considered moral by any means, but the police do all that it is possible to prevent them stopping in the towns longer than is absolutely necessary to make purchases.

Crime.—During the latter part of October and beginning of November, the Indians were kept in a great state of excitement over the sensational Charcoal affair. Charcoal was a quiet, inoffensive man up to the time of killing Medicine Crane Returning, and was fairly well-to-do. He owned a private wagon, a set of four-horse harness, four head of cattle and about twenty horses, and was a pretty good worker. During the summer he had purchased for his wife, at a cost of ten head of horses, the Medicine Pole Bag, which placed her in the position of leader or head woman, of this society, which is composed of most of the best living women on the reserve. The knowledge that his wife was carrying on an illicit intercourse with this young man, and that it was sure to be known in camp, annoyed him, and he gave the Indian warning that such intercourse must cease, and his wife promised him that it would; and the fact of his coming upon them so shortly after this promise was made, and thinking no doubt of what would be said by the other Indians in the hay camp when this intimacy was made known, roused his anger and he shot the man without further consideration. He took no means to conceal the body of his victim, but merely left him lying in the cow-stable where he had been shot, although the river was within a few yards of it. Immediately the body was discovered (about eleven days after the crime), suspicion fell upon him, and he knew that he was almost sure to be found out, and in his aberration, like nine out of every ten Indians, he made his mark to kill a white man (a common saying among them) and no friend being with him to give him a kind word of advice, he at once proceeded to carry out his threat. The fact of my being friendly with him made no difference and according to his confession to young Pine (his brother-in-law), he visited the agency for the purpose of shooting me, but did not get an opportunity, although I was at home and in the house that night. He then retraced his steps homewards and in passing Farmer McNeil's crept up to the window and waited a favourable moment. Mr. McNeil, unfortunately, gave him the opportunity he was looking for, and while going from one part of the house to the other passed between him and a lighted lamp. Charcoal at once fired, but the course of the bullet was fortunately changed a little by coming in contact with a flower standing in the window. The bullet entered Mr. McNeil's left side between the flesh and coating of the abdomen, and passed out about six inches from where it entered. The wound, although causing considerable pain for some time, was slight and soon healed up. Mr. McNeil had nothing to do with Charcoal in any way, and in fact he did not belong to the part of the reserve under Mr. McNeil's supervision. From the following evening up to the time of his capture—one month—he kept the whole district in a state of terror. The Indians flocked into large camps at the upper and lower reserve for mutual protection, and everything was at a standstill. From his intimate knowledge of the country by day or by night, and the fact that rivers were low and crossings to be had at any place it was impossible to place men to watch him. His will-o'-the-wisp movements were the wonder of every one—to-day he was heard of at one spot, and within twelve hours he was seventy miles away at some other place. He was like all western Indians, at home on horseback, and it was no uncommon thing for him to ride that distance. He was familiar with every fast horse on the reserve, and being a good roper he caught a fresh horse wherever he went, and was always ready for a fresh run. In this way he kept the North-west Mounted Police force of this district on the move for nearly a month, and yet during all that time he was never more than about forty miles away from the reserve. Had the poor fellow been spoken to at the first when seen at the mountains, things might have been different with him and Sergt. Wilde's life might have been saved. A good deal has been said about the second shot fired at Sergt. Wilde, showing the true savage nature of the man, but there is another side to the subject which, as far as I know, has never been put forward. This Indian was running for his life, hotly pursued by mounted men and fast being overhauled by Sergt. Wilde, who at the time was riding one of the swiftest horses in the Police force. After the first shot at Sergt. Wilde took effect, he at once saw a means of escape if only he could get possession of the sergeant's horse. No sooner thought of than he wheeled his horse round and immediately proceeded to carry it out (and it must be kept in mind the others were close upon his trail and there was not a moment to be lost), but to

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reach the horse he had to pass quite close to the person of Sergt. Wilde, who was at the time trying to raise himself on his hands, and to an Indian at war even to go openly up to a man not yet dead is one of the bravest deeds. Charcoal was not considered brave by any means, even by his best friends, hence the second shot, not the outcome of the savage nature as most people suppose, but rather that of fear that by some movement of or shot from the wounded man his desire to possess the fastest horse, which was his only means of escape, should be frustrated. After the shooting at Farmer McNeil, Charcoal never showed any desire to take life, for, had he done so, there were plenty of opportunities night after night to kill some white settler or Indian. His trial took place at Macleod, where he was condemned to death for killing Medicine Crane Returning and Sergt. Wilde of the North-west Mounted Police, and he was hanged on the 16th March. The Indians were not excited over his end and fully recognized the justice of the sentence.

With the exception of one party of young lads tried for killing a calf and a few cases of Indians having liquor in their possession, there has been no crime, and the Indians now recognize the white man's law as ruling them in all things.

General Remarks.—The Indians did not attempt to have any sun-dance last summer, but in lieu of this we held Dominion Day sports, which were very well attended and the Indians took great interest in and seemed to enjoy all the various events which were on our programme.

The treaty payments took place during November and passed off in their usual quiet way, the Indians leaving for Macleod and Lethbridge the following day to spend their money.

The only new building erected by the department during the year is an implement shed in Farmer Clark's district.

One change among the employées occurred during the year, viz., the transfer of Farmer Jones to the Blackfoot Crossing, and the removal of Farmer Baker from that reserve to take Mr. Jones' place here. The staff has given me every assistance in carrying on the work of the reserve.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—CARLTON AGENCY,

MISTAWASIS, 16th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my thirteenth annual report, statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Carlton Agency.—Carlton Agency comprises the district bounded on the south by that part of the North Saskatchewan River which runs from old Fort Carlton to Prince Albert, and on the north by the northern boundary of the district of Saskatchewan. It includes the following reserves and bands of Indians:—

STURGEON LAKE RESERVE, No. 101.

This is situated about twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert, between Sturgeon Lake and Shell River. It contains twenty-two thousand and sixteen acres. Much of

the land is good, arable soil; there are on it some groves of good spruce timber; a large quantity of swamp hay is cut each year, and the lake is rapidly returning to its old condition of a first-class fishing lake. Wild fowl are abundant.

The people are Crees, and are known as William Twatt's Band.

PETAQUAKEY'S RESERVE, No. 102.

This reserve is situated at Muskeg Lake, twenty miles north-west of Fort Carlton. It contains twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres. The soil is fair, yet grain-raising has not been attended with success, as gophers swarm into the reserve from unoccupied land adjoining, and, though destroyed in thousands, nearly every year render the grain crop a failure. The gardens, however, do well, and the grazing is good, while the swamps produce a great quantity of hay. In the matter of fish, game, and fur, these people are badly situated.

The people are Crees, of the branch known as "Willow Indians."

MISTAWASIS RESERVE, No. 103.

The location of this reserve is at Snake Plain, the centre of settlement being about twenty-four miles from Fort Carlton, on the Green Lake trail. It contains forty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres. The reserve is well watered, and the pasturage of excellent quality. To avoid the danger of frost, the high land, though much lighter than the flats, is used for tillage, and generally produces a fair crop of grain; and the swamps produce large quantities of hay.

Neither game nor fish can be included in the available resources.

The people are Crees, of which nation their late chief, Mistawasis, was the acknowledged head.

AH-TAH-KA-KOOP'S RESERVE, No. 104.

This reserve is on the Green Lake trail, at a distance of forty-three miles from Fort Carlton. The principal buildings are situated on the banks of Sandy Lake. The Shell River crosses the reserve (which contains forty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven acres) diagonally, and its bottom affords an immense quantity of hay. The lake contains a fair number of pike; and the Indians are generally successful in hunting. There is a good deal of timber in the north-eastern part of the reserve. The grain crops here are never heavy, a fair crop being the rule. An absolute failure of crop has never been experienced.

The Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

KA-PA-HA-WE-KEN-UM'S RESERVE, No. 105.

Meadow Lake lies at the south-west corner of this reserve, which is traversed by Meadow River, a branch of the Beaver River, and is situated one hundred and eight miles north of Battleford. This reserve contains eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres of land most suitable for cattle-raising, hay, pasture and water being abundant and of the best quality.

The fishing is good, and game and fur-bearing animals are still numerous, though decreasing in number.

These Indians also are Crees.

INDIANS NOT LOCATED.

These consist of Kenemotayo's Band and the Indians known as the Pelican Lake Indians, all of whom are Crees. They make a somewhat precarious living by hunting and fishing, neither of which occupations is as remunerative as it used to be.

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WAH-SPA-TON SIOUX RESERVE, No. 94.

Twenty-four hundred acres on the Round Plain, nine miles north-west of Prince Albert, have been allotted to a band of Sioux Indians. The soil is light, but adapted for the raising of grain and vegetables. For these, as well as for the sale of hay and fire-wood, there is a near market at Prince Albert.

Population.—The number of Crees in the agency is eight hundred and fifty-eight ; of Sioux, forty-five. The number of deaths among the treaty Indians was thirty-two, exceeding the births by one. Migrations, nearly all occasioned by marriages, resulted in a net loss of three. Six persons who had in previous years joined bands, but had been in error retained also on the list of absentees, have been struck off that list. Therefore, although the decrease shown in the statistical statement is ten, the actual loss for the year is four. The number of deaths during the year was about the same as usual, but the birth-rate was much below the average.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been no epidemic during the year except an outbreak of whooping cough at Sturgeon Lake and the neighbouring Sioux reserve.

The periodical cleaning and whitewashing of houses, destruction of the rubbish and care for the purity of water supply are matters that receive particular attention. The steady improvement in the matter of cleanliness of the Indians' dwellings is very satisfactory, although there still remains much room for improvement, especially among the Sturgeon Lake Indians.

Occupation.—The people of Ah-tah-ka-koo's, Mistawasis and Petaquakey's Reserves live principally by mixed farming. The young men on the first-named reserve engage in hunting when not too busy at farm-work, and all three bands earn a little by freighting.

The people of Sturgeon Lake Band have as yet but small and few fields, having until comparatively lately made a good living out of the hunt and their live stock. They still hunt a good deal and with fair success, and in winter some of them work and freight for lumbermen. The Sioux are but beginners at farming, and have not as yet cropped sufficient land for their support, which they obtain in large part by working for townspeople and white farmers. The only occupation of Ka-pa-ha-we-ken-um's Band, and of the Indians not located on reserves, is hunting and fishing.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—The steady improvement in the buildings mentioned in my last annual report has by no means ceased. The fact that the men of three bands have purchased a shingle-mill for their common use is sufficient proof of the interest which the Indians themselves take in the matter. In addition to nine shanties built by young men now first commencing work on their own account, fifteen new houses have been erected on the reserves during the last twelve months, nearly all with shingle roofs, and a sleeping room up stairs.

The number of live stock in the agency is gradually increasing. The cattle are well housed and attended to, but the making of butter is an industry in which, despite the constant efforts of myself and staff, but little progress is made. The Indians supply practically all the beef used in the agency, and a large part of the proceeds of animals which they were permitted to dispose of has been invested in the purchase of wagons, mowers and rakes. With these additions, which the increase in the herds made necessary, the people are sufficiently supplied with farming implements.

Education.—There are fifty-six children attending industrial and boarding schools outside the agency, and the total enrolment of five day schools is seventy-one, with an average attendance of thirty-three. In each of these schools one teacher is employed, none of whom are certificated. As most of the older children have been sent to the industrial schools, the remaining children are in the lower standards, more than two-thirds being in the first.

The school-houses are all well adapted for the purpose, and are supplied with benches, blackboards, cupboards and books. If the parents would take more interest in the education of their children, the attendance and the progress made would be

greatly improved. The children are orderly in school and the discipline is well maintained.

Religion.—Each of the two Anglican churches is served by an ordained clergyman, and the adherents to this communion number three hundred and twenty. The Roman Catholic Church has one hundred and fifty-five adherents, one clergyman and one church, and those members of it who live in Meadow Lake are under the charge of a missionary who resides at Green Lake settlement. The Presbyterians number ninety-five Crees and twenty Sioux, and have one ordained and one female missionary with one church. The Indians of Petaquakey's, Mistawasis' and Ah-tah-ka-koop's Bands attend church regularly and show some interest in religion. The members of William Twatt's Band cling to paganism, and are very much opposed to the introduction of Christianity among them, so much so that they cannot be persuaded to send their children to school, fearing that they would thus become Christianized. The hunting Indians, who are Christian, take every advantage of the visits of missionaries to their camps, and Christianity is extending among these people.

Characteristics and Progress.—All the Indians in my charge are law-abiding. Even the hunting Indians have scrupulously conformed to the fishery regulations. They are honest far beyond the average; the very few exceptions are to be found among those who have lived in the settlements. On the other hand, their improvidence tempts many of them to incur debts that they cannot possibly pay, and they have not yet learned the habit of steady industry. Undoubtedly the members of the more advanced bands are becoming richer, but this is due to the wise restrictions imposed on their actions by the department and to the constant oversight of its officials.

Temperance and Morality.—Opportunities of procuring intoxicants in contravention of the law are but seldom within the reach of these people; so that intoxication is rare and habitual drinking unknown among them. Sexual immorality is over-common; to such an extent as to hinder progress and injure health.

Saw and Grist-Mill.—Sawing is now being carried on, the mill being at present at Sandy Lake. At the commencement of the season there were three thousand two hundred logs to be sawn, which were taken out last winter. The cut will probably exceed one hundred and fifty thousand feet board measure.

During the winter the grist-mill turned out fifteen hundred sacks of flour.

General Remarks.—The fall in the price of furs and in that of senega-root has much diminished the profit which the Indians used to enjoy from hunting and collecting roots. On the other hand the gains from the more desirable industry of grain-raising were exceptionally high last season, which proved very favourable for wheat. The net result of earnings was so largely in favour of the more progressive modes of making a living that I trust that the Indians will more clearly realize the advantages which farming possesses over the desultory employments which they habitually prefer.

A large addition has been made to the agency stable, making it a convenient building, and the warehouse at Sandy Lake in charge of Mr. Farmer O'Donnell has been doubled in size, and an ice cellar added for the preservation of fresh meat during the hot weather. This work has all been done by the Indians, without any cash payment being made, but in return for the provisions received.

I have, &c.,

HILTON KEITH,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,

BROADVIEW, 28th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my twentieth annual report, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge up to the 30th June, 1897.

Reserves.—There are four reserves in this agency, viz.: Ochapowace, No. 71, Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's, No. 72, both composed of Crees; the other two, Cowesess' Reserve, No. 73, and Sakimay's, No. 74, composed of Saulteaux with a few Crees.

Location.—The agency is situated north of Broadview and bounded by the Canadian Pacific Railroad on the south and the Qu'Appelle River from the west end of Crooked Lake to the eastern of Round Lake. It is within easy reach of Broadview, Grenfell and Whitewood. Leech Lake Reserve, situated about forty miles north of this agency with an area of nearly ten square miles, is a very important addition as it is nearly all under hay.

Area.—This agency has an area of one hundred and seventy-eight thousand and forty acres, as follows: Ochapowace's Reserve, No. 71, fifty-two thousand six hundred; Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's Reserve, No. 72, forty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty; Cowesess', No. 73, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty; Sakimay's Reserve, No. 74, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred. In addition to this there is Leech Lake Reserve, containing six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres.

Resources.—There is a large quantity of dry wood for fuel, a sufficient quantity of hay for present requirements, and some very good farming land, rather light and sandy on the western portion, and the townships parallel with the railroad belonging to Cowesess' and Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's Reserves are not suitable for farming, but the hay is a valuable asset.

Ochapowace's Band has also a large quantity of hay. Another valuable resource is the fish in the Crooked and Round Lakes, which provide the Indians with the food supply of this nature they require for their own consumption. Whitewood, Broadview and Grenfell are markets for the dry wood and hay which the Indians may have to sell.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of one hundred and seventy-nine men from sixteen years upwards, two hundred and twenty women from sixteen years upwards, one hundred and fifteen boys and one hundred and twenty-two girls, making a total of six hundred and thirty six.

There were thirty-two births and twenty-four deaths, an increase of eight during the year. Three left the agency and fifteen returned during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been very good. There has been no epidemic or disease of any moment. The Indians are becoming alive to the necessity of cleanliness around their buildings, and I have had no trouble with them on this score; cases requiring vaccination are attended to and a record is kept of every Indian vaccinated.

Occupation.—Nearly all the Indians follow farming as a living, and compare favourably with settlers. They also sell dry wood and surplus hay from time to time. Immediately after seeding most of them collect senega-root, which has been very remunerative, there being a constant demand for it. Quite an amount is also derived from dressing of hides, at which they are very expert; half of Sakimay's Band, Reserve No. 74, do not farm, but earn money by working for settlers and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The houses as a whole are very fair; several are very good and compare favourably with those occupied by many of the thrifty settlers in the vicinity of the agency. A few of the stables are also very good.

The great drawback in this agency is the absence of proper timber for building purposes. These Indians own a large number of farming implements which they have purchased themselves, valued a little over \$5,960, on which there is only \$140 due by them.

The Indians have from all sources, including bulls, cows and oxen, lent by the department, by treaty and their own private property, one hundred and ninety-three horses, four pigs, twenty-nine sheep, ninety-six oxen, eight bulls, one hundred and ninety-five cows and two hundred and eighty-nine head of young stock, such as steers, heifers and calves, making a total of cattle of five hundred and eighty-eight head.

Education.—The parents take an interest in the education of their children with the exception of the members of Sakimay's Band, who are opposed to schools as a party.

The Round Lake boarding school under Rev. Hugh McKay, principal, situated at the east end of Round Lake, was visited by me monthly. I always found discipline maintained and everything properly kept and in active running order. The boys are taught farming and care of stock, and the girls sewing, knitting and general housework in addition to the regular programme. The equipment is very good.

Religion.—There are one hundred and ninety-two Roman Catholics, nine members of the Church of England and sixty-two Presbyterians in this agency, the remainder being pagans. There is a Roman Catholic chapel on Cowessess' Reserve, No. 73, in the Qu'Appelle Valley, where service is conducted by a priest about six months in the year. These services are well attended.

The Rev. Hugh McKay holds services at Indian houses on the several reserves. These are also well attended.

The Christian religion does not progress as quickly as one should suppose, taking into consideration the amount of persuasion employed by the several denominations at work in this agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am happy to be able to report great advancement made during the last few years in farming as the crop returns will testify. There are several Indians in each band who are self-supporting and will continue to be so if forced to provide for themselves all the necessities they require. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Not a case of drunkenness was brought before my notice during the year. Two Indians were fined for cruelty to cattle.

There are two women who visit the neighbouring towns for immoral purposes, but when seen by any of the mounted police they are ordered back to their reserves at once.

General Remarks.—On the reorganization of Indians affairs, a reduction in the number of employees in this agency was made on the 31st May, and on the 30th June my position as Indian Agent of this agency ended and I was succeeded by Mr. Agent J. P. Wright, transferred from Touchwood Hills, and Mr. J. W. Jowett, transferred from the head office, Regina, to this agency, as agency clerk.

I have, &c.,

A. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.



BLOOD INDIANS HAULING HAY.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,

DUCK LAKE, 10th September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my tenth annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

ONE ARROW'S RESERVE, No. 95.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the eastern side of the South Saskatchewan River, about four and one-half miles east of Batoche, and contains an area of sixteen square miles.

Resources.—This reserve is a rich sandy loam, and well suited for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians are principally Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The band consists of ninety-four members. They have no chief or councillors. During the year there were four births and four deaths, and one woman left the band by marriage, making a decrease of one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have not suffered from any epidemic, and proper sanitary precautions are strictly observed.

Occupation.—These Indians are employed in mixed farming. They have a fine herd of cattle, all of which are in good condition, and for which they have feed in plenty. Besides the above, they earn a considerable amount by hunting, picking roots, dressing hides, &c., for white settlers.

Stock.—The herd under Government control consists of one hundred and fifty-one head, which also includes two thoroughbred bulls, all of which are in fine order.

Farming Implements.—The farming implements consist of ploughs, harrows, mowers, horse-rakes, one old reaper, wagons and carts sufficient for present requirements.

Education.—All children of school age are either at the Qu'Appelle industrial school or at Duck Lake boarding school.

Religion.—One Indian belongs to the Church of England, fifty-seven to the Roman Catholic Church, and thirty-six are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate. There are a few of them who will make use of intoxicants if they can possibly procure them unknown to the officials of the department.

General Remarks.—These Indians are now more contented to remain on their reserve than formerly, and are gradually becoming more industrious, as they are now beginning to derive a benefit from their stock and farming operations, and at present are doing well.

OKEMASIS' AND BEARDY'S RESERVES, Nos. 96 AND 97.

Location and Area.—Both reserves are situated on the Carlton trail at Duck Lake. The combined area is forty-four square miles. The natural features of these reserves are scattered bluffs, with rolling prairie. The land is suitable for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of these bands are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the two bands taken together is one hundred and forty-three. During the year two women married into other bands. There were eight births and six deaths.

Occupation.—These people were employed at mixed farming. They have a good and increasing herd of cattle, for which they have an abundance of feed. They are fairly successful in raising grain and roots. They also earn small amounts freighting, hunting and picking roots, &c.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the bands has not been very good: Indians are subject to consumption and scrofula. Sanitary precautions are rigidly enforced; all houses are kept clean and well ventilated.

Stock.—The cattle held by these bands under Government control number three hundred and thirty-six head, including three thoroughbred bulls, all of which are in fine condition.

Farm Implements.—The bands are well supplied with all requisite implements for the present time; a new self-binder was purchased out of private funds by the Indians this year.

Education.—All healthy children of school age are at the Duck Lake boarding school or at Regina industrial school, thus obviating the necessity of having a day school on the reserve.

Religion.—The membership of these two bands consists of six Presbyterians, sixty-nine Roman Catholics and sixty-eight pagans. There being no church on either of the reserves, some of the Indians attend the Roman Catholic Church at Duck Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, and as a whole they are civil and are gradually becoming more provident.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate and moral, so far as can be expected of Indians living in the manner they do. In fact, they conduct themselves much better than the majority of the native settlers.

CHACASTAPASIN'S RESERVE, No. 98.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated about fifteen miles south of Prince Albert on the right-hand bank of the South Saskatchewan. It has an area of twenty-four square miles. This reserve has been surrendered to the department, and is now disposable for the benefit of the band, as these Indians have joined the Cumberland Band No. 100A at Fort à la Corne.

JOHN SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 99.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles south-east of Prince Albert, and is intersected by the South Saskatchewan River. It has an area of thirty-seven square miles. The land is rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. The soil is rich black loam and well suited for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These people are half-breed Cree Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty. Two women married into other bands. There were eight births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed, all dwellings being well and thoroughly ventilated, and kept clean and neat, also the surrounding premises.

Occupation.—Stock-raising and mixed farming are the occupations of these Indians. They are more successful with their crops than any of the other bands of the agency. They also derive a good income from hunting, picking roots, &c., as well as from the sale of cattle, butter and eggs.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Their grain and root crops were excellent, the Indians providing themselves with flour for the most of the year, as well as being able to dispose of a portion of their grain to purchase tea, sugar, tobacco and other necessities.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are a credit to the Indians, being well and neatly built, and of a much better class than those on any of the other reserves. Several new buildings have been commenced during the year, but as yet they have not been completed.

Stock.—The stock in the hands of this band under Government control, now numbers two hundred and seventy-eight head, including three thoroughbred bulls; while the Indians hold privately seventeen head of cattle, and thirty-one horses. The hay crop is good and sufficient for all their requirements.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require for the present.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, under the auspices of the Church of England. Miss A. McGregor had charge of this school for the first nine months of the year, when she resigned and was succeeded by Miss M. Thompson, who is an excellent teacher and takes great interest in her work and the advancement of the children in their studies. The progress made is very good. The school is kept neat, clean and tidy. The children, also, present a clean and tidy appearance.

Religion.—This band consists of one hundred and twenty-six Anglicans, one Presbyterian, two Roman Catholics and one pagan. There is a resident Anglican native clergyman on this reserve. They have a very neat church, where services are regularly held, the Indians being good adherents.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are industrious and progressive. They are civil and law-abiding, and have completely abandoned the Indian mode of living and adopted the ways of the white man.

Temperance and Morality.—While they are moral in their general habits, yet they are addicted to the use of intoxicants to a certain extent whenever they can possibly procure them.

JAMES SMITH'S AND CUMBERLAND BANDS, NOS. 100 AND 100A.

Location.—These reserves adjoin each other, and are dealt with as one. They are situated about fifteen miles below the forks of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, near Fort à la Corne.

Area and Resources.—The combined area is ninety-two square miles. The soil varies from sandy to rich black loam. The principal portions are low, wet and thickly wooded with willow, poplar and scrub. The surface is rough and undulating, and broken with shallow lakes of brackish water, and is of little value for agricultural purposes. The herbage is luxuriant. Hay of the finest quality grows in abundance, and is admirably adapted for stock-raising.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The joint population is two hundred and thirty. During the year one woman married into another band. There were seven births and five deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the bands has been fairly good. There are, however, several cases of scrofula and consumption, for which little can be done. The majority of the Indians are particular about sanitary precautions. All houses and premises are kept neat and clean, and all buildings are properly ventilated.

Occupation.—Stock-raising, with a small amount of farming, is one of the occupations of these bands, while hunting is the principal pursuit of these Indians, from which they derive a considerable revenue, which assists them in supplying themselves with tea, sugar, tobacco and clothing.

Buildings.—But little has been done in the way of new buildings this year, with the exception of cattle stables. All stables are fitted with stanchions and are kept clean and in proper order.

Stock.—These Indians have a good and increasing herd of cattle, under Government control, including three thoroughbred bulls, the natural increase for the year being ninety per cent. The herd numbers at present four hundred and three head, all of which are in fine condition, having wintered well.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves. The Indians are of such an erratic nature, we could not secure a regular attendance. The majority of the Indians who took an interest in the education of their children have willingly allowed them to be sent to Emmanuel College at Prince Albert, or to the Battleford industrial school.

Emmanuel College at Prince Albert is under the auspices of the Church of England, the Venerable Archdeacon J. A. Mackay being principal. The subjects taught are the English language, reading, writing, general knowledge, arithmetic, geography, history, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, as well as religious instruction. Excellent progress is being made in all the studies. The principal, being an energetic man, leaves no stone unturned to keep his school up to the required standard and make it a success.

The Duck Lake boarding school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Father Paquette being principal. There are sixty pupils in the school: thirty-two boys and twenty-eight girls. The subjects taught are the same as those at Emmanuel College.

A new brass band has been added to this school during the year, and the pupils are making excellent progress with the instruments.

Several new buildings have been erected during the past year, the whole being inclosed by a substantial board fence. The grounds in front of the school are tastefully laid out, and adorned with beds of the most beautiful flowers, giving the place a neat and home-like appearance.

The principal is an energetic and progressive man, and the great progress made by this school shows how thoroughly his heart is in the work. Both principal and his assistants deserve great credit for the able manner in which they conduct the institution, and for the success attained during the short period it has been in existence.

Religion.—Of these Indians, one hundred and eighty-three are Anglicans, and forty-seven are pagans.

There is a neat church on this reserve, with a resident clergyman, and the Indians are strict in their attendance.

They have a very neat and well laid out cemetery, which is kept in good order.

Progress.—These Indians are of an indolent disposition, but law-abiding. Their mode of living is gradually becoming more like that of the white man, and they may be considered to a great extent civilized.

Morality and Temperance.—They may be called moral; they are, however, addicted to the use of intoxicants when they can procure them in any way. Since the new farming instructor was appointed, there has been a general improvement amongst the Indians, and I anticipate better results in the future.

Agency Headquarters.—During the year a combined meat and ice-house has been completed, which is found to be of much service in saving fresh meat. A granary has also been built for the purpose of storing the Indians' seed grain. A new barn and coach-house have been erected near the agency stable. These buildings are found to be of great service, particularly in protecting vehicles from the weather, and in the saving of hay.

I have, &c.,

R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY,

EDMONTON, 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, inventory of Government property and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

ENOCH'S RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the left bank of the Saskatchewan River, about six miles south-west of Edmonton on the trail to Stony Plain, and contains an area of forty-four square miles.

Resources.—The soil of this reserve is very good, and there is plenty of hay land. It contains numerous lakes and woods, the latter consisting of poplar, willow, spruce, tamarack, birch and hazel.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and thirty-eight, made up as follows: thirty-eight men, forty-five women, thirty-one boys and twenty-four girls, a decrease of seven since last year, owing to deaths and migrations.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was a great deal of sickness during the winter, la grippe and influenza being very prevalent, and extra rations had to be distributed. Special attention was given to the thorough cleaning of the houses this spring, and the burning of all the refuse on the premises. Most of the Indians are now fully alive to the importance of these sanitary precautions.

Occupation.—Farming is the occupation on this reserve, none of these Indians being hunters. Most of the women can do every kind of domestic work. One of the young men on this reserve recently married a girl of the St. Albert boarding school, Caroline Ochee-cou-mis. This girl was at the World's Fair and ran a loom, the working of which she thoroughly understands, and she is to work the loom which the department lately supplied this agency, and as there are sheep on three of the reserves, most of the required dress material can be made on the reserve. I have seen some of the cloth woven by one of these machines at the St. Albert school, and I think it is more durable than that hitherto supplied by the department.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are forty-two log houses, thirty-eight stables, six store-houses and three milk-houses. One of the dwellings was put up this spring by Paul Charlo, the young man who is married to the girl I have just mentioned. This building is 21 x 24 feet, and contains three rooms. The \$30 granted by the department for the purchase of lumber and shingles has done much to encourage this young couple. The number of cattle on this reserve is one hundred and fifty-nine, not including the calves of this year. There are also sheep, pigs and poultry. The larger implements consist of one threshing-machine, twelve ploughs, two land-rollers, five mowers and rakes, and one fanning-mill.

Education.—There are no schools open on this reserve. Five of the children of school age attend the industrial school at Regina (Presbyterian) and five the Roman Catholic boarding school at St. Albert.

Religion.—There are one hundred and twenty-four Roman Catholics, and fourteen Methodists. The former have a resident missionary, the Rev. Father Ramasse, and

a good church, the services at which are always well attended. The missionary at White Whale Lake, the Rev. W. G. Blewett, visits the Protestants twice a month.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are on the whole progressing favourably, both as regards farming and in their domestic life.

Temperance and Morality.—They will still buy liquor whenever they get the chance, although every effort is made to prevent them from doing so. The morality on this reserve is fair.

MICHEL'S RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the southern side of the Sturgeon River, and is about sixteen miles from Edmonton. It contains an area of forty square miles.

Resources.—The soil is clay loam, and there is an abundance of hay land. Poplar and fir are the principal timber.

Tribe.—This band is of the Iroquois tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The people of this reserve number eighty-one, a decrease of one since last year. The population is made up of thirteen men, sixteen women, twenty-four boys and twenty-eight girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the winter there were many cases of la grippe, but none of them terminated fatally. The houses and premises without any exception are always kept in the best of order.

Occupation.—The farms on this reserve are quite equal to any of those of a white settlement. The grain fields are of good shape and size, and very well fenced. Eggs and butter are sold by each family, and the women do a lot of sewing and knitting. The wife of Louis Callihoo has a sewing-machine.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings all round are substantial and well built. There are seventy-seven head of cattle besides the calves of this year. Each family has poultry, and in most cases pigs. One man, Louis Callihoo, bought six sheep this spring out of his own earnings. These Indians are well equipped with implements.

Education.—The children of school age attend either the St. Albert boarding school or the industrial school at Dunbow.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. A church has been erected close to the reserve, the logs for which were taken from the reserve, which entitles these Indians to seating accommodation.

Characteristics, Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are law-abiding and progressive.

No cases of either intemperance or immorality have been brought to my notice during the past twelve months.

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the Lac la Nonne trail, about twenty-five miles from Edmonton. It contains forty-one square miles.

Resources.—About sixteen square miles is rolling prairie of excellent soil, the remainder is wooded with spruce and poplar.

One of the lakes of this reserve, Sandy Lake, contains an abundance of fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—This band is composed of two hundred and one members: fifty-one men, fifty-nine women, forty-six boys and forty-five girls. During the year there were eight deaths and seven births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the cold weather there was a great deal of sickness, and extra food supplies were required.

Since spring these people have been fairly healthy.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are fifty-five houses and forty-two stables on this reserve, besides several store-houses, &c. The stock numbers eighty-seven head, not including this year's calves, besides sheep, pigs and poultry. These Indians are fairly well provided with implements.

Education.—There is one Roman Catholic day school. The teacher is Miss Sarah Cyr. Owing to the irregular attendance the progress made by the pupils has not been very marked.

Religion.—This is a Roman Catholic reserve. The resident missionary is the Rev. Father Dauphin. There is a nice church and the services are well attended.

Characteristics.—These Indians are industrious and are fairly progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

JOSEPH'S RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the northern side of Lac Ste. Anne about fifty miles from Edmonton, and it contains an area of twenty-three square miles

Resources.—Three-quarters of the reserve is covered with spruce and poplar, the remainder consisting of hay and bottom lands. Lac Ste. Anne is the principal fishing ground for this band.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Stony tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band is composed of twenty-seven men, thirty-nine women, forty-one boys and thirty-one girls. During the year the deaths were seven and the births four.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Many of these Indians were laid up in the winter with influenza, but with the advent of spring the disease disappeared. This band is very cleanly in every respect.

Occupation.—Hunting and fishing are the principal means of livelihood on this reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses on this reserve are roomy and well ventilated. All the Indians who own cattle have stables. There are forty head of stock over a year old. The principal implements are three ploughs, two harrows, one mower and rake and one wagon.

Education.—There is a Roman Catholic day school, the teacher being a daughter of Chief Michel. On the whole she is a fairly successful teacher; the attendance and progress in consequence has been better than in former years.

Religion.—The members of this band attend the Roman Catholic church at Lac Ste. Anne, and are very devotional in their behaviour at the services held.

Characteristics and Progress.—This reserve has no farming instructor, so the progress in farming is very little. They are, however, a thrifty and intelligent lot of Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—A considerable amount of whisky is traded to Indians at Lac Ste. Anne, although I do my best to stop the traffic. The morality of this band is good.

WHITE WHALE LAKE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated at White Whale Lake, about forty-five miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of thirty-two and seven-tenths square miles.

Resources.—The reserve is heavily timbered with poplar and fir. The soil is good and there is plenty of hay land. There are plenty of fish in White Whale Lake.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are Stonies.

Vital Statistics.—This band consists of one hundred and forty souls. The births of the year were seven, the deaths five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—As on all the other reserves, there were a great many cases of la grippe in the cold weather, although but few fatal cases. The houses on this reserve are not as clean as on the others, although an improvement in this direction is to be noticed.

Occupation.—As there is no farmer on this reserve, the farming done is only of a very crude nature, fishing being the principal mainstay of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are twenty dwelling-houses and fifteen stables, fifty head of stock, without the calves of this season. There are six ploughs, six harrows, two mowers and rakes, one fanning-mill and two wagons.

Education.—There is a good day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The teacher is the Rev. W. G. Blewett, who is also the resident missionary on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians with one or two exceptions are Methodists. Services are held every week in the school-house, and are very well attended.

Characteristics.—These Indians are advancing, even if slowly, and are more amenable to advice than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—As far as I know, they spend nothing on drink and are fairly moral.

Agency.—The wind-mill has proved a success, being worked by an Indian at a very small cost and giving good results. It is, I understand, the first grist-mill of that size in the Dominion of Canada, the wheel being forty feet in diameter with a power from fifteen to twenty-five horses, according to wind.

A piggery was established last fall with twelve sows and a boar. Some buildings have been put up by Indians and a good deal of fencing for pasturage, and everything in connection therewith is in a fair way of success.

The garden at the agency consists of about two acres, and is a success every year, the cultivation of it being done entirely by Indian men and women and children; the result being that every Indian family has a good garden, especially on Enoch's Reserve. These gardens are a great help to the owners. Several families cultivate tobacco successfully. Over two hundred pounds of tobacco were grown in the agency garden last year, and were distributed to the Indians. Tobacco has been grown more or less successfully at this agency since 1891.

Vegetables of all kinds are also raised every year with great success.

Trees of many varieties have been sown and planted and have grown well. Maple and ash trees sown seven years ago are now from ten to sixteen feet high. I have given a considerable number of them to the Edmonton hospital, cemetery and other institutions of the district. I also commenced this year to make a collection of all the native trees of the country, and two of each variety have been planted in the agency grounds. Already twenty-eight varieties have been planted, and I hope to complete the collection this fall or next spring.

General Remarks.—My Indians are satisfied and in a good way towards prosperity, especially on the three farming reserves. There are but few recalcitrant members, and these are generally the lazy ones, who are always ready to receive bad advice from dastardly outsiders who for some reason or another are quite numerous lately.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. DE CAZES,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—FILE HILLS AGENCY,

QU'APPELLE, 5th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property in my charge.

Location and Area of Reserves.—This agency comprises four reserves—Peepekesis, No. 81; Okanees, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83; and Little Black Bear, No. 84—containing a total area of eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres. These reserves adjoin each other, and are situated in the File Hills, about twenty miles north-east of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Resources.—The southern portion of these reserves is rolling prairie of sandy loam. The northern portion is more broken up by hills, and is well wooded, and contains a large quantity of hay land. These reserves are not adapted for wheat-growing, as the district is subject to summer frosts; but they are particularly adapted for stock-raising, in which industry the Indians have been very successful. During the year they sold twenty-seven head of cattle, and butchered for their own consumption fifteen head. There is a large quantity of dry fire-wood on Okanees', Star Blanket's, and Peepekesis' Reserves, and the Indians find a ready sale for this fire-wood to the settlers.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the four bands in this agency is two hundred and eighty souls, made up as follows:—seventy-two men, ninety-eight women, forty-five boys and sixty-five girls. There were thirteen births and fifteen deaths during the year.

Buildings.—The buildings on all four reserves are in good repair; the stables are re-plastered every fall.

Stock and Farming Implements.—The stock are all in fine condition and are increasing every year. The implements are stored every winter and put in repair each spring.

Occupation.—Cattle-raising is the principal occupation of these Indians; they also do some mixed farming. Many of them find work with the settlers from time to time. The old women gather a great deal of senega-root, for which they got a good price this year. In the winter the Indians cut and hauled a great deal of fire-wood to Qu'Appelle, for which they obtained a fair price. The Indians of Star Blanket's Band went north in the Beaver Hills on a hunting trip last fall, but were not very successful. They reported game very scarce.

Education.—The Indians here have grand educational advantages. The boarding school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church still continues to give excellent satisfaction. Mr and Mrs. Skene, the principal and matron, are untiring in their efforts, and the children are making rapid advancement in their studies. English alone is spoken by the children and their pronunciation is remarkably good. The principal gives a great deal of his personal attention to the boys when they are working in the garden or in other outside occupations. During the year four of the larger boys of this institution were allowed to go out and work for white settlers, and from the reports received by the principal from the employers of the boys, they are giving good satisfaction. Mr. Skene is quite anxious that the boys should be fit to do all kinds of farm work, and by letting them go out in this way it will be a great advantage to them when they start to do for themselves. There are sixteen pupils attending this school: eleven boys and five girls. Four are in standard I, three in standard II, four in standard III, three in standard IV, and two in standard V. There was very little sickness in the

school during the year. The children suffered from colds last fall, but nothing serious. A great many children from this agency attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school, which is under the able management of the Rev. J. Hugonnard. The Indians are beginning to see the advantage of sending their children to school.

Religion.—In this agency there are ninety-eight pagans, seventy-one Roman Catholics and fourteen Presbyterians. The Rev. Father Magnan, Superior of the Oblate Order of Lebreton Mission, looks after the spiritual welfare of the Roman Catholics in this agency, and holds services from time to time in the church on Okaness' Reserve.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been about the same as usual. There are a few cases of scrofula and consumption, but no epidemic has visited the agency. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out. Many of the Indians keep clean and tidy houses, while there are others who are not so clean, although I think there is improvement in this direction every year.

General Remarks.—The Indians put in a good crop of oats this spring. They also have a large quantity of potatoes and other garden stuff, which looks very promising.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the members of the staff have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—HOBBEWA AGENCY,

HOLLBROKE, 15th September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, also statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June last. In March last I was transferred from the Assiniboine to this agency, and took charge here on the 27th of the same month.

Area of Agency.—This agency comprises four reserves, aggregating one hundred and twenty-six thousand and sixteen acres; and a fishing station at Pigeon Lake, containing four thousand nine hundred and eighty acres.

Indian Bands.—There are four different bands of Indians, viz.: Ermineskin's, Samson's, Louis Bull's and the Indians deported from Montana, each of which will be dealt with separately.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137.

Location and Area.—This reserve is located in the Bear's, or Peace, Hills and has an area of thirty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population numbers one hundred and seventy-two souls, consisting of forty-one men, forty-nine women, thirty-eight boys and forty-four girls. There were, since the last payments, nine births and ten deaths (of the latter one adult only and nine children).

Resources and Occupation.—The greater part of this reserve is well adapted for general farming and stock-raising, there being plenty of wood, water and hay. Besides this, the Indians trap a little and fish a good deal in the winter time.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Stock.—The cattle of this band number two hundred and thirty-one head, exclusive of this year's calves, which were too small to brand.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have enjoyed excellent health during the past year. Every sanitary precaution was taken in the spring to ensure cleanliness and health.

Education—The education of the children is well looked after, as there is a good boarding school, with a regular attendance of twenty; also a day school in connection with it. They are both under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and taught by the reverend sisters of the Assumption.

As the old school was much too small, there is now in course of erection, and nearly completed, a large substantial and comfortable boarding school, capable of accommodating seventy-five pupils. This structure, which is being paid for by the department, is very attractive in appearance and healthily situated.

The parents seem to be more fully alive now to the importance of having their children well educated, and express themselves as willing to place them in the schools. The discipline, progress and neat appearance of these children are extremely satisfactory.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics; there are two resident priests, and a large handsome church on the reserve. Services are regular and well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken as a whole, the Indians of this band are quiet, orderly and steady. Of course there are exceptions to the rule, but they are not many, and I trust that by treating them firmly, yet kindly, they will soon fall into line with the others.

SAMSON'S RESERVE, No. 138.

Location and Area.—This reserve adjoins the agency headquarters and is located on Battle River. The area is thirty nine thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

Resources and Occupation.—The main resources of these Indians are raising grain and garden produce, cattle and horses; also fishing and hunting, with an occasional day's work for neighbouring settlers.

Stock.—The cattle of this band number three hundred and twelve.

Vital Statistics.—There were three hundred and fourteen Indians paid at the last payment, viz.: seventy-four men, eighty-four women, eighty-three boys and seventy-three girls. There have been fourteen births and ten deaths; of the latter, two only were adults and the other eight were infants.

Health.—The general health of this band has been very good throughout the year. Of the two adults who died, one was from old age and the other one's constitution was so weakened by chronic syphilis that she succumbed easily to a severe cold. Infantile complaints and colds were the cause of the children's deaths.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve, which is under the auspices of the Methodist denomination. The average attendance is very meagre, on account of the school not being in a central position, and the Indians being scattered on their farms.

Religion.—On this reserve there are one hundred and seventy two Methodists, ninety-four Roman Catholics, seven pagans, and forty-one of doubtful convictions. The doubtful ones are not attached to any particular denomination, sometimes attending one church and then another, according to whim, but more frequently keeping aloof from all religious services.

The school-house on this reserve is used also as a church by the Methodists, there being a resident minister on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very moral, obedient, sober and law-abiding. They are fairly industrious, and now, since the department has changed the management of this agency, they say that they have better hopes of making a living, and are working very much harder and more cheerfully than heretofore.

LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE, No. 140.

Location.—These Indians reside on the north-western part of Ermineskin's Reserve, no subdividing line having as yet been run between them.

Vital Statistics.—There were sixty souls at the last payments, viz. : thirteen men, seventeen women, twenty-one boys and nine girls.

Three boys were born ; and one boy and two girls died during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—All of this band are in a good healthy condition. All sanitary precautions are taken, such as keeping houses and premises clean, white-washing, burning up all refuse in the spring, and using vegetables freely.

Resources and Occupation.—The remarks made in respect to Samson's and Ermineskin's Bands also apply to this one.

Stock.—The number of cattle owned by this band, exclusive of this spring's calves, is ninety-four head.

Education.—There is a day school under the auspices of the Methodist Church, on this reserve. The attendance is very small, owing to a number of the children being at Red Deer industrial school ; then in the winter time a good many of the parents are out at the cattle-sheds, also hunting and fishing ; and in the summer they are out at the hay swamps.

Religion.—Nearly all the Indians of this band are Methodist. The school-house serves as the purpose of a church. Services are regular and well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are both temperate and moral, they mind their own affairs, and are very industrious.

INDIANS DEPORTED FROM MONTANA, OR LITTLE BEAR'S BAND.

Location.—These Indians are settled on the old Bob-tail Reserve, on the south side of Battle River, about four miles from Ponoka Station, on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

Area of Reserve.—The reserve contains twenty thousand one hundred and sixty acres.

Vital Statistics.—There were present at the last payments, one hundred and twenty souls, viz. : thirty men, thirty-eight women, twenty-nine boys, and twenty-three girls. There were three births ; and one man, one woman, and one girl died.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been very little sickness among the Indians of this band. They keep themselves clean, and so are free from disease.

Resources and Occupation.—As these Indians only last spring permanently located on this reserve, they have not been able to raise any grain, but they all have small gardens, and have broken land ready for sowing grain next year.

Last winter they lived on the north side of the river, in very roughly constructed shanties. Since they moved across the river, they have cut, hauled and hewn a set of house and stable logs for nearly every family.

The old farm-house on the Wolf Creek Reserve has been pulled down, and is being re-erected by the farmer on this reserve, the logs having been hauled over by these Indians.

As the members of this band were destitute of cattle, the department instructed me to issue some to them. I accordingly issued two bulls, four oxen, four cows, and twenty-six heifers, two and three-year-olds. All these cattle, with the exception of six two-year-old heifers, bought from various Indians of the other three bands, were supplied from my herd.

This reserve has an abundance of hay, water and wood.

Education and Religion.—There is no school of any description on this reserve, but I trust that the boarding and industrial schools will absorb a great many of these children ere another year passes.

Department of Indian Affairs.

These Indians do not appear to have any particular religion, but still they go to church on Sundays, and are apparently very impartial, as they alternate their attendance between the various churches.

Temperance and Morality.—The general behaviour of these Indians has been good, they are sober and industrious. For a long time after their arrival here they did nothing but dance, and even this spring tried their very hardest to get up a sun dance. However, I did everything in my power to suppress it; in this I was very materially aided by the Rev. Father Lacombe, who gave a three-days' mission to the Indians and spoke very earnestly against this pernicious custom. I am happy to say that the Indians took a very sensible view of the subject, and I think that I am perfectly safe in saying that the sun dance is a thing of the past, so far as this agency is concerned.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are all Wood Crees, with the exception of a few Plain Crees among those deported from Montana, and half a dozen Stony families who are amalgamated with the other bands.

Buildings.—All the Indians' houses, stables and barns are built of logs, excepting six, which are shingled; the rest are roofed with sods and earth.

During the coming winter the Indians intend getting out a quantity of house and stable logs, so that they may build themselves a better class of houses and stables than those which are in present use.

Progress, Characteristics and Occupation.—As I have been in this agency so short a time, it would be invidious on my part to make special mention of Indians who are further advanced and more industrious than the others, as I am not yet sufficiently well acquainted with each individual character and particular circumstances; however, I may say that now they nearly all appear to be very anxious to better their condition. As an evidence of this, I may mention that this summer they have purchased, out of their own money, eight mowers, four horse-rakes and ten wagons, besides a number of hay-forks and other small tools and implements.

Last spring there was a shortage of hay for the cattle, but this summer I have arranged with the Indians to work together in groups, and so aid each other in putting up hay and taking off their harvest. By this means I have every reason to hope that they will take a greater interest in their own personal welfare, put up a sufficient quantity of hay, build sheds, stables and corrals, and winter their cattle better than they have ever done before.

Being so far from a town here, there is no sale for fire-wood; and as yet the settlers are not in a position to pay for hired labour. There is no lime to burn, or coal to mine; consequently, with the exception of a little fishing and hunting, they have to rely entirely on their cattle, horses and grain-raising for a livelihood.

Stock.—Recently we had a thorough "round-up" and re-branding of all the cattle in the agency; all outstanding cases of dispute and doubtful ownership were settled, to the satisfaction of all parties.

As this spring's calves were too small to stand the branding irons, only twenty-four were taken on the books; but they will all be taken on in the fall.

At the "round-up" we rebranded seven hundred and fifty-two animals; and I should judge that there will be about a hundred calves yet to brand.

The shorthorn bulls which the department so opportunely supplied last spring, are doing well; they will not only much improve the standard of the herd, but will also, I trust, very materially increase the number of calves next season.

Some of the Indians keep poultry and pigs; and a fair number of them milk their cows; although a few own sheep, most of them have a decided aversion to them.

I think the department's plan, an excellent one, *i.e.* of making an Indian, who is able to do so, supply part, or all of his own beef; although some grumbled a little at first, they could not help but admit the justice of it, and now borrow beef from the store-

house or their neighbours, and when they kill, pay it back in a cheerful business-like manner.

Klondike Excitement.—The Klondike gold excitement has benefited these Indians, inasmuch as they have sold about \$800 worth of ponies for pack animals; and as they were of no earthly use for any other purpose they are a good riddance.

Land Sown.—This spring the Indians put in three hundred and fifty-seven acres of wheat as well as some oats and barley. The weather has been very favourable for farming, so that there is every probability of a good harvest.

There is a very large quantity of old and dirty land in this agency; however I am using my best endeavours to have it fallowed and cleaned.

When I arrived here I found affairs in a very chaotic and backward state, and immediately set to work to reorganize them. I am glad that I am enabled to report that there is a much more progressive outlook now, though, even yet, things are in a very primary state, but will, I feel confident, continue to improve.

In the spring the department allowed me to hire for a short time a blacksmith. While he was here he repaired and put in working order sixty-five ploughs which otherwise would have lain idle.

Next winter it is my intention to have a number of steers broken in to work, and so facilitate the ploughing and other agricultural operations.

New head and waste gates, and tail-race have been built for the water-power; also a great deal of work has been done repairing the canal bank, and a new connecting ditch about three hundred yards long, dug.

Grist-mill.—The grist-mill has been steadily employed grinding the department's and Indians' wheat, so long as we had any. It was operated entirely by Indian labour.

Saw-mill.—The only work done by the saw-mill was a little lumber for the Indians, and squaring a small quantity of timber for the repairs.

Since I have been here no gristing or sawing has been done for outside parties, there being sufficient work for the water-power to do for ourselves.

Mr. Inspector Wadsworth has inspected this agency twice during the past year. On the occasion of his last visit he rendered me invaluable aid in adjusting and re-arranging the affairs and management of the agency.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

EAST ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,

CANNINGTON MANOR, 1st July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to the 30th June, with statistical statement and inventory of Government property in my charge, and return of private property of Indians.

PHEASANT RUMP'S RESERVE.

Location, Area and Resources.—This reserve is situated on the western part of Moose Mountain, with an area of twenty-three thousand and forty-six acres, and is suitable for mixed farming, there being plenty of good arable land, a large number of hay sloughs, and also poplar woods sufficient to provide fuel, building timber and fencing.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboinés.

Vital Statistics.—There are now forty-five Indians living on this reserve, made up as follows: thirteen men, fourteen women, eight boys and ten girls. There have been three births and two deaths during the year; the deaths were caused by consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. Every sanitary precaution possible is observed, such as the cleaning of houses and premises. Vaccination also is given due attention.

Occupation.—Mixed farming is the chief industry of these Indians, and they had a fair crop of grain and roots last fall, and they looked well after their cattle during the winter. As they do not live near any well-settled district, their individual earnings are not so large as those of White Bear's Band, but during the year they earned over \$500. The men do a little hunting and fishing, and the women tan cow robes and make leather coats and mitts for the white people about the reserve.

Buildings.—There is a small improvement being made in the buildings on this reserve, some being larger and better built than those formerly occupied. When completed they will be very comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve now number seventy-nine head, the same as last year, but during the year the Indians sold and consumed twelve head, and the casualties were only three. All the cattle are now in fine condition. Though the winter was a hard one, the Indian cattle looked better this spring than those of many of the white settlers.

Education.—There are seven children of school age in the band, and out of this number six are attending the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and Regina.

Religion.—Two children who were baptized into the Roman Catholic Church are the only Christians living on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are advancing in farming, stock-raising, and civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of these Indians during the year has been good, and no complaint has been made against any of them.

General Remarks.—This band is, I think, making headway, and has worked well during the past year.

STRIPED BLANKET'S RESERVE.

Location, Area and Resources.—This reserve is situated immediately south of Pheasant Rump's Reserve, and has an area of twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty acres, and the soil and general features are the same as the reserve which it adjoins.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are for the most part Assiniboinés, with a slight mixture of Cree in some cases.

Vital Statistics.—This band at present numbers thirty-seven, made up of thirteen men, thirteen women, seven boys and four girls. During the year there were three births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good during the year. All sanitary precautions are well attended to.

Occupation.—The remarks regarding Pheasant Rump's Band apply also to these Indians.

Buildings.—Some improvement is also being made in the Indian houses on this reserve.

Stock.—Their cattle at present number seventy-four head, an increase of four over last year, and eight head were sold and consumed by the Indians. Casualties were eleven.

Education.—There are only three children of school age on this reserve, and two of them attend the industrial school at Qu'Appelle.

Religion.—All the Indians at present living on this reserve are pagans, but are being visited from time to time by Mr. Dodds, the missionary sent here by the Presbyterian Church, whose headquarters are on White Bear's Reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians seem anxious to improve their condition. They work better than their Cree brothers, and I think they will become better off year by year. They are law-abiding and quiet in their manner.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, living as they do far from the railroad towns, are not thrown much in the way of temptation, and I believe that they are on the whole temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—Both Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Reserves are under the supervision of Mr. W. Murison, who acted as interpreter at the agency during the last three years, and I feel sure all that can be done to bring these Indians on he will do, and I hope in a year's time to be able to show a large advance towards self-support in the above-mentioned bands.

WHITE BEAR'S RESERVE.

Location, Area and Resources.—This reserve is situated in the south-east part of the Moose Mountain, with an area of thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. A large portion of the reserve is covered with poplar wood and lakes, in some of which pike, pickerel and suckers are caught. Most of the Indian houses and fields are situated on the south-eastern part of the reserve, the land being more level and better adapted for farming and stock-raising, there being good shelter in the small bluffs for the stables, and numerous small lakes where the cattle can be watered without having far to drive them, which is of great importance during our long cold winters.

The Indians depend in a great measure upon the sale of dry fire wood and logs (fire killed), which they cut and sell to the white settlers. They are also beginning to reap some benefit from their cattle, and from the produce of their farms and gardens.

Vital Statistics.—The band at present numbers one hundred and twenty-six souls, made up of thirty men, thirty-nine women and fifty-seven children. During the year there were six births and thirteen deaths. Most of the deaths were of children under five years of age and the principal causes were la grippe and consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was an epidemic of la grippe among the Indians last spring, which caused many deaths among the children before it was stamped out.

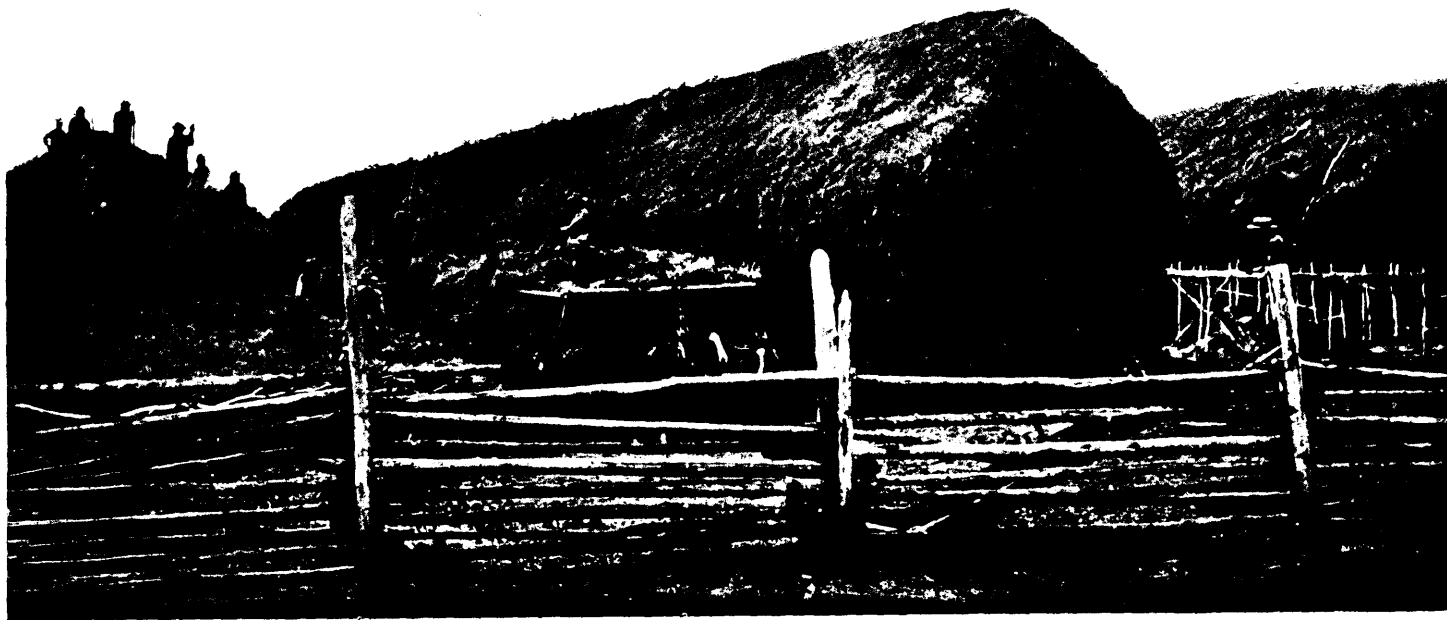
The vaccination of the Indians was as usual attended to last fall, at the annuity payments, and every other sanitary precaution possible is given due attention.

Occupation.—Besides farming and cattle-raising and the sale of wood and logs already referred to, these Indians gain much of their support from the tanning of cow-hides, horse-hides, and dog and sheep skins for the settlers in the district round about their reserve. The Indians dress these skins in the same way they used to do the buffalo robes in the old days, and some of the women do beautiful work and make the cow-robes as white and soft as a blanket. They are well paid for their work by the white people, who do not appear to be able to do this kind of work.

During the fall the women gather and sell large quantities of wild fruit. The digging and sale of senega-root is also a source of income to them.

Very little fur is caught now in this district, and the Indians do not count much on it. The white settlers in the neighbourhood give some of the working men and women good wages and employ them often in their houses and also at harvest. The earnings of the band during the year amounted to more than \$2,000.

Crops.—The Indians worked very well at haying last year and put up nearly five hundred tons of hay, and after feeding their cattle well all winter, had a good quantity of hay left over in the spring, and there are still at this date some Indians with hay for sale. They had a very fair crop of wheat last fall, which provided them with a good deal of flour, and also seed for their land this spring. Their gardens yielded well, as did



HAY STACKS BUILT BY BLOOD INDIANS FOR COCHRANE RANCHE CO.

Stacks measure over 100 tons each.

Department of Indian Affairs.

also their potatoes and turnips. Indians do not care to eat potatoes, and it is difficult to get them to plant any quantity of that vegetable, there being very little sale for them to the settlers. They are beginning to take more interest in their gardens and attend to the weeding of them better than formerly, but there is still great room for improvement in this respect. A few Indians hauled some manure on to their fields this spring, and I hope to get others to do the same this fall after harvest.

Stock.—The herd now numbers one hundred and nineteen head. There were twelve head sold and consumed by the Indians during the year, and the casualties were only four. None of the Indians have been milking their cows regularly and I do not think they ever will until they give up their summer tent life, and stay in their houses the year round. All the cattle wintered well and are now in fine condition, and I have arranged for the sale of some of them to a cattle-buyer and obtained the best price that is being paid in this district. I am sorry to say that the Indians as well as the white settlers in this district have had a poor return for their herd in the way of calves this spring, there being only an increase of three calves from thirty cows. This complaint is general in the district and the farmers can give me no satisfactory explanation as to the cause; I am glad to say, however, that when making my visits to the Indian herd, I noticed that a large proportion of the cows and heifers are in calf and I hope in the fall to be able to report a good increase in the number of calves.

Buildings.—Some of the Indians in this band have much better houses than they are living in at present in course of erection, which when finished will add much to the comfort of the Indians, being much larger, and with an upper story in some of them. They will be shingled and plastered with lime and sand and have good windows and doors.

Education.—There are twenty-five children of school age in the band, and seven of them are attending the industrial schools at Regina, Qu'Appelle and Elkhorn. It is very difficult to get the parents to allow the children to be sent away to school, more especially those Indians who are in any way connected with the deposed chief White Bear and his sons, who will have nothing to do with anything in the shape of education, and who try to live as they did before treaty was made with the North-west Indians, and they will hardly allow any one to talk on the subject of education to them, and simply say that their "God" did not intend them to be educated like white people; they will not allow that there would be any benefit to be derived from having their children taught, and say they would much prefer to see their little ones dead than at school.

Religion.—There are one hundred and sixteen pagans in this band, and ten who profess to belong to one or other of Christian denominations. The Presbyterian Church has started a mission on this reserve, which is now in charge of Mr. F. T. Dodds, who came here last spring most highly recommended by the Rev. Dr. Baird, and I feel confident that he will do good work among these people, in which he will be ably assisted by his wife. Mr. Dodds also visits Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands as often as possible. He has as interpreter one of the boys who were educated at the Regina industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are beginning to show a little more interest in their work, but they still require constant supervision; they seem to forget what is said to them so easily, and have not yet acquired the habit of looking ahead, and are not at ease so long as they have a dollar in their possession. They are law-abiding, and there has been no charge brought against any of them during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that there was one case of drunkenness on the reserve during the past year. The Indian was punished by the late agent for the offence, and I trust that no more cases will occur, though I fear some few people in the settlement are not quite careful enough in respect to giving liquor to Indians. No immoral intercourse with white men has come under my notice.

General Remarks.—The staff in this agency has been reduced by half, Mr. W. Murison, who acted as interpreter and managed the Indians at their work under the late agent, is now living on the western reserves and has Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands under his care. These bands were until lately looked after by Mr.

Lawford, whose services were dispensed with. I feel confident that Mr. Murison will bring these Indians on well; he is young and enthusiastic and takes a great interest in anything he undertakes. He got the Indians together last year and started a football team, which has done very well under his guidance, and in one or two matches which they played with local white teams they came out pretty well. The Indians themselves take a great interest in their games, and the ball is seldom at rest during their spare time, and on one occasion last fall they got up a match among themselves and were so taken up with the game that they played all night before either side would allow itself beaten and give up.

The whole of the work on White Bear's Reserve, both office and in connection with the farming, is done by myself. I also oversee the work on the western reserves.

I have, &c.,

HENRY ROSS HALPIN,

In charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA,

MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 25th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897, accompanied by a statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

PIAPOT'S RESERVE, No. 75.

Location and Area.—This reserve comprises township twenty and part of twenty-one, range eighteen, west of the second initial meridian, Qu'Appelle Valley, and contains an area of fifty-eight square miles, including hay land recently added to the reserve.

Resources.—The chief resources are hay and fire-wood.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population consists of sixty-eight men, ninety-nine women, forty-eight boys, and fifty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good; consumption and infantile diseases are the chief causes of illness. The houses and premises have been kept clean and well ventilated, and all refuse matter collected and destroyed. Vaccination of Indians has received attention.

Occupation.—These Indians find employment in cutting and selling wood and hay, tanning hides, digging senega-root, freighting, fishing, hunting, trading, and general farming.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—The buildings are kept in good repair. The Indian houses on the whole are comfortable; but, as the timber on this reserve is very small, the houses are not as commodious as I should like to see them, and require repairs and alterations every year. This remark applies to the stables also. Stock are doing well, are stabled during the winter, and have a good range for grazing, with water convenient. Implements are kept in good repair and stored during the winter.

Education.—The children of this reserve attend the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and Regina. There are no day schools on the reserve, and very few children of school age not attending school.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Religion.—The Indians who profess religion are divided between the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian denominations, and the remainder of the band are pagans. The Indians take very little interest in religion ; there are no churches on the reserve ; but the band is frequently visited by Roman Catholic and Presbyterian missionaries, and services are held in the different houses and tents.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are not naturally industrious, they can work, but cannot be depended upon for any stated time ; however, there has been an improvement in this respect during the past year, and the Indians on the whole are decidedly better off. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians have conducted themselves very creditably during the past year.

General Remarks.—The Indians deported from the United States last year and living on this reserve, with a few exceptions, have not settled down to work and to follow agriculture as their future means of making a living. During the winter they had to be assisted to a large extent, although everything was done to make them help themselves as much as possible. They are continually moving about, and at present a number of them are reported in the vicinity of Cypress Hills and Medicine Hat. The old members of the band have done remarkably well and provided for themselves to a large extent ; the returns from their crops last year were good, and the assistance given them was very little, so that the prospect for the future is very encouraging.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE, No. 80.

Location.—This reserve is situated on the right bank of the Qu'Appelle River at its intersection with the western boundary of section eighteen, township twenty-one, range seventeen, west of the second initial meridian, and is adjacent to and west of Pasquah's Reserve.

Area.—This reserve contains an area of fifty-eight square miles.

Resources.—The chief resources of this reserve are hay and fire-wood.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Population.—The population comprises twenty-eight men, forty-three women, twenty-five boys and twenty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians apart from those suffering from scrofula and consumption, has been fairly good. The houses are well ventilated and have been kept tolerably clean. Indians have been examined and vaccinated.

Occupation.—These Indians are engaged in general farming, selling wood and hay, fishing, hunting, freighting, tanning hides, digging senega-root, trading, and working in connection with the Government herd of cattle stationed on this reserve.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—The remarks under this heading are much the same as at Piapot's Reserve.

Education.—There are no schools on the reserve, as the children attend the Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this band take very little interest in religion, but are visited by Presbyterian and Roman Catholic missionaries, who hold services in the houses and tents, as there are no churches on the reserve. The majority of the Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not industrious as a rule, and require close attention on the part of the farmer in charge to keep them at work. They have very little ambition and are contented so long as they have plenty to eat. They are not making the same advance as the other bands in the agency, but are holding their own, owing to the constant attention given them. I have had no complaints of infringement of the laws.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no complaints as to the manner in which these Indians have conducted themselves during the year.

General Remarks.—The returns from last year's crop were good and utilized to the utmost in the interests of the Indians. When practicable they gave in return for assistance given them, work of various kinds, which was supplied to keep them employed.

PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the right bank of the Qu'Appelle River, about six miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle, and has an area of sixty square miles.

Resources.—The chief resources of the reserve are fire-wood and fish.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Population.—The population is composed of thirty-eight men, fifty-nine women, thirty-five boys and forty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians, on the whole, has been good; consumption and diseases to which young children are subject, are the principal causes of death. All sanitary measures have been fully carried out, and a great improvement in general housekeeping is noticeable on this reserve.

Occupation.—The Indians are employed at general farming, selling wood, gathering senega-root and berries, working off the reserve, trading, fishing, hunting, tanning hides, &c. A very good dam was built on the brush land to secure a supply of water. This was found very useful last season, as water in the neighbourhood was scarce.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—The Indians on this reserve are building a better class of houses, and some of them are very comfortable, with second stories and suitable furniture. The stables are also being improved every year, and stock receiving more attention. In implements these Indians are purchasing, from time to time, labour-saving machinery, as they find, to realize from farming in this country, they must keep up with the times. Indians are shown the advantage of housing their implements over winter, and in most cases these are put under cover.

Education.—The industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and Regina are well patronized by the Indians of this reserve.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are divided in their religious belief and consist of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and pagans. There are two churches, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian, in which services are held by missionaries visiting the reserve for that purpose.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are much the same as in other bands. They can work very well when they choose, but are not always inclined to do so, and a very slight excuse is considered ample reason for taking a rest. However, they have done well the past year, and I hope they will continue to improve. They are law-abiding, and give no trouble in that respect.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no complaints, the general behaviour of the Indians has been good.

General Remarks.—These Indians have received very little assistance from the department during the year, and I am well pleased with their efforts to provide for themselves. Their crops were good last year, which encouraged them, and this year the acreage under crop has been more than doubled, for sixty acres of which they purchased the seed themselves.

STANDING BUFFALO RESERVE, No. 78.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Qu'Appelle or Fishing Lakes on the east side of Jumping Creek, about four miles from Fort Qu'Appelle, and contains an area of seven square miles.

Resources.—There is good fishing in the lakes of this agency.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Sioux tribe.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Population.—The population consists of forty-two men, fifty-three women and twenty-nine boys and twenty-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good. La grippe was prevalent on the reserve during the winter, and a few cases proved fatal. Sanitary regulations have been complied with, and houses and premises kept in good condition.

Occupation.—These Indians do very little in grain farming, but always have a good acreage under root crop. They are self-supporting and make a very good living by working in the settlement, fishing and hunting in the vicinity.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—The buildings are kept in good condition, stock well attended to, and implements stored during the winter.

Government Herd.—The cattle in this band are in good condition. All the beef required is supplied from this herd, and our surplus of twenty-five heifers goes to the Touchwood Hills Agency this year.

Education.—The children of this reserve attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Religion.—The Roman Catholics have a church adjoining the reserve, which is attended by the Indians of that faith, and settlers in the district. A number of the band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians as a body are industrious and law-abiding, and have comfortable homes. They are making headway.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have behaved well and no complaints have been made against them.

General Remarks.—The past winter was the longest I have experienced in the Territories, with very deep snow, which set in on the 5th November and lasted well into April.

Piapot's and Muscowpetung's Reserves were partly swept by prairie fire last fall. The fire came into the reserves from the south, and owing to the high wind at the time, swept everything before it. Our grain and hay-stacks were all well protected by fire-guards, and saved, with the exception of some two hundred and odd tons of hay situated out in the bluffs, which were fired by sparks from the burning timber.

The acreage under crop on the reserves this year has been increased, and the hay crop in the valley is good.

I have been ably assisted in carrying on the work by the farmers on the different reserves, and the advancement made all round is due in a large measure to the manner in which they have handled the Indians.

I have, &c.,

J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,

ONION LAKE, 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with statistical statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge for the year ended the 30th June, 1897.

SEEKASKOOTCH RESERVE, No. 119.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan River and about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, with an area of one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve belong to the Cree tribe.

Resources.—The resources of the reserve consist of stock-raising and farming.

Population.—The population consists of one hundred and forty-six men, one hundred and eighty-one women and one hundred and ninety-five children, making a total of five hundred and twenty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been very good, with the exception of influenza and an occasional case of consumption; there have been no diseases of a contagious nature amongst them. During the year the sanitary precautions were carefully attended to, the dwellings were all whitewashed, well ventilated and kept clean, and the premises in good order, being kept free from rubbish and other refuse matter. In their personal appearance the Indians are neat and clean.

Occupation.—Mixed farming is the principal occupation of this band. The result of the grain crop last autumn was only fair, which was owing to the dry season. Each family has a good garden in which they grow potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions. The women make butter for home use and engage in the tanning of hides and making of moccasins. During the winter months the men manufacture sleighs, jumpers, ox yokes, axe and fork handles and other articles such as furniture for their houses.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indian dwellings and stables were all refitted during the year. The houses, chiefly of log, have open fireplaces, and are furnished with tables, benches, bedsteads, and shelves. All the stables are provided with stanchions, and are large and comfortable for the stock. The cattle belonging to this band number six hundred and two head; they are all in excellent condition, and the natural increase satisfactory. The amount of hay put up proved to be sufficient, and the cattle wintered well.

Government Herd.—The herd numbers eight hundred and sixty, and is in splendid condition; the cattle wintered at Long Lake ranches; the stables, which are large and comfortable, are located in the vicinity of good spring water and an abundance of hay. This spring there were seventy-five tons over.

Implements.—The farming implements are all well cared for, and when not in use are stored away. The mowers, rakes, and harness, are mostly the private property of Indians, being procured with the proceeds of cattle sold for beef.

Education.—The schools continue the same in number, and are as follows:—

The Roman Catholic boarding school is under the direction of the Roman Catholic mission and Reverend Sisters of the Assumption. During the year, nineteen more pupils were enrolled as earners of the department's per capita grant, making a total of forty-four. The school building is large, well ventilated and lighted. The pupils have made marked progress during the year in English studies and in industries.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The Church of England boarding school is under the auspices of the Church of England mission, and is managed by the Rev. J. R. Matheson. Progress made in English studies, fair, on account of the pupils being young.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve—one Roman Catholic, the Rev. Father Comiré, priest in charge, residing near the church; and the other, Church of England, presided over by the Rev. J. R. Matheson, missionary. The Indians show a great deal of interest in religion, and attend the services regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and at all times anxious to improve their condition. The people are steadily advancing in civilized acquirements, and each year they are more able to support themselves. The majority of these men realized as a result of their harvest sufficient grain to furnish their seed, flour for the year, besides having a surplus for sale. The individual earnings amounted to \$2,618.43. This money was judiciously expended in purchasing four mowing-machines, four horse-rakes, one wagon, three sets of work harness, clothing and other necessities. The beef requirements have been supplied from the increase in stock, while a number of animals were sold. The Indians now see the advantage attained by caring for their cattle. All the members of this band are well dressed, comfortable and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say there has not been a case of intemperance on the reserve during the year, and there has been an improvement in the general morality.

Agency.—The buildings have all been repaired with an additional building 40 x 20 feet erected for the purpose of storing the machinery and implements belonging to the Indians. An ice-house was also put up in connection with the warehouse, for the purpose of keeping beef during summer months.

General Remarks.—The annuity payments took place at this agency on 7th November, and were completed on the 11th. Everything passed off very quietly. The Indians commenced the fiscal year by celebrating the 1st July by races, athletic sports, &c. The amusements of the day proved to be a success, and were thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

CHIPPEWAYAN RESERVE, No. 124.

Location.—This reserve is situated on the Beaver River, and is not yet surveyed.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Chippewayan tribe.

Resources.—The chief resources are fishing, hunting, and stock-raising. Very little grain and roots are grown by these Indians.

Population.—The members of this band number forty-five men, fifty-four women, and eighty-seven children, making a total of one hundred and eighty-six.

Occupation.—The Indians engage in hunting, fishing, trapping and stock-raising. In this way they maintain themselves. The department has been called upon to render but very little assistance to these Indians, and that was in a few cases of destitution where I helped them with a little food and twine for nets. The women dress hides, make birch bark baskets and moccasins for sale, also butter for home consumption.

Health.—During the year the general health of this band has been good and the sanitary condition of the dwelling-houses satisfactory.

Education.—On this reserve there is a day school under the management of the Roman Catholic mission; teacher, Mr. L. O. Lamoureux. The attendance has been fair, and the pupils who attend regularly are making fair progress in English studies.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic church, a large and well finished building, is situated in the centre of the Chippewayan settlement. The Rev. Father Legoff, missionary, resides near the church. The people are all Roman Catholics and are very attentive to their religious duties. This is the only denomination on the reserve.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—PIEGAN AGENCY,

MACLEOD, 3rd September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the affairs of this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1897, accompanied by the tabular statement.

PIEGAN RESERVE, No. 147.

Location and Area.—This reserve is situated at Old Man's River, sixteen miles west of Macleod. It contains an area of one hundred and eighty-one and four-tenths square miles, including a timber limit of eleven and one-fifth square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are stock-raising and root-growing.

Tribe or Nation.—The Piegan Indians are a branch of the Blackfoot tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve consists of one hundred and eighty-nine men, two hundred and thirty women, one hundred and fifty-seven boys, and one hundred and sixty-three girls. There were twenty-eight births during the year, and forty-one deaths, chiefly from old age, scrofula and consumption. During the year five Indians left the reserve and one returned. The total decrease in population is seventeen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians is fairly satisfactory. There is very great mortality, however, amongst the infants, many of them dying before the age of four years.

The water for domestic purposes is obtained chiefly from Old Man's River, Beaver Creek, Scott's Creek, and in some cases from springs and wells. In the early spring nearly all the Indians remove from their houses to their lodges, a change which is most beneficial to their health. The houses in this way get thoroughly aired before winter occupation. The premises are kept fairly clean, all refuse being either burnt or hauled away.

Occupation.—The most lucrative occupation of these Indians is stock-raising, at which they are becoming very successful. They also earn money by working in various ways for settlers, freighting, butchering, making raw-hide ropes, hackamors, fancy bridles, &c., bead-work and buckskin gloves. The men also kill wolves and break horses, and the women sometimes wash and do other work for settlers.

Buildings.—The Indians are now putting up much better and more comfortable dwellings than in former years. Many houses are quite well furnished with bedsteads, tables, chairs, stoves, &c., and many have clocks.

Stock.—The Indians are doing well with their cattle and like the work of looking after them better than that of any other sort. Each cattle-owner puts up, every year, a small quantity of hay for the wintering of each head.

Implements.—The Indians now purchase nearly all their own implements with the money paid to them for their beef. Most of the working men now possess wagons, mowers and rakes.

Education.—The training of the Indian children is accomplished by means of two boarding schools. The Church of England school, under the principalship of the Rev. J. Hinchliffe, is now being erected just off the reserve, on the west side, the former site of this school having been found unsuitable. The school boys are all assisting at the new building, some building stables, &c., others fencing.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The Roman Catholics are now putting up a fine school close to their old mission. The building will be completed this fall. The staff at this school is small at present, but will soon be increased.

Religion.—A very nice church is now in course of erection at the Roman Catholic mission. The Rev. J. Hinchliffe has been using his school-room for service, but will shortly build a small church. The Indians are not at all susceptible to religious influences.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming better off every year, and many of them are beginning to be ambitious of improving their condition.

Individual Progress.—Lost, Big Swan, Otter Above, Good Prairie Chicken, Muggins, Pretty Face, Many Chiefs, The Rider, Wolf Robe, Spider, Strong Buffalo, Grassy Water, Commodore, North Piegan, Many Guns, Iron Shirt and Sunday have good houses, well furnished, and kept clean and tidy.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been little crime amongst the Indians during the past year. A little indulgence in liquor is the only wrong-doing.

General Remarks.—The Indians wished to have a sun dance this summer, but after a little persuasion gave up the idea.

I anticipate less difficulty in getting the necessary supply of hay this year than we have had for several seasons, there having been so much rain during the summer.

I have been well supported during the year by my staff.

I have, &c.,

H. H. NASH,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,

SADDLE LAKE, 1st July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency, also a statistical statement and an inventory of Government property on hand, for the fiscal year just ended.

SADDLE LAKE RESERVE, No. 125.

Location.—This reserve is situated in townships fifty-seven and fifty-eight, ranges twelve and thirteen, west of the fourth initial meridian. The area, including Blue Quill's, No. 127, adjoining it to the west, is seventy-three thousand six hundred acres.

Resources.—This reserve is well adapted for stock-raising, also for the production of root crops; but so far grain has not been grown with any degree of success. The lake, from which the reserve derives its name, abounds with jack and whitefish.

Tribe and Population.—The Indians inhabiting this reserve belong to the Cree tribe. The population, including Blue Quill's Band, is two hundred and eighteen souls, namely, sixty-six men, sixty-four women and eighty-eight children.

Health—These people, generally speaking, enjoy good health, with the exception of a few suffering from consumption and scrofula, the latter showing itself in different forms. A mild form of whooping-cough prevailed for some time, but has now disappeared. A few cases of measles occurred in the vicinity, but did not attack the Indians, care having been taken to keep them on the reserve as closely as possible, and cleanliness and good ventilation encouraged in the houses.

Occupation.—When not engaged in farming pursuits, these Indians are not backward in looking for work. Some engage to work on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats, others get employment freighting for traders and the different missions throughout the country, while some obtain a few hard-earned dollars washing for gold on the banks of the Saskatchewan River. The majority still follow the hunt to a certain extent, but with almost yearly decreasing success.

Buildings.—The Indians' houses are all well built and comfortable, each dwelling has its open fireplace, providing good ventilation. Each stock-holder has ample stable and shed accommodation for his cattle, and after haying and harvest is over, the buildings are remudded and fitted for the winter. The majority of the working Indians have provided themselves with wagons from the proceeds of the sale of beef, and for present requirements they have a sufficient number of mowers and rakes, which are kept busy during hay time securing winter feed for the increasing herds.

WHITEFISH LAKE RESERVE, No. 128.

Location.—This reserve is situated in townships sixty-one and sixty-two, ranges twelve and thirteen, west of the fourth initial meridian, and occupies an area of eleven thousand two hundred acres.

Resources.—The land suited for farming operations on this reserve is limited, and although its stony character renders farming difficult, still better crops have been raised here than on Saddle Lake Reserve. Pasture and hay lands abound and stock-raising is being successfully carried on.

Tribe.—This band of Indians belongs to the Cree tribe and consists of eighty-four men, one hundred and ten women, and one hundred and thirty-one children, representing a total of three hundred and twenty-five souls.

Health.—As on other reserves, scrofula and consumption have their victims here; otherwise the health of the Indians is fairly good and beyond a mild form of whooping-cough no epidemics have prevailed.

Occupation.—The farming Indians on this reserve work well and at hay time those most interested in stock are untiring in their efforts to secure sufficient hay, and in winter haul hay regularly to their stables. Many of these Indians engage in hunting and trapping; but this year they met with less success than last year. Several have also hired with the Hudson's Bay Company for the season to work in their boats.

Grist-mill.—During the months of February and March the grist-mill on Whitefish Lake Reserve was run by Mr. James Pollock. One hundred and sixty-nine sacks of flour were ground for the Indians, and they were kept employed hauling their grist and supplying wood and water to the engine. During the month of May, Mr. Pollock having left the department's service, Mr. P. Tomkins, farmer at Whitefish Lake Reserve, undertook the running of the mill, grinding about fifty sacks of flour and passing all the seed grain through the smutter.

Buildings.—The Indians' houses are well built and comfortable, and with few exceptions are kept clean and tidy. The stable and shed accommodation is sufficient for the number of animals. At a point known as Floating Stone, to the east of the reserve, extensive sheds and stabling have been erected; here there is abundance of hay and water, and several of the stock-holders co-operate in putting up hay and wintering their cattle here. Most of the working Indians are well provided with wagons, mowers, and horse-rakes, derived chiefly from the sale of beef.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, No. 129.

This little band has no reservation and consists of four men, eight women and six children, eighteen souls all told. These Indians derive their living chiefly from hunting through the region of country stretching towards Great Slave Lake.

Department of Indian Affairs.

CHIPPEWAYAN BAND, No. 130.

These Indians live in the neighbourhood of Heart Lake and are gradually drifting over to the Cold Lake Band, Onion Lake Agency. They derive their living solely from hunting and trapping, and number sixty-eight souls, namely, seventeen men, nineteen women and thirty-two children.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, No. 131.

This band of Indians is located at Beaver Lake, about twelve miles from Lac la Biche. They live by fishing and hunting, and derive but little assistance from the department. They number one hundred and two all told, namely, twenty-three men, thirty-six women and forty-three children.

Education and Religion.—There are now only three day schools connected with this agency, all of which are under the auspices of the Methodist Church. One day school, which used to be on Blue Quill's Reserve under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, was closed in March last, and the present intention of the Roman Catholic mission is to remove the boarding school at Lac la Biche to the mission site on Blue Quill's Reserve. The great majority of the Blue Quill Indians belong to the Roman Catholic faith.

One of the Methodist day schools referred to is situated on Saddle Lake Reserve, and the other two on Whitefish Lake Reserve. These three schools are doing good work and form good stepping stones to the industrial school at Red Deer, where more advanced education is given. There are at present twenty-four pupils at this institution from the reserves of this agency.

The majority of the Indians of Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake Reserves belong to the Methodist Church.

At the Lac la Biche boarding school there are twenty-eight pupils from the bands belonging to this agency.

The Lac la Biche, Chippewayans, and Beaver Lake Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Characteristics and Progress.—Speaking generally, these Indians may be called industrious. When once they commence to work, they generally persevere. I do not know an instance where any one of them can be said to be getting poorer, and their inclination is to be law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—I have never seen any of the Indians under the influence of liquor, nor have I reason to think that any of them are intemperate. Immorality is not on the increase.

My experience with this agency dates only from the end of 1896, when I was transferred from Duck Lake Agency to this point. So far as I can judge, the Indians of these reserves are well-conducted and are gradually advancing to a position where they can be called self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, 20th September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, together with statistical statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

In accordance with instructions I proceeded from File Hills and arrived here in the latter end of May, having been transferred from that agency to this. Being only here one month during the present fiscal year, my report must necessarily be very short.

SARCEE RESERVE.

Location and Area.—This reserve comprises township twenty-three, ranges two, three and four, west of the fifth initial meridian, containing an area more or less of one hundred and eight square miles.

Irrigation.—It is well watered by the Fish Creek and Elbow River, as well as many small streams which empty into them. The Calgary Irrigation Company has constructed a ditch which runs almost diagonally across the reserve. By means of this fifteen to twenty thousand acres could be irrigated.

Agency Headquarters.—The agency headquarters are near the south-east corner of the reserve, about nine miles south-west of Calgary. The buildings are beautifully situated on the Fish Creek, from which is had a magnificent view of the Rocky Mountains.

Tribe.—These Indians are said by some who claim to know to have originally belonged to the Chippewyan nation, and others again say they are the Beaver Indians from the far north. However, from their habits and language they are a distinct tribe from any of the Plain Indians.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and nineteen, consisting of seventy men, ninety-eight women and fifty-one children. There were ten deaths, against seven births. The deaths were nearly all from consumption or other lung trouble.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, of this band has been fairly good; no epidemic nor disease of contagious nature visited them during the year. The sanitary regulations insisted on by the department are observed.

Occupation.—Farming is the principal occupation, but hay-making, drawing and selling wood and hay in town have been the most profitable and the Indians take more kindly to this work than any other. Several are going into stock-raising and are just beginning to take an interest in this most important industry.

Buildings.—The Indian houses are mostly built of spruce logs, well floored with matched lumber, and nearly all of them have frame and shingled roofs and many are painted. Several of them are large with good room up stairs, and in most cases are kept clean and tidy.

Stock.—Cattle held by these Indians only number twenty-nine head, but I expect that several more will accept cattle this fall on the same terms. The number of ponies in their possession is seven hundred and twenty. If they only could be persuaded to take as much interest in cattle as they do in their horses, they would soon in a very great measure be independent of the Government.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Implements.—Nearly all the implements are owned by the department and are only lent to the Indians when required for immediate use.

Education.—With the Calgary industrial school only some eight miles distant and a boarding school on the reserve, both under the auspices of the Anglican Church, these people are highly favoured with specially good advantages in the way of education. All children of school age are now in one or other of these institutions.

Religion.—Generally speaking, these Indians manifest little, if any, interest in religion: nearly all are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are poor farmers, many are lazy and indifferent. There are, however, some exceptions who are anxious to succeed: among them I may mention One Spot, Crow Child, Big Belly, Big Crow, Many Swans, and Jim Big Plume. These men are all becoming better off.

These Indians did the greater part of the inside painting when the agency dwelling-house was being repaired previously to my moving in. Besides this an Indian named the Otter did some carpenter work in connection with some necessary repairs; and all was done in a workmanlike manner.

Temperance and Morality.—Many are addicted to strong drink and will when they get the chance imbibe freely. Their morality, so far as I can discern, compares favourably with other tribes.

General Remarks.—I have much pleasure in stating that my staff has given me great assistance in carrying out my duties.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA—STONY RESERVE,
MORLEY, 20th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—This reserve is situated on the Bow River, some forty [miles west of Calgary. The C.P.R. runs through the reserve, and Morley station is within half a mile of the agency buildings.

Area.—The total area is sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, nearly one-third of which is under timber.

Resources.—Stock-raising and root-growing are the resources of the reserve.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve belong to the Stony tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is five hundred and eighty-one, an increase of forty-six as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians is good. The measles went through the band in February without a single death. Consumption is the principal cause of death. In the spring they showed a great interest in cleaning up their houses and yards.

Stock.—Owing to the very severe winter and the depth of snow, the loss in the stock was considerable, about one hundred head, chiefly calves that were left with their mothers during the winter.

The spring being favourable, the cattle recovered very rapidly, and the herd now looks well. We have added to the herd two thoroughbred short-horn bulls purchased from Mr. J. E. Smith, of Brandon. The Indians have furnished a large quantity of the beef used from their own cattle.

Buildings.—Since February there have been some thirty-five houses built and improved. The improvement in this direction is remarkably satisfactory.

Education.—The education of the Indian children is attended to by two day schools and the McDougall orphanage, an industrial school which has a capacity of about forty pupils. There has been an entire change of staff at this institute.

With the opening year No. 1 day school has been repaired and ceiled inside with matched lumber, and the roof painted and a porch built. The building is now light and comfortable, and the attendance is largely increased.

Religion and Morality.—The Stonies are all Methodists, and their spiritual interests are looked after by the Rev. John McDougall, and the Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, B.A.; service is held in the mission church on Sunday, at 11 a.m., followed by Sunday-school, both of which services are largely attended, and I may say that the Stonies are noted for the high standard of their morality.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a band, the Stonies are intelligent and industrious, and their carpenter work in some of their houses is a credit to them. Owing to the deep snow last winter, their hunt was a comparative failure, and they have drawn principally on their funded accounts for the money for improvements to their dwellings, and five wagons have been added to the list of private property of Indians.

General Remarks.—Since spring, one and a-half miles of fence has been rebuilt, the ration-house has been floored and ceiled inside, a new poultry-house has been erected, a partition has been put in the well-house, and considerable improvement inside the residence of the farmer. All of the agency buildings have been whitewashed and the house painted.

There does not appear to have been any return of the root crop last year.

Three hundred pounds of brome grass seed has been sown as an experiment, and it appears to be coming along well. The season has been favourable for hay, and the grass is long and the hay crop will be good. We are now looking for dry weather to begin our haying.

I have, &c.,

E. J. BANGS,
Farmer in Charge

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—SWAN RIVER AGENCY,

CÔTÉ, 10th August, 1897

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, also statistical statement and inventory of Government property on hand the 30th June, 1897.

CÔTÉ RESERVE, No. 64 (SAULTEAUX).

Area and Population.—This reserve has an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixteen acres, with a population of two hundred and sixty-one souls, consisting of sixty-five men, seventy-one women, sixty-three boys and sixty-two girls.

Department of Indian Affairs.

KEY'S RESERVE, No. 65 (CREES).

Area.—This reserve has an area of nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Population.—The population of the band is two hundred and twenty-seven souls, sixty-six of which reside here, and the others, viz., one hundred and sixty-one, live on a fishing reserve, Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis, and the Red Deer. They live chiefly by the hunt and on fish. There are fifty men, sixty women, fifty-three boys and sixty-four girls.

KEESEKOUSSE RESERVE, No. 66 (SWAMPY CREES).

Area and Population.—This reserve has an area of eighteen thousand three hundred and two acres, with a population of one hundred and fifty-five, having thirty-eight men, forty-nine women, thirty-five boys and thirty-three girls.

Resources.—The land on the reserves is of good quality, but on account of early frosts we cannot produce grain with any kind of certainty. Roots do well; our pastures are good; we have a large quantity of hay. With this, we are able to give our chief attention to the raising of cattle, with the following results:—In 1889, the Indians had two hundred and sixty-four head; on the 30th June, 1897, they owned nine hundred and six head of cattle, one hundred and sixty-two sheep, and one hundred and eighty-three horses, after having killed and consumed all old cows and selling their three-year-old steers. Hunting is carried on by a few Indians, but it is a precarious living. We are fifty-five miles from any railway line or settlement, so we are unable to sell wood or hay. If this could be done, it would be an immense benefit to the Indians.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health at present is very good. We had a severe epidemic of la grippe last winter; it carried some off, and left others in such a weak condition that complications followed and a number died—in all, during the year, thirty souls. Some of these, for a considerable time, had been affected with chronic scrofula.

All sanitary measures have been fully carried out, the yards and premises have always been kept clean, their houses have been whitewashed inside and out, in the spring all filth is raked up and burnt. A large proportion of our people are clean and tidy in their person.

The houses are of good size and are well ventilated by the chimney, and the medical case, with a good stock of medicine, has been carefully attended to, but the manner of their living on reserves, with their present food supply, seemingly is not so conducive to health as their former roaming life was—living by the hunt, &c. Possibly the next generation may be acclimated sufficiently to do it with better results.

Occupation.—We have but little chance to earn anything outside of the reserves; hunting and fishing give a meagre living to some. We are too far away from a town or settlement (fifty-five miles) to sell wood or hay, or for our people to get work. We cannot grow wheat, but we are otherwise occupied in securing some three thousand tons of hay for our own cattle, and the growing of some barley and roots. As all the children of school age attend school except those of some hunting Indians, the women are obliged to help their husbands with all outside work—haymaking, attending to stock, crop, &c., besides this most of the women knit, milk, quite a number make butter, and some keep poultry.

Buildings.—Our buildings, I imagine, are above the average, they are a good size, built chiefly with spruce logs, have chimneys, and are well ventilated.

Stock and Farming Implements.—Stock is extra good, all of our bulls are thoroughbred, pedigreed animals, and our sales with cattlemen have given us the highest price paid. All the well-to-do Indians have their own mowers, rakes, wagons; other implements, chiefly ploughs, harrows, &c., belong to the department, all of which we keep in good repair.

Education.—We have on the agency one boarding school and three day schools, all under the charge of four missionaries, viz.: one Presbyterian, one Roman Catholic and

two Church of England. Besides these, we have at the industrial schools at Regina and Elkhorn, thirty-five pupils.

On each of the four reserves the respective denominations have a very nice church and the attendance is very good.

Progress among the larger number living on this reserve is very marked. Formerly they lived in villages, now they are scattered about. Quite a few have built close to the river (Assiniboine), having their individual property about them. Some have become very economical and close, fully comprehending the value of money. As far as possible, I have broken up the tribal influences, they depending on themselves and the agent rather than the chief and headmen, to attend and manage their own affairs and property.

I may mention the following, who have over twenty-five head of cattle, also horses and sheep, wagon, mower, rake, all acquired by themselves, viz.: Alex. Caldwell, Thos. Shenguish, Mrs. Favel, Kitchiemonia, Jas. Quenzance, and others. I am glad to say all have property and know its advantages.

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard of no one having any liquor. Their morality is much improved; in fact, there have been only two or three cases during the year that required to be questioned.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,

KUTAWA, 20th July, 1897.

The Honourable

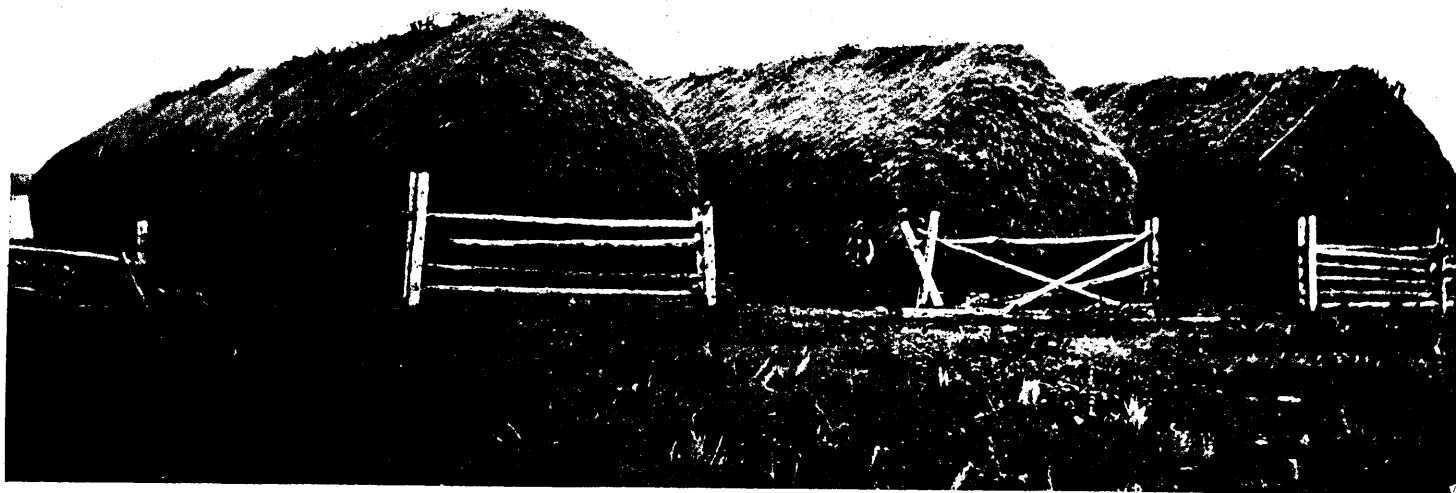
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th⁷ June, 1897, together with a statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge at present.

Location of Reserves.—The reserves immediately around this agency are situated in townships twenty-six to twenty-nine, and ranges fourteen to seventeen; while the Indians of Yellow Quill's Band, who live one hundred miles north from the agency, have two reserves, known as the Nut and Fishing Lake Reserves, which are situated in townships thirty-three, thirty-eight and thirty-nine, ranges twelve and thirteen; all west of the second initial meridian. The agency itself is situated on section sixteen, range sixteen, township twenty-eight. The agency and reserves are prettily situated amidst rolling hills, which are dotted with poplar—poplar bluffs they are called—which to the south-east from the agency, on Gordon's and Muscowequan's Reserves, and to the north-north-west, on Day Star's Reserve, rise to the dignity of a forest, as large quantities of very fine building timber cover these distant hills.

Area.—The total area of the six reserves is one hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty-six acres. About thirty-two thousand acres of this area is covered with wood, some heavily, but the greater part of the wood is composed of small bluffs.

Tribes.—Of the five bands in this agency two belong to the Saulteaux tribe, and three are Crees, namely: Muscowequan's Band, No. 85, are Saulteaux; George Gordon's Band No. 86, Day Star's Band No. 87, Poor Man's Band No. 88, are Crees; and Yellow Quill's Band, Nos. 89 and 90, are Saulteaux.



HAY STACKS BUILT BY BLOOD INDIANS FOR COCHRANE RANCHE CO.
Stacks measure over 100 tons each.

Department of Indian Affairs.

MUS-COW-E-QUAN'S RESERVE.

Vital Statistics.—This band consists of thirty six men, fifty-one women and sixty-five children, total one hundred and fifty-two. There have been ten deaths and seven births during the year.

Farmer-in-charge.—Mr. Charles Favel, a treaty Indian, is farmer-in-charge of this band.

Resources.—The soil here, as over all the agency, is a rich sandy loam of a deposit from ten to twenty inches with a rich yellow subsoil. In seasonable years when rains are not infrequent this reserve will produce a good crop of grain, provided the frost keeps away, to which it is more subject than any of the other reserves, owing to its natural formation. This land, however, produces a luxuriant crop of natural grasses, upon which stock fatten rapidly, and which when cut and cured is as heavy as cultivated timothy and is equally nutritious, as is proved by the cattle which receive proper care during our long and severe winter, when they are turned out in the spring; and as the Indians of this agency have to depend on their cattle to make a living, much care is taken to see that the hay crop is well cured and a large quantity put up.

Health.—During the year the general health of the Indians in this agency has been better than in previous years, with fewer deaths, as the pay-sheets for the annuity payments completed on the 16th instant will show; the chief mortality being amongst the infants, due largely to the inexperience of the mothers, many of whom are mere girls. Colds are always prevalent, owing to the habit of wearing moccasins, thus keeping their feet constantly damp and often wet. A mild form of scarlatina visited the pupils of Gordon's Reserve boarding school, but Dr. Hall was called in and the children were soon around at their studies again.

Scrofula and consumption, the bane of the Indian, are the diseases which play havoc on adults—the latter is caused chiefly by their want of care in keeping their clothes dry, and the former is hereditary. Among the adults of both sexes this disease largely exists, and experience teaches that amongst them it is ineradicable, though if they would follow the advice of the doctors and take their medicines, it might be mitigated, but they prefer to hear their own medicine man chanting a song to the sound of the tom-tom when he administers his nostrums.

Sanitary Condition.—The department's wishes in this important matter are strictly carried out, as far as possible. During the winter the houses are subject to frequent visits by the farmers and other officials, and are mostly found clean and tidy in their interior arrangements, as it is now found that should an employee of the department find a house dirty, he has rarely to find fault twice with the inmates. A sort of rivalry exists amongst the women as to which shall keep the cleanest house, which has been found a good thing to encourage. In the spring and autumn the houses are all thoroughly whitewashed inside and out, and as soon as the snow has gone and the ground is sufficiently dry, the surroundings of each house are thoroughly cleaned up and the six months' accumulation of chips and rubbish are all raked together and burned. The other six months in the year these Indians live in teepees, which they are constantly moving from place to place, as their work requires it, and the surroundings are always consequently clean. The treaty half-breeds remain in their houses all the year round. The results of the sanitary measures taken, are shown in the improvement in the general health of the bands. A still greater improvement would be seen, if the Indians could get purer water. Some have wells, but although very many attempts have been made to procure it by digging, it has been found impossible to strike water fit to use. It has been found in nearly all the wells sunk, but so alkaline that it would be dangerous to use it, and the ponds and lakes around are more or less tainted with alkali.

Occupation.—The principal means of earning a living this band has is farming and stock-raising. As already stated, this reserve has not proved a success in the former occupation, although carried on generally, and the results this year, at the present date of writing do not promise much better, owing chiefly to this district suffering from

extremely dry weather in May and June, as the grain and root crops do not look as well as I should like to see them. Several of the families live entirely by hunting, and seldom visit the reserve, while others sell what hay they are allowed to sell, and as much wood as they can find purchasers for, while the women tan hides, make mats, do bead-work and any other work they can find sale for, which is very limited, as the distance from a railway (eighty miles), or town (sixty miles), cuts them off from a market.

Stock.—Their stock consists of one hundred and thirty head, besides a number of ponies, all of which are in good condition.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are generally of an inferior class, although since Farmer Favel took charge of it, a number of the old houses and stables have been pulled down, and new ones are being erected of a better description, but they have still to show much more marked improvement before they equal the buildings on the other reserves.

Farming Implements.—This band has purchased two new wagons this year already, and two mowers, besides buying a number of hay-forks, axes and other small tools.

Religion.—The Christianized Indians of this reserve belong to the Roman Catholic Church and attend service very regularly, the mission having a stone church in connection with the school, close to the boundary of the reserve. A number of the band are pagans and will not listen to any talk on the subject of religion.

Education.—The pupils from this reserve attend the boarding-school very regularly, and little trouble is found in keeping all the children of schoolage at school, as they know where they are well cared for, and the parents yearly take more interest in their children's education. The Rev. Father Nalés is in charge; three reverend sisters have just arrived to look after the pupils. The children are making very satisfactory progress in their studies. Thirty-one are enrolled as boarders, there being no day scholars. Owing to the new stone school-house having been only a short time erected, no gardening is done by the pupils here yet, but next year, the land being now cultivated will make a good garden.

Progress.—During the last six months this band has shown more willingness to work than ever before, owing in a great measure to the fact that the present farmer can converse with them fluently, and they appear more anxious to get cattle and implements.

GEORGE GORDON'S RESERVE.

This band consists of fifty men, forty-four women and sixty-seven children, total one hundred and sixty-one. There have been two deaths and seven births during the year.

Mr. Thomas E. Baker is the farmer in charge of this band.

Resources.—Although this band has large quantities of excellent timber lying to the east of the reserve, besides a large amount of hay lands, owing to want of railway facilities, its resources for producing a living are grain and stock-raising, in which it can compete to better advantage than any of the other bands, owing, I think, to the natural formation of the reserve, also to the fact that it has more water lying in ponds and lakes over its surface.

Occupation.—As already stated, this band chiefly depends on a living from grain and cattle. The former is looking very well at present, and it is hoped a heavy crop will be reaped, as the Indians take such interest in their farming that they purchased a shoe-drill seeder for themselves this year. However, besides these a good deal of money is earned, chiefly by the half-breed members of the band, by freighting and building, as many of them are excellent axemen; sale of hay and wood, besides hunting fur bearing animals during the winter. Many of the women are very handy at bead-work, for which they find a ready market, also for the large quantities of wild fruit that grows over the reserve, also several of them make butter, baskets, tan hides, and do any work they can find in their isolated condition, as they are forced to do to make a living; this chiefly applies to the half-breed element, and about half the band is composed of such, they getting no help from the Government.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to this band are the best in the agency, both in breeding and size, as is proven, by how they weigh when killed: one three-year-old steer dressed one thousand and forty-three pounds of beef last autumn; all averaging over eight hundred pounds. They number two hundred and seventy-five head.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve will compare very favourably with those of any band in the Territories, the majority of them being a story and a-half high; a number have shingled roofs, the rest all having thatched roofs. All of them, for Indian houses, are well furnished, with bedsteads, cooking utensils, tables, &c.; some have clocks and sewing-machines, while one is lathed and plastered, the walls being nicely papered and hung with pictures. Cleanliness and tidiness prevail as a rule in them all.

Farming Implements.—This band is steadily increasing its stock of implements. A new seed shoe-drill was purchased by them this year, besides a new wagon, mower and rake, and such other necessary small tools as they required. They have a self-binder.

Religion.—These Indians take more interest in religion than any of the other bands; they attend Sunday and week evening services very regularly. The Church of England has a church on the reserve. A few are Roman Catholics, and a small number of the old people still cling to their pagan rites.

Education.—The stone school-house built by the department is under the care of the Episcopalians. Twenty-eight children attend very regularly as boarders, while two are day scholars and are making satisfactory progress in their studies. The Rev. C. F. Lallemand, who has charge of this school, is at present absent in England on sick-leave, but during his absence the school is well managed by Mr. Mark Williams, Mr. Lallemand's assistant, Mrs. Williams being matron. The pupils and the interior of the building show the great interest they take in their work; while the surroundings are neatly kept, with a nice flower garden and large vegetable one, in which the boys have each a patch of their own, and are instructed daily in the art by Mr. Williams.

Progress.—The progress being made by this band is owing, in a great degree, to the trust the Indians have learned to put in their farmer, whose untiring energy is rapidly bringing them on, so that yearly they will receive less help from the department in the way of rations.

DAY STAR'S AND POOR MAN'S RESERVES.

Vital Statistics.—The former of these two bands consists of twenty-two men, twenty-four women and thirty-three children, total seventy-nine; while Poor Man's has thirty men, thirty-six women and thirty-five children, total one hundred and one. There have been four deaths and three births in the former, and four deaths and two births in the latter.

These two bands are in charge of Mr. Farmer E. Stanley.

Resources and Occupation.—While Day Star's Reserve is not adapted for grain raising, owing to summer frosts, heavy crops of excellent roots are grown, such as potatoes, turnips and carrots; therefore the resources chiefly depended on, are stock-raising, sale of hay and wood, as about nine thousand acres of this reserve is covered with very fine poplar timber, fit for building purposes, and it produces large quantities of hay.

Poor Man's Reserve is a little better adapted for grain-raising, but cannot compare with Gordon's Reserve, yet the crops on it are looking very well, at date of writing, as also are some of the root crops. Timber is scarce, but there is a fair quantity of hay. Like Day Star's, this band also depends largely on its cattle for a living, yet they both earn a little from gathering senega-root, freighting, hunting during winter, wild fruit, tanning hides and such-like work. The want of a market is the great drawback to these and the other bands in this agency.

Stock.—Day Star's Band has two hundred and thirty-three head of cattle; and although Poor Man's is the largest band, it has only one hundred and sixty head. Both have a number of ponies; all the cattle look sleek and fat.

Buildings.—The houses on both these reserves are of a good class, yet those on Day Star's are much the superior. All have thatched roofs. They are kept clean and tidy. Many of them have bedsteads, cupboards, tables and other articles of modern furniture, while pictures adorn some of the walls, curtains and blinds being found on many of the windows. Their stables all have stanchions, and are warm and comfortable during the coldest weather.

Farm Implements.—These bands have each a number of private mowers and horse-rakes, also wagons, two of the latter having been bought by them this year, one on each reserve. Poor Man's Band possesses a self-binder harvester.

Religion.—Although the Church of England has a missionary working among these two bands, yet, I regret to say that all cling to paganism. One family on Poor Man's belong to the Episcopalian body and several persons in the two bands have joined the Roman Catholic Church.

Education.—The day school on Poor Man's Reserve was closed some five years ago, but eight of the children are attending Gordon's boarding school, and two the industrial school at Qu'Appelle. The day school on Day Star's Reserve is well attended, and the parents are very anxious that their children should get on in their studies, therefore little trouble is experienced in keeping up a high average attendance with the twelve pupils of school age who attend this school. Mrs. S. E. Smythe took charge of this school in May last.

Progress.—Although these two reserves join, there is a great difference found in the working of the two bands: the members of Day Star's always being found willing and obliging, will do anything they are told, indeed, for a pure band of Indians, without any of the half-breed element mixed with them, they are very superior to any others in the agency; and Mr. Farmer Stanley in his unrelaxing care and watchfulness of their interests finds them as stated. As much cannot be said of Poor Man's Band, the members of which have always been found difficult to handle, and it is sometimes very discouraging in trying to help them along, yet at times they do fairly well, as shown this spring, when they put in about twice as much grain crop as last year. Both bands, however, did a fair amount of work, and their cattle are increasing, especially on Day Star's Reserve.

FISHING AND NUT LAKE RESERVES.

These two reserves are both under the one chief "Yellow Quill."

Vital Statistics.—The band consists of one hundred and three men, one hundred and twenty-three women, and one hundred and thirty-one children; total, three hundred and fifty-seven. There were twenty-three deaths and eighteen births during the year.

Resources.—An abundance of hay and water is to be found on these two reserves, especially at Fishing Lake, which makes them remarkably well suited for stock-raising. Timber is very plentiful on the Nut Lake Reserve, chiefly poplar, but there is some spruce.

Occupation.—Hunting is about their sole means of making a living; they earned by this pursuit, as near as can be arrived at, \$7,200, as against \$11,400 the previous year. Some fish are also caught in the lakes.

Stock.—The Fishing Lake Band has sixteen head of cattle, under Government control; and two or three families who live about eighty miles north of Nut Lake, have some twenty-five head of private animals, purchased by the proceeds of the hunt; others are expressing a desire to obtain cattle, all of which points to the fact that they see the hunt is gradually giving out, and they are turning their attention to something from which they see they can make a living, and the department has intimated that when they settle down, they will receive help in the shape of a farm instructor, as the other bands have done.

Education and Religion.—There are neither schools nor churches in connection with these bands, but the Rev. C. Kettle, a Church of England missionary, still labours among them, and hopes shortly to start a school, to which they have a strong objection. They are all pagans of the worst kind.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Temperance.—The Indians of this agency are a very temperate lot, considering the many bad examples they see from the white man. There is only one man who requires watching; he was caught, but unfortunately got off with a fine for being intoxicated while at Fort Qu'Appelle last month. Another gave such information to the late agent that he had been given intoxicants, by which he was stupified and got badly frozen, that the delinquent was promptly summoned and fined \$50 and costs for the offence. During my nearly seven years amongst these people I have never known a pure-bred Indian accused of touching liquor, those that have got into trouble being the treaty half-breeds.

Morality.—This is a subject that must be regarded by comparison. Among Indians, situations that would result in social ostracism among any class of white people are by them looked upon with a lenient eye.

General Remarks.—The individual earnings of these five bands, amounted to over \$12,800, as against \$16,700 the previous year.

Eleven thousand, four hundred and thirty-four pounds of beef from private cattle was consumed by the four bands living around the agency, during the five months of the past winter.

Mr. Agent Wright was transferred from here to Crooked Lake Agency, in June last, and Mr. S. Swinford, who is to replace him, has not yet arrived. I therefore have found it difficult to write as good a report as I should like, which arises from the fact that as agency clerk I am seldom on the reserves, where little bits of information are gathered that help to make a report interesting and readable.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CARRUTHERS,
Acting Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY, 30th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my nineteenth annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies, reserves and farms.

Agencies Inspected.—During the past fiscal year I have visited and inspected the following agencies, and the reserves and farms within their jurisdiction: Edmonton, Hobbema, Morley, Sarcee, Blackfoot and Piegan.

Method of Inspection.—My method of inspection has taken in all the bookkeeping connected with each one, a round-up of the cattle, a close examination of the farming done by the Indians, and a house-to-house visit, observing their family home-life, domestic surroundings, and their general progress in civilized pursuits. My progress reports, sent in regularly to the Indian Commissioner after each inspection, treat more in detail of all these subjects than it will be necessary to go into in my annual report.

Characteristics of Indians.—The Indians, like white people, are falling into classes, the industrious and thrifty, the grasping and selfish, and the generous, idle and careless. Although grasping and selfish are not well-sounding terms in which to classify any, they are synonymous, in this work, with progress, while the generous Indians are kept poor by their many friends.

Each agency contains its share of the above classes, and as work advances, these several traits of character unfold and become apparent.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Tribe or Nation.—In the Edmonton Agency are Stonies, Crees, and some descendants of the Iroquois nation.

The last-named under Chief Michel, having had some training and discipline as servants and voyageurs in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, are progressive and live very comfortably. The Stonies under Chief Alexander have had the benefit of a resident farming instructor since 1879, and are farming in severalty with a measure of success, while members of the same tribe at White Whale Lake are as yet comparatively new settlers and have not made much advancement.

The Lac Ste. Anne Indians are fishermen, hunters and guides in the mountains. From these pursuits, together with their cattle-raising and some gardening, the Indians make a comfortable subsistence without much material assistance from the Government.

The Crees at Stony Plain are farmers and gardeners. They have some domestic cattle and engage in dairying; they farm in severalty, and have comfortable houses, stables, sheds, &c.

The Indians' cattle throughout the agency are domesticated and of improved breeds; they are carefully attended to, and the increase in their number has been satisfactory.

HOBBEWA AGENCY.

This is a good farming country, and the reserves are being rapidly surrounded by thrifty white settlers, whose work makes good object lessons for the Indians.

But they have not made that progress towards home-making that might reasonably be expected, as they have been led to work in community, both as regards farming and cattle-raising; in this way the improvident and lazy shared alike with the industrious and thrifty, much to the chagrin of the latter.

Stock.—They have large herds of cattle, and in this respect they have considerable resources which, when turned to individual advancement, will soon have the effect of improving their domestic surroundings.

An agent (Mr. W. S. Grant) has this year been placed in charge of this agency, whose specialty is to promote the individuality of each Indian, and I feel confident that under his administration a marked change in their homes and manner of living will appear before very long.

SARCEE AGENCY.

The Indians of this small band, whose reserve lies contiguous to the town of Calgary, are remarkable for improvement in their habits and condition during the past decade: they no longer haunt the town and rendezvous in the suburbs as was their custom.

Buildings and Stock.—Many good houses have been built on the reserve, and the Indians evince a desire to live respectably. They earn a good deal of money by selling fire-wood and hay in Calgary, and spend it thoughtfully. Several have taken cattle and have stables and corrals in connection with their homes. Farming can scarcely be depended upon on account of climatic conditions, but many of them grow potatoes and some have raised grain.

MORLEY AGENCY.

Stock.—The Stony Indians at Morley owned at the time of my round-up in 1896, eight hundred and forty head of fine cattle, and they furnished, to supply the ration-house, during the previous sixteen months one hundred and seventy-three head. Their range for the cattle is a good one, as demonstrated by the sleek condition their animals are in at all seasons of the year.

Agriculture.—Farming is almost impossible on account of proximity to the mountains, but some potatoes are successfully grown almost every year upon land in selected positions.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Buildings.—Their houses are good (good timber being available for this purpose near-by) some of them being quite modern in design, having shingle roofs and containing several apartments, furnished with tables, chairs, bedsteads, cooking-stoves, clocks, &c.

Occupation.—They continue to hunt in the mountains, regularly repairing thither at the proper seasons for this purpose, and as mountain guides they still continue to earn some money.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

This nation of plain hunters is becoming metamorphosed; with its old men are also dying their pagan traditions and habits.

Occupation.—They do not take to farming to any great extent, and years ago they assumed hostility towards adopting the cattle-raising industry, which it is difficult, and in many cases it appears impossible, to eradicate. But they all aspire to acquire wagons, harness, mowers and horse-rakes. They are anxious to earn money by teaming, making hay and selling it, and by mining and hauling coal.

The climate prevents farming becoming a prominent industry with them, but potatoes, turnips and onions are cultivated to some extent; also a little barley and oats with more or less success.

Stock.—Cows and heifers have been distributed wherever practicable, and the time is near when the Indians will become anxious to be furnished with these animals. Where they have been received, success has attended their breeding, and there are now one hundred and eighty-nine head that are owned by twenty-one Indians; some having quite a number, while others are just making a start with a heifer or two.

Coal-Mining.—There are several coal seams on the reserve. The favourite working at present is in the side of the cut bank, near the Bow River. Four or more shafts have been opened here by the Indians; as yet their works are primitive in construction. The leaders in this industry are Chief Running Rabbit, Calf Bull and Many Bears; each of these men has driven a shaft into the seams of coal. They are assisted in this work by their immediate followers, dividing the proceeds of mining or teaming the coal when sales are made.

Houses and Furniture.—Many Indians on this reservation have built improved houses with shingled roofs and floors, and have many useful articles of furniture, but their progress in house-building is limited by their resources, and lumber is very expensive.

Social Condition.—Their manners have greatly improved, and they are much more amenable to discipline than they were but a few years ago.

PIEGAN AGENCY.

Tribe or Nation.—The Piegan Indians are of the Blackfoot nation.

The soil of their reserve is good. The climatic conditions are too variable, however, to make crops anything but doubtful as to their success; grain of all kinds is particularly subject to failure, while root crops generally meet with some success.

Stock.—Their herds of cattle are steadily increasing, and now number twelve hundred and forty-three head, with eighty-four different owners; the number owned by each one varies from three hundred and thirty-four, owned by Henry Potts, to some beginners who own only one heifer.

The prejudice against cattle does not obtain among these Indians, and considering their zeal in hay-making, it only requires time, and careful oversight, to bring them all, in a very few years, to a prosperous responsible condition.

Buildings.—In home-making they have not advanced very much, lumber has been difficult to procure and very expensive, but good homes will soon follow prosperity in cattle-raising.

Occupation.—They are always ready to work for money, and any day they will turn out every team they have if required, with the prospect of earning one dollar and a half a day.

They are fond of hay-making, and many engage in this work ; those with mowers, rakes, and wagons upon their own account, others as hired men to their more advanced compatriots.

Morality—Among the Indians generally, the standard of morality has risen ; from one end of the country to the other they have greatly advanced in this respect, and as their temporal affairs improve, so will their self-respect increase, also their moral standing.

Characteristics.—Our Indians are all peaceful and law-abiding. Kindness and tact in their management have produced these good results.

They are all willing to work, but look for present results, they spend their money thoughtfully, buying something for their families, and to assist in their work.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

[REPORTS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR PUBLICATION IN PROPER ORDER.]

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,

MARYSVILLE, 9th November, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area of Reserve.—The Tyendinaga Reserve is situated in the county of Hastings, and contains an area of seventeen thousand acres.

Resources.—The natural features of the reserve are building stone and gravel, and indications of coal oil. E. C. Rosenri, of Philadelphia, has asked to lease the reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Mohawk tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of two hundred and fifty-seven men, two hundred and eighty-three women, and six hundred and sixty-six children. There were thirty-six births, fifteen deaths, nineteen joined the band, twenty left it, making a total increase of twenty. The causes of death were children's diseases and old age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good. Their houses are kept clean and neat. There have been no epidemics.

Occupation.—The members of this band engage in farming and work at the mills in Deseronto.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are in good state of repair. Stock is well kept. Most of the Indians have all they require in modern implements.

Education.—Three hundred children should attend school. There are four schools and three teachers with third-class certificates and one second-class. The authorized course of studies is followed. The progress of the children is fair. Steady improvement is noticeable. The parents are all anxious to have their children well educated. A number of the children attend the high school at Deseronto, and two of the Misses Johnston passed for the entrance examination to the high school in the town of Deseronto.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong to the Church of England. There is one missionary, two churches built of stone, and a mission school used for divine service.

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An improvement has taken place in church work during the last year. The Sunday schools are in splendid working order; there are three services each Sunday, and an evening service during the winter, also a Bible class one night in the week. All this is done by the missionary himself.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are becoming richer. The harvest of 1897 has proved a success; the threshing is all completed, and the yield has been good and there is an abundance of hay and straw for the coming winter, and I am advising the Indians to keep seed for the next year's seeding. There are two wagons engaged on the reserve to haul milk to creameries, and one of the drivers is an Indian, and a number of the Indians send their milk. They are competing fairly well with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are becoming moderate in the use of spirits and the morality of men and women is good. Quite a number of the band take weekly newspapers.

General Remarks.—We improved our roads very much this season; a great deal of road work being done, as also we are expending in stone and gravel. The two stone churches have been repaired to the value of \$68, the mission school-house painted, costing \$14; the eastern, central and western schools have also been repaired.

The Indians were drilled under the command of Colonel Drury on our plains during the month of September, 1897, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Dr. Oronhyatekha continues to improve Captain John's Island. The brass band keeps up its practices, and is playing very well. The prospect of the welfare of the band never was brighter. Crops turned out well this season,

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,

PORT PERRY, 18th October, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement of the Scugog Reserve, for the year ended the 30th June, 1897.

Vital Statistics.—There are in the band ten men, thirteen women and fifteen children, or a total of thirty-eight, an increase of one over the number last reported.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Good health has prevailed throughout the year, and with the exception of slight colds, no sickness has occurred. The Indians are tolerably clean and orderly about their houses and premises.

Occupation.—Only a few are engaged to any extent in general farming. The others busy themselves with hunting, fishing and basket-making, the women excelling the men in the last-mentioned. They find in the summer resorts a market for the fancy baskets, in the making of which they are most proficient. Those who are engaged in farming are becoming more interested in stock than formerly, and are trying to procure some good stock. It might be added also that some who have leased their farms have signified their intention of taking up farming after the expiration of their leases; all of which goes to show a growing interest in agriculture.

Education.—As they have no school of their own, they send their children to the school of the white people, where they are making satisfactory progress. One family of the name of Goose has four little girls, and three of them unfortunately are deaf and dumb. The oldest has been sent to the Belleville Institute, where she is receiving proper and efficient instruction.

Religion.—A Methodist clergyman gives religious instruction every Sunday in their church, in which they manifest a most gratifying interest, and which shows its good results in the law-abiding, peace-loving disposition of the people.

Temperance.—Another most natural consequence of this is seen also in the good moral character of the Indians. Only one or two indulge in liquor to any extent.

General Remarks.—On the whole the condition of the Indians is most satisfactory, and exhibits a pleasing tendency towards a continued improvement.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURG, 1st November, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

A statistical statement for corresponding period has been mailed in separate envelope this date, together with census of the Walpole Island Indians taken in the month of August last, each band taken on a separate roll. A list of Indians and others residing on the reserve who do not belong to either of the bands, they being in part members of other bands in Canada, and in part Indians who have no regular home, has also been made out and sent, with the other documents above mentioned, the whole giving a full statement of all residents of Walpole Island Reserve on the 30th August, 1897.

Agriculture.—With regard to farming, the crops now being harvested, which are of course the crops planted in the spring, such as corn and root crops, are not at all up to the average of other years, owing to the continued wet weather in the spring, which hindered every one from getting his planting done in any kind of season, much of the planting having been done late in the month of June, and too late to produce anything like a full crop.

The fall wheat turned out well, both as to quantity and quality, and was the only crop raised that did give a good return, and most of the Indians would have enough for their bread, if they would only save it for that purpose, which too many of them have got in the habit of *not* doing.

There has been a fair acreage of wheat sown this fall, though hardly as much as usual, but what has been sown looks well, and will be well advanced before winter.

Hog Cholera.—An epidemic of what was called hog cholera, visited the reserve last year (summer of 1896) and many of the pigs on the island died. The island was quarantined last fall by the inspectors, and orders were issued that a general cleaning up of the yards, stables, pig-pens and outbuildings, be made as soon as it was possible to do so, and the use of fire and disinfectants should be liberally used, and a certainty arrived at that the disease had been stamped out, before any pigs would be allowed to be sold and taken off the reserve. It took the whole of the spring and a part of the

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summer to carry out the orders with regard to cleaning out premises and using disinfectants, but it was fairly well done, with the result that there has been no return of the disease, and no cases of sickness or death reported, with the effect that the quarantine has been raised, and the island (the whole reserve) pronounced free from disease, and the Indians at liberty to sell their pigs to any person who wishes to buy.

I may mention in this connection that it has been decided to keep the quarantine in force in so far as to prevent for the present the importation of hogs to the island, as there has been disease on the shore adjoining to a much greater extent than there was at any time on the island.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been good during the year, there have been no epidemics, and while there have been some deaths, there were no more than usual.

There was one case of diphtheria in the spring, a very severe case, but the disease was confined to the one house where it originated, and it did not go any farther. It took some drastic measures to keep it there, but it was kept there, and with the aid of anti-toxine the patient's life was saved.

Education.—The three schools have been regularly kept open on all school days through the year, except in the case of No. 2 school, which had to be closed for a short time owing to the sickness of the teacher, who was confined to the house for about three weeks with typhoid fever. He is better now, and the school will be opened again on Monday next, the 8th instant.

In the way of improvements in the schools, I have to report that we have had in No. 2 school a new floor, a full set of new seats and desks made at the Globe Works, Walkerville, Ontario, with a desk for the teacher, making the school in this respect first-class. We have also had a full new set of desks and seats put into No. 1 school, with a desk for the teacher, the desks being the same as those in No. 2 school.

At No. 2 school there has been a good well put down, and good water obtained; a first-class iron pump put into the well, and a platform and drain for the waste water. The fences and grounds and outbuildings at the schools have been repaired, cleaned whitewashed, disinfected, and put in good order.

There has been plenty of lime kept within reach of the people through the summer, and they have used it to a greater extent than ever before.

The one thing that is required now, perhaps to a greater extent than any other one thing, is a better quality of water for family use, for people living away from the river. It has been demonstrated by the well that was dug at No. 2 school, that water can be obtained by digging, but to dig a well and put in a pump, platform and drainage, involves an expense of \$25 to \$35, which is more than most of the Indians can afford, and an amount of labour that many of them will not undertake.

Repairs to Road.—The repairs to roads and culverts have been fairly well attended to this year, and the roads are in very good repair.

The ferries are all in good order; one new ferry added to the fleet this last spring, viz., for the accommodation of those who go to the hay fields on St. Ann's Island to cut hay. We have now four ferry scows, and there is not much trouble experienced in getting on and off the islands.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

[REPORTS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR PUBLICATION IN PROPER ORDER.]

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

IROQUOIS OF LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS,

CAUGHNAWAGA, 20th October, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith statistical statement of the Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains, and my report for the year on this tribe.

The Indians of this band for the most part engage in agriculture; some of them, however, take rafts down the rivers. Their principal industry is the manufacture of baskets, bead-work, and hoops.

The Indians of this band generally make a fairly good living, and are prosperous.

I have &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, 4th November, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my annual report upon Indian affairs in the Province of British Columbia, for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

The several reports received from the Indian Agents in my superintendency (9) have been duly forwarded to the department, together with their respective tabular statements and statistical returns.

These reports, statements and returns, contain the particulars called for by the department in its circular of the 10th June, 1897, which will be found in due course under the different headings suggested, supplying, it is hoped, such general information as may be most interesting and necessary in connection with the different agencies and bands reported upon.

Health.—During the year now under consideration the general state of health throughout all the agencies has been very good; no fatal epidemics have visited the superintendency, and the deaths that have occurred amongst the native population during the period reviewed have resulted chiefly from the effects of extreme old age, with an occasional fatal result brought about by pulmonary complaints leading to incurable cases of consumption.

The hospitals, assisted by the department, continue to be of great service in the different localities where they have been established.

As usual a liberal supply of medicines was furnished the different missionaries working among the Indians in this superintendency for distribution where the native applicants were unable to purchase such necessities for themselves, and to such of the Indians as were found to be sick, helpless through age or infirmity, and in want of relief, the same was afforded according to their several requirements either by the missionaries or the agents.

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Population.—The returns show a decrease in the native population, which in some cases, I am led to believe, is entirely owing to inaccuracies in previous census returns. This must certainly be the case, as the year shows an advance in improved sanitary measures, and in the Indians' mode of living, which is instanced by better dwelling houses, by more nourishing food and better clothing, than that obtainable in former years.

Temperance.—The indulgence in intoxicants has not been as general among the Indians as in former years, although unfortunately in the cities where so many disreputable white men engage in the illegal traffic of supplying them with liquor the evil still exists and proves a great drawback to their advancement and welfare.

Religion.—Of late years there has been a very satisfactory disposition noticeable among heathen Indians to become Christianized and join their more civilized brethren; this the feeling on their part gives encouraging hopes of a general dying out of the superstitious reverence for the ancient and savage customs of their forefathers, which has been so deeply seated in the hearts of the older Indians who have heretofore, to a great extent, fought against the advance of civilization amongst their people as being inimical to the perpetuation of the rights and customs so tenaciously adhered to by these old people.

Conduct.—During the year the conduct of the Indians has been most exemplary. They have been respectful and obedient to the law; have been remarkably free from crime; and have been as usual peaceably disposed and friendly towards their white neighbours and in their dealings with one another.

Occupation.—The earnings of the Indians at the canneries, hop-fields and other pursuits, have not been as great as in the past; the competition in the labour market continues to be greater each year, which is successively augmented by an influx of whites, Japanese and Chinamen.

There has been, however, an abundance of fish and berries, and the Indians are devoting more attention to the cultivation of the soil available on their reserves; whilst the impetus given to mining and other industries in this province lately, together with the increased settlement of the country, affords much desultory employment which contributes largely towards their support.

Owing to the unusually early winter of 1896-97, when severe frost was experienced in the beginning of November, much loss was inflicted upon the farmers in the vicinity of the Fraser River by the almost total destruction of the potato crop.

The Indians in many instances were also heavy sufferers, and, from the fact of their not having been so successful as usual at the canneries and hop-fields, were with difficulty able to support themselves and their families through the winter months. When the spring came they were entirely without seed potatoes, nor could they raise money to purchase the needed supply. The department being apprised of their deplorable condition, authorized the purchase of a certain amount of seed to be distributed amongst the most destitute of the bands, which, being done satisfactorily, relieved their wants and called forth expressions of gratitude from them for the timely assistance rendered.

Seed wheat and oats were also supplied to some of the Indians in the Kamloops and Okanagan Agency who were obliged, owing to the protracted nature of the winter, to feed what grain they had reserved for seed to their stock to keep them from perishing for want of food, the feed laid up for their support having been consumed before the expiration of the winter.

These Indians, I may say, were also very grateful for the aid extended to them.

In the Kwawkwalth Agency, under the superintendence of the Indian agent, Mr. Pidcock, the Indians of the Waw-lit-sum Band did some very good work last spring in dyking a portion of the Salmon River Indian Reserve which had been subject to overflow; the land so reclaimed together with what was previously fit for cultivation, will supply these Indians with all the potatoes and other root crops, &c., necessary for their use. The department assisted these Indians with some implements necessary for the construction of the dyke, and with some provisions for use while they were working, for which they express themselves as very thankful, promising to use the land to the best advantage.

Education.—The industrial and boarding schools, of which full and interesting reports have been forwarded to the department, are doing good work throughout the province, and continue to give evidence of results most favourable to the efficacy of such institutions in leading the Indians to more civilized and more beneficial ways of living, &c.

It is also pleasing to notice that the suspicion and dread created in the minds of many of the old Indians when these schools were first established, is in most cases happily a thing of the past. They now have pretty generally recognized the advantages of education and careful training for their boys and girls, and prove their appreciation by the desire evinced for the admission of their children into these model homes where the greatest kindness is shown their little ones, whom they see with pride daily growing up under careful training.

They also see stores in the native villages conducted solely by Indians, who prove in many cases keen and successful traders, and Indian boys who have been educated at these schools are not infrequently employed successfully as clerks at some of these trading posts.

It may also be stated that in the North-west Coast Agency the Indians have built two water-power saw-mills which are owned and operated by themselves; and on the Nass a steam-power saw-mill, owned by the Rev. Mr. McCullagh, is also operated by Indians who work on shares with the owner, he having purchased and started the mill for the benefit of those natives amongst whom he has for years been working faithfully, and with good results, as a missionary.

The day schools, from the fact that the Indians have to move from place to place during the year in pursuit of work, and the means of support generally, are not as a rule of a successful nature. The children are too often forced to be absent for extended periods, when they for the most part lapse into their original wild and untutored condition, having on their return to school to start again, in many cases, at the beginning.

The desire for the education of their children is also more general; the instances of improvement in their dwellings and home surroundings are more numerous; the quality and extent of their work in farming and other industrial occupations in many localities improves and increases steadily; and in some cases a thriftiness heretofore unknown to the Indian not only affords a beneficial example to others, but also distinguishes the fortunate and advanced native practising the same by an increased measure of prosperity and comfort above his fellows.

FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

Mixed farming, logging, fishing and hunting are the chief sources from which these Indians make their living. Only a few have gone into dairying, preferring to let the calves run with the cows as being less troublesome. At Scowlitz Reserve Indian James milked eight cows during the summer, and his wife made very good butter, which they disposed of at a good price; Johnny Leon, of Chehalis Reserve, milked four cows with the same satisfactory result.

Some nice dwellings, neatly painted, &c., have been erected during the year, and a general improvement in their surroundings is noticeable.

The year has passed away free from contagious diseases, and good health has been enjoyed.

Sanitary measures have been observed and vaccination where needed carried out, and on the whole the general condition of these Indians is very satisfactory.

Statistics.—

Population—

Males	1,610
Females	1,575
Children of school age	538
Value of personal property	\$ 194,309.50
Acres under cultivation, including made pasture	3,684
Total value of real and personal property	\$ 1,077,725.50

Department of Indian Affairs.

Statistics.—*Continued.*

Ploughs	111
Harrows	96
Drills	1
Cultivators	1
Mowers	19
Reapers	3
Threshing-machines	2
Other implements	1,920
Wagons.....	90
Carts	5
Sleighs.....	13
Horses.....	722
Bulls	42
Oxen and steers	169
Cows	694
Young stock	472
Sheep	469
Pigs	2,109
Fishing	47,151
Hunting	22,170
Wages earned.....	92,530
Wheat, bush.....	4,420
Potatoes “	44,712
Pease “	6,840
Oats “	39,600
Corn “	950
Barley “	250
Beans “	259
Carrots “	943
Turnips “	4,342
Other roots “	70
Hay, tons.....	1,571
Other fodder (oat straw), tons.....	157

BABINE AGENCY.

Of these Indians the agent states that, considered in a moral aspect, they deserve favourable mention. Some, at times, have shown a strong inclination to abandon wife and children for a new attachment, but the carrying of this into practice has received some severe checks, and complaints of that description have become rare. In other respects their conduct has been equally commendable.

The year was marked with an absence of illness amongst the Indians, and with the exception of the fur catch, which proved a little below the average, the proceeds of their respective other pursuits were satisfactory, and a continued progress for good made itself apparent everywhere.

Statistics.—

Population—

Males.....	1,439
Females.....	1,378
Children of school age.....	554
Value of personal property	\$ 49,800
Acres under cultivation	218
Total value of real and personal property.....	\$ 111,650
Number of other implements.....	600
Horses.....	354

Statistics.—Continued.

Cows.....	182
Oxen.....	41
Bulls.....	13
Number of young stock	58
Value of furs.....	\$ 41,900
Hay, tons.....	27½
Potatoes, bush.....	2,560

The agent remarks as follows:—The improvement on new land, and new land broken up, would make here a better showing but for the absence of the Indians during the best part of the season, whereas in value of personal property a great gain is to record during the period under consideration. Of stock seventeen horses died for want of enough fodder during the unusually long winter. The increase in cattle is, I am sorry to state, not up to the desired mark, owing among other reasons to depredations of dogs on young stock. That nuisance will cease to exist inside of a few years, already the procedure is established to rid each village of the pest by killing whenever the action in the least justifies the means. The salmon catch has been very good and more than equal to that of last year, but that of the fur-bearing animals is considerably less. The proceeds of other industries are about the same as of last year. The slight increase is accounted for by more work in the mines, despite the lateness of last spring. The remarkable progress shown by the Indians during last year in embracing the Christian faith has continued during this year. Even the older of the people, heretofore considered shell-hardened, have become devout followers of Christian observances. The lack of results in agricultural products, except in potatoes and hay, is due to the absence of the Indians during the better part of the season as previously and above made mention of.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

There is a marked improvement in the buildings erected of late, and the Indians are beginning to look with more attention after their stock in the winter, providing sheds for them, &c. A general effort is being made to get an improved breed of horses, and to dispense of their "cayuses," or Indian ponies, which are practically useless and consume annually much feed. They also take great care of their farming implements, which are carefully placed under cover during the winter.

The increase of stock and produce of farms, &c., has been good, which, with the facilities for earning money as stock-hunters, guides, &c., provided by the influx of white men in pursuit of mines, and other investments, has furnished all with the means of support.

The conduct of the Indians in this agency has been very good, intemperance and immorality being almost unknown among them.

Statistics.—**Population—**

Males.....	287
Females.....	271
Children of school age.....	72
Value of personal property.....	\$ 77,412
Acres under cultivation, including made pasture.....	570
Total value of real and personal property.....	\$205,378
Ploughs.....	53
Harrows.....	19
Mowers.....	6
Reapers.....	1
Horse-rakes.....	5
Fanning-mills.....	2
Other implements.....	47

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Statistics.—*Continued.*

Wagons.....	20
Sleighs.....	16
Horses.....	1,800
Bulls.....	25
Steers.....	95
Cows.....	395
Young stock.....	322
Hunting.....	\$2,000
Other industries.....	\$130
Wages earned.....	\$1,050
Wheat, bush.....	560
Oats, ".....	3,620
Potatoes, ".....	1,350
Hay, tons.....	175

The agent remarks : A new church is now being erected for the use of the Indians ; it will cost \$6,000 or more, and lumber is on the ground at the Lower Columbia Lake Reserve to build a church at that point.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The health of the various bands has been good, there having been no epidemics during the year. The sanitary conditions bear favourable comparison with many of the white people's holdings, and when anything likely to cause sickness is discovered, the agent can always count upon the assistance of the whole band in having it removed.

The chief resources of these Indians are mixed farming, fishing, boat and canoe building, cutting cordwood, and labouring at other industries as opportunity offers.

These Indians have a good name on the coast for morality, although several from different bands are addicted to intemperance when near or in the towns where liquor is easily obtained.

Statistics.—

Population—

Males.....	983
Females.....	1,028
Children of school age.....	440
Value of personal property.....	\$88,225
Acres under cultivation, including made pasture.....	2,921
Total value of real and personal property.....	\$955,711
Ploughs.....	117
Harrows.....	60
Wagons.....	84
Sleighs.....	40
Carts.....	7
Buggies.....	89
Threshing-machines.....	6
Mowing-machines.....	9
Horse-rakes.....	4
Reapers.....	1
Other implements.....	1
Horses.....	335
Cows.....	339
Oxen and steers.....	62
Bulls.....	9
Young stock.....	307
Sheep.....	887
Pigs.....	60

Statistics.—Continued.

Fishing, hunting, including food consumed. (Agent states no means of estimating.)

Wheat, bush.....	160
Oats “	6,435
Potatoes “	2,310
Hay, tons	378

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The general health of the Indians in this agency has been good. The agent, however, reports that the partial adoption of civilization, change in clothing, living and food, without a suitable observance of dietary and hygienic laws, makes the rising generation less hardy than their fathers have been.

The sealing industry has not been profitable of late years and many schooners engaged in that enterprise have been wrecked, entailing loss not only upon the white owners but upon the Indian hunters whose season's work was of no avail. In other directions, however, they have been more fortunate and although not having the usual amount of money at the close of the season, they still had enough to guard against want. It is pleasing to know that there has been a decrease in the consumption of intoxicants, which was the great source of immorality among the West Coast tribes, and that there have been very few, if any, whiskey-sellers along the coast during the past year.

Statistics.—**Population—**

Males.....	1,321
Females.....	1,370
Children of school age.....	364
Value of personal property.....	\$ 70,107
Total value of real and personal property.....	154,837
Ploughs.....	1
Buggies.....	5
Horses.....	20
Bulls.....	3
Cows.....	15
Young stock.....	10
Sheep.....	15
Fishing, hunting, including food consumed.....	\$ 25,830
Other industries.....	92,142
Potatoes, bush.....	1,915
Carrots, “	120
Hay, tons.....	10
Wages earned.....	\$ 5,220

The agent remarks that the potatoes and roots grown by those tribes are raised in small garden patches frequently on the site of old Indian villages; it is not possible to compute the acreage. The sources of income are principally from seal skins, a few other furs, bear, otter, mink, marten, and sea otter, canoe-making and dog-fish oil.

The agent further states that he has probably rather underestimated the value of the amount earned by fishing.

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

The Indians in this agency earn their living chiefly by labour at the saw-mills and salmon-canneries, by hunting, fishing, trapping, getting out saw-logs for the mills, cutting firewood for the canneries and steamboats, boat-building and by raising small quantities of garden stuff, &c.

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These Indians have been most progressive and are generally very well off and comfortable, and the state of their health satisfactory.

Another hospital for the use of Indians has been started and another medical missionary has arrived in this agency and settled at Bella Bella Indian village, within reach of Rivers Inlet, and many other Indian settlements. He has been sent by the Methodist Missionary Society and his services will be most valuable.

Statistics.—

Population—	
Males	2,032
Females	2,016
Children of school age	657
Value of personal property	\$ 209,492
Acres under cultivation, including made pasture	165
Total value of real and personal property	\$ 736,779
Tool chests	66
Other implements	1,159
Horses	35
Bulls	6
Steers	14
Cows	19
Young stock	26
Fishing	\$ 133,823
Hunting	\$ 41,374
Other industries	\$ 53,167
Wages earned	\$ 4,546
Carrots, bushels	164
Potatoes, "	10,655
Turnips, "	2,443
Other vegetables, bushels	1,467

KWAUKEWLTH AGENCY.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been good, no epidemic or infectious disease having appeared among them, unless consumption can be classed with the latter. Scrofula is prevalent and claims some victims every season. There is an improvement in the cleanliness of many of the Indian houses, the agent insisting on the removal every spring of all offensive matter, &c.

Education.—The Industrial School and Girls' Home at Alert Bay have had a better attendance and there is every reason for supposing that the number of the pupils in both schools will steadily increase.

Statistics.—

Population—	
Males	849
Females	756
Children of school age	170
Value of personal property	\$ 73,554
Acres under cultivation, including made pasture	12½
Total value of real and personal property	\$ 84,355
Cows	5
Bulls	1
Young stock	5
Sheep	2
Pigs	15
Fishing, including food consumed	\$ 97,272
Other industries	\$ 8,200
Wages earned	\$ 27,350

The agent remarks that no grain of any kind is raised by these Indians. They do very little, indeed, in agriculture, and very seldom pay any attention to their crop after it is planted; consequently the returns are generally very light. They kill numbers of deer, wild fowl, porpoises, seals, beaver, bear, and other fur-bearing animals, and an occasional whale, the flesh of all of which is acceptable to them for food. By trapping for furs, logging, making canoes, making dog-fish and oulachan oil, cedar bark mats and baskets, cutting cord-wood, they make considerable money. They have no farm produce worth mentioning, nor do they receive any rentals from lands. These Indians live chiefly on fish.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. Indian Agent Bell reports the Indians to have been healthy and not visited by epidemics of a serious nature; also that sanitary measures were insisted on, and vaccination carried out where necessary, and that the deaths which did occur resulted from pneumonia and la grippe.

The dwelling-houses are comfortable, of modern style, and fairly well kept. There are in this agency a good many stables and barns, quite a number of cattle and horses, and a fair supply of farming implements. A considerable area of land is under cultivation and used for pasture, and the Indians as a whole are fairly well off.

Statistics.—

Population—

Males	916
Females	968
Children of school age	155
Value of personal property	\$ 114,241
Acres under cultivation, including made pasture	1,265
Total value of real and personal property	\$ 301,703
Ploughs	111
Harrows	43
Rollers	28
Mowers	38
Reapers	1
Horse-rakes	3
Fanning-mills	17
Threshing-machines	1
Other implements	571
Wagons	45
Sleighs	35
Buggies	3
Horses	2,092
Bulls	36
Steers	393
Cows	400
Young stock	201
Pigs	358
Fishing	\$ 1,620
Hunting	\$ 3,175
Other industries	\$ 4,840
Wages earned	\$ 18,950
Wheat, bush	2,413
Oats "	3,270
Pease "	619
Beans "	193
Barley "	20
Potatoes "	4,815
Hay, tons	1,619

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KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

The population shows an increase over last year, and with the exception of whooping cough and la grippe, to a limited extent and of a mild form, the health of the Indians has been good.

Many of these Indians are employed as section men on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as labourers on the Provincial Government roads, giving good satisfaction to their employers; they also find employment as farm-hands and stock-herders, do considerable teaming with their own wagons and horses, besides which many of them own considerable stock and raise good crops of various kinds of produce.

The Indians have been law-abiding, and the number of cases of intemperance has not been great, especially when the fact that so many of the reserves are in close proximity to towns, is taken into consideration.

Statistics.—

Population—

Males.....	1,938
Females.....	1,795
Children of school age.....	492
Value of personal property.....	\$ 142,206
Acres under cultivation, including made pasture.....	3,590
Total value of real and personal property.....	\$ 238,715
Ploughs.....	467
Harrows.....	283
Drills.....	2
Cultivators.....	6
Rollers.....	239
Mowers.....	77
Reapers.....	10
Horse-rakes.....	57
Fanning-mills.....	24
Threshing-machines.....	3
Wagons.....	141
Carts.....	3
Sleighs.....	329
Buggies.....	73
Horses.....	7,065
Bulls.....	61
Oxen and steers.....	157
Cows.....	444
Young stock.....	811
Sheep.....	77
Pigs.....	594
Fishing.....	\$ 14,475
Hunting.....	\$ 9,505
Wages earned.....	\$ 62,200
Wheat, bushels.....	8,200
Potatoes, “.....	17,100
Pease, “.....	1,690
Oats, “.....	3,760
Corn, “.....	580
Beans, “.....	20
Barley, “.....	200
Carrots, “.....	275
Turnips, “.....	1,275
Other roots, bushels.....	4,295

The agent makes the following remarks: I have estimated yield of wheat, oats, and barley at 20 bushels to the acre, and corn, pease and beans at 40 bushels to the acre. Potatoes and all other roots, estimated yield 100 bushels per acre. Some oats were cut for hay.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,

*Indian Superintendent
for British Columbia.*

[REPORTS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR PUBLICATION IN PROPER ORDER.]

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

REGINA, 15th November, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourteenth annual report, 1896-1897.

At the beginning of the year I was engaged in superintending irrigation work at the Blackfoot Reserve. The Bow River was in flood during the early part of July, 1896, and the work of deepening the ditch to permit of the water flowing at all seasons, which had been progressing for some weeks, had to be discontinued. While the flood lasted, my attention was directed chiefly to observing the operation of the gates under the pressure of high water and correcting defects. I also gave attention to the irrigation of fields under crop. A final survey of the canal and lands to be benefited thereby, was made during the latter part of the month, and plans and memorials prepared and filed, in accordance with the North-west Irrigation Act.

As no further work in the direction of completing the deepening of the canal could be done until the fall, I proceeded to the Blood Reserve, where I was engaged during the month of August making surveys, and preparing plans and memorials to bring the water-power at Red Crow's village and a proposed irrigation canal at the upper agency, under the Act already mentioned. Levels were also taken with a view to locating a canal to carry water on the bench lands at the lower agency. No difficulty was found in discovering a feasible location, and from levels taken by myself at other times, I am of opinion that water can be carried on the bench lands bordering the Belly River for almost the total length of the reserve, or on at least an area forty miles in length, and of a varying width of from one to ten miles.

The supply of timber on the small reserve on the Belly River, near the international boundary line, always scanty, had been entirely exhausted in supplying the Indian saw-mills with only a few thousand logs, and I had instructions to locate and report on a new location. Accompanied by Mr. Agent Wilson, I proceeded to the mountain district between the Belly and Waterton Rivers, where timber sufficient to supply the needs of the band for several years was found. A separate report has been submitted in connection with this matter.

On my return to the Blood Agency, I proceeded to the Piegan Reserve. A survey was made at this reserve of an irrigation canal to carry water on some three hundred and fifty acres near the agency, which Mr. Agent Nash had under construction. This work had been abandoned when the aid of a level became imperative, and until funds were available to provide lumber for gates, flumes, and other necessary expenditure. A small sum only will be found necessary to complete this promising undertaking, and I hope it will be placed at the agent's disposal in the near future. Plans and memorials have since been filed to bring the canal under the Act.

While at this agency I made an examination of lands adjacent to the south boundary of the reserve to enable the agent to make application for a permit to cut hay. I

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may mention that heretofore an abundance of hay could be cut on the south-east portion of the reserve, but owing to range cattle having been attracted by the springs which exist there, the grass has been cropped short.

From the Piegan Reserve I proceeded to the Blackfoot Reserve to again take up the work of deepening the irrigation canal. Commencing work on the 8th October, I had all completed on the 27th with the exception of one hundred yards, when exceptionally cold and stormy weather set in, and put a stop to further operations for the season.

On the 29th October I drove to the St. Joseph's industrial school at High River, where a couple of days were spent taking levels with a view to discovering some means of irrigating the farm. The levels, however, proved disappointing, and I returned to the Blackfoot Reserve on the 1st November.

Having completed field work for the season, I returned to Regina on the 5th November.

From the 5th November, 1896, to 17th May, 1897, I remained at headquarters attending to my usual office duties.

On the 18th May I proceeded to Prince Albert to make a survey of a reserve for the Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Indians. The land selected—fifty-six square miles—is situated on either side of the Little Red River, about twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert, and is well adapted for both agriculture and stock-raising. The Indians at the same time will have easy access to their old hunting and fishing grounds in the north.

The survey of this reserve was still progressing on the 30th June, the close of the fiscal year.

I have, &c.,

A. W. PONTON,

In charge of Indian Reserve Surveys, Man. and N.-W.T.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MCGIBBON,

REGINA, 13th November, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my twelfth annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories for the year ended the 30th June, 1897. My last annual report ended with Moose Woods Reserve, near Saskatoon, on 14th September, 1896.

On the 7th October I proceeded to Medicine Hat, Maple Creek, Swift Current and Moose Jaw, with the view of ascertaining the number of straggling Indians at these points and to endeavour to get them to settle down on their respective reserves. Some of these do not belong to my band under treaty regulations. At Medicine Hat, after a careful census, I found there were in all one hundred and five souls, all Crees, men, women and children. They have no houses, and live in tents in summer, and in dug outs along the banks of the South Saskatchewan River in winter. They make a living by gathering bones, tanning hides, and hunting, and some of them work for people in the town. I found them well behaved, and they gave no trouble to the police. Their time is divided between Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, and they frequently make visits across the line to see their American friends. I visited their tents and lodges on several occasions, and found them clean and well furnished with blankets and other house requisites, and they have horses and wagons. One Sunday afternoon I visited

the lodges. The camp is about a quarter of a mile from the town. I found the Indians all dressed in their best, and quietly sitting in their tents. One old woman was busy tanning a hide, but she was not aware it was Sunday.

I told them it was the wish of the department that they should settle down on some of the reserves, and that they would be expected to do so by the spring of 1897. They would then be able to have good houses, and be able to raise crops and cattle, and have the benefit of schools for the education of their children, but they would not be allowed to remain as they were, with no definite work to do, and besides, their young people growing up in ignorance without any supervision whatever. Their idea is to have a reserve for themselves at the Forks of the Red Deer, and they were making an application in that direction.

At Maple Creek, two or three families—nine souls—occasionally reside in the vicinity, and they make a living picking bones and hunting. They are peaceable and give no trouble. At Swift Current there are two families, and they make a living selling buffalo heads to travellers passing on the railway. At Moose Jaw there were ninety-seven souls all told, men, women and children, Sioux; names and whereabouts of each were furnished to the Commissioner. One half usually reside at Moose Jaw and the other half at Wood Mountain. The women are good workers and earn considerable in the town. The men are said to be lazy and sometimes insolent, and complaints were made of their ponies breaking in and doing injury to the settlers' gardens. I could only see a few of them. Mr. Aspdin takes an interest in these Indians, and he was asked to warn them that they would have to leave Moose Jaw in the spring of 1897. They had their choice of going to Oak River, Oak Lake, Bird Tail, Standing Buffalo, Moose Wood, or the Sioux Reserve, Prince Albert.

On the 15th October, I was in Regina and examined and reported on a lot of tea and sample of flour on which tenders were submitted for the supplementary contracts for year ending 30th June, 1897. I also audited the books of the warehouse and took an inventory of its contents, checked the advice sheets returned by agents with the warehouse issues, and found all very satisfactory, showing careful management on the part of Mr. Pocklington, storekeeper, and of the clerk, Mr. Grahame. Full statement and report were handed to the Commissioner.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

On 22nd October, I left for the Assiniboine Agency. Mr. W. S. Grant, agent. The reserve is No. 76, and is nine miles long by eight miles wide or an area of seventy-three square miles. A new horse stable 20 x 30 had been built during the year, and all buildings painted. Two hundred and eighty-eight acres of crop had been put in and were harvested, three thousand two hundred bushels of wheat and oats, and four thousand bushels of roots, potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots, &c.; hay stacked, seven hundred and fifty-seven tons. Ten acres of new land were broken, one hundred and twenty-seven acres summer-fallowed and ready for next season's crop, eighty acres of new fencing made during the year. Fire-guards were well situated all over the reserve. The houses, as a whole, are small, rather flat in the roofs; seven had shingled roofs and two new ones were being built. Nearly all had wooden floors, but too many were without ordinary beds or tables, and the want of lumber was the excuse given for not having these. The houses, however, were, without exception, clean and comfortable, and many Indians were busy mending and whitewashing and getting ready for winter. Stables also are being put in order and, as a rule, are roomy and comfortable. The band had one hundred and thirty-one head of cattle, fifty-six ponies, forty-eight sheep, and some had pigs and poultry. It makes a farmyard look cheerful to have a number of poultry, besides being a source of profit, as the Indians get good prices for fresh eggs.

Most of the lakes which gave a good supply of water in former years had dried up and were now hay meadows. There were two never-failing wells near the agency, and efforts were being made to have a few more dug at other points of the reserve. There were twenty-three wheat fields from six to fifteen acres each and three fields of oats. Forty-four families had fields of potatoes from one quarter to one-half acre each; forty-

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seven had fields of turnips from one-quarter to one-half acre each; thirty-two had carrots, sixteen had onions one-eighth acre each and forty-eight had gardens which they kept in good order, free from weeds. The band had private implements to the value of \$528 and their earnings for the year ended 30th June, 1896, were \$1,139. Nine boys and six girls were attending the Regina industrial school and one boy and one girl at Qu'Appelle industrial school. The births for three years ended 30th June, 1896, were twenty-four, and the deaths during the same period were twenty-six. The health of the Indians at the time of inspection was very good. There was more painting of faces than one would like to see, and every effort was being made to stop this practice.

The new mission buildings erected by the Presbyterian Church are about a mile from the agency. These were put up at a cost of \$2,000, and have a good appearance. The Indians attend the services, and sometimes the attendance is twenty and upwards. The mission is liberally supplied with clothing by the Women's Foreign Mission Society of the Presbyterian Church, and this is distributed to the old and feeble and young children. Mr. N. Gilmour, formerly of Regina industrial school and latterly of Birtle boarding school, was the missionary. The building is a stone one of cottage style and is well laid out and finished inside for the purpose. The total population is two hundred and fourteen: men, fifty; women, sixty-nine; boys or young men, thirty-seven; girls, thirty-four; out of this number two are cripples, five are blind, twenty are very old and helpless, and three were sickly and not able to do much work.

The usual audit of the books and office work was made, and inventory of all Government property taken. The agency was well managed, and Mr. Grant had reduced expenses considerably in the way of food supplies, as compared with former years. The reserve is one of the best for wheat-growing, and with the use of modern appliances, this item alone should make the reserve one of the "self-supporting" in a short time. Detailed report and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

My next point was,

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,

arriving there on 5th November, 1896. Mr. J. J. Campbell, agent. The agency buildings were in good condition. They are situated on White Bear's Reserve, No. 70. The population of this reserve is one hundred and thirty-three, all Crees. The crop put in in 1896, was fifty-five acres; hay stacked, four hundred and fifty-four tons, twenty-three acres of new fencing made, eleven acres new land broken, twelve new houses and stables built. The houses are of a fair class, rather low and flat in the roofs, but owing to the open fireplace being in nearly all of them, they were warm and comfortable. The stables also were very good ones, and were supplied with stanchions. Sheds for implements and tools were at most of the farmyards. There was an abundance of hay and straw for feed. The cattle were a superior lot; the herd numbered one hundred and thirteen head, held by twelve of the band, and the Indians had in private stock, forty-eight horses and ponies. Some three-year old steers weighed sixteen hundred pounds, live weight. Fire-guards were at many points in and around the reserve. This reserve showed a marked improvement since I last visited it in 1889, the old shacks of that time having been replaced with better houses and stables. There is a Presbyterian mission a short distance from the agency.

Farm No. 25, Mr. C. Lawford, farmer, is situated about thirty miles from the agency and is composed of two reserves. The farm buildings were in good repair.

Striped Blanket's Band, No. 69, population, sixty-two, has in crop, seventy-five acres; hay stacked, two hundred and twenty-six tons; land summer-fallowed, fifty acres. Four new houses and stables. The grain was not all threshed, but some fields yielded thirty-five bushels to the acre; the average would be about twenty-five. The cattle were in splendid condition, the herd numbered seventy-four, held by six of the band. The houses were warm and comfortable, and on the whole cleanly kept. The stables also were very good ones, and the Indians were taking good care of the cattle. Large hay-stacks were in the meadows, fire-guards were numerous, and these were the means of saving the

reserve from destruction, as fires were raging all around at one time of the year, but not a bundle of hay was lost by the Indians.

Pheasant's Rump's Band, No. 48, population, fifty-eight; had in crop, seventy-five acres; hay stacked, two hundred and sixteen tons; land summer-fallowed, fifty acres; six new houses and stables built, and all were visited and found comfortable and clean. The cattle were looking well. The herd numbered ninety-two head, all properly branded.

I audited the agency books since last inspected by Inspector Wadsworth, in 1893, and the usual inventory of Government property was taken. The average results of wheat which the Indians got gristed during three years were: for every bushel of wheat (sixty pounds) thirty-nine pounds of flour, eighteen pounds of bran and shorts, and three pounds of waste or chicken feed were obtained. Toll for gristing was sixteen to eighteen cents a bushel, paid in wheat at current rates, which were from fifty-nine to sixty-four cents a bushel. The Indians burn lime and sell it in Cannington. They make their own ox yokes, fork and axe handles, and jumpers and sleighs, which they sell to settlers. I heard nothing but praise of the good behaviour of these Indians. They have a football club, and have matches with white people, and generally are able to hold their own in the contests. The total number of live stock in the agency is two hundred and eighty-seven cattle and eighty-nine horses. Private earnings in 1896 were \$1,707, and a total in three years of \$8,463, chiefly from sale of wood, lime, wheat, cattle and labour, and tanning hides, freighting, &c. The births in three years were thirty-seven, and deaths thirty-four. The general health was good at the time of inspection. The Indians had good supplies of tools and implements—all private property. Very little help is now needed, except for the old and helpless. The agent is also forest ranger and local timber agent, and had his hands full in trying to save the mountain timber from destruction.

I went over every detail since 1893, and my inspection was a satisfactory one. The agent was performing his duties with ability and good judgment, and, whilst the interests of the department were well guarded, the welfare of the Indians was not overlooked.

Full detailed report with statements, including names of holders of cattle, was sent to the Commissioner.

I now proceeded to

BIRTLE AGENCY.

I had wired Mr. Markle to meet me at Griswold, which he did, and I commenced my inspection on the Oak River Reserve on 1st December, 1896.

The agency office and warehouse are situated in the town of Birtle. The agency consists of the following reserves:—

Reserve.	Tribe.	Population.	Distance from Agency Headquarters.
Bird Tail, No 57.....	Sioux.....	75	13 miles.
Oak River " 58.....	do	275	50 "
Oak Lake " 59.....	do	37	65 "
Turtle Mountain, No. 60.....	do	29	90 "
Kee-see-koowenin " 61.....	Sauteaux.....	130	40 "
Way-way-see-cappo " 62.....	do	163	18 "
Valley River " 62½.....	do	64	75 "
Gambler's " 63.....	do	19	20 "
Rolling River " 67.....	do	125	55 "
Total population.....		917	

Oak River.—I visited, in company with the agent, every house and stable on the reserve. The houses, as a whole, were very good ones, only a few have open fireplaces,

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and a few had no wooden floors, and some were still without bedsteads, but all were found clean and comfortable. Stables were also very good, roomy and warm; a good many are what are called "bank stables," that is dug in the face of a bank. The only objection I had to this was the want of light, otherwise they were suitable. The band had in crop (1896) one thousand one hundred and eighteen acres of wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., and harvested twelve thousand four hundred and five bushels of wheat, two thousand one hundred and fourteen of oats, one thousand eight hundred and ten of potatoes, two hundred and sixty-one of corn, and one hundred and three of garden produce. At the time of inspection nine thousand four hundred and eighty-eight bushels of wheat had been sold at prices from fifty cents to sixty-five cents a bushel, according to quality, six hundred and sixty-five tons of hay were stacked, two hundred and twenty-four acres of land summer-fallowed, and two hundred acres fall-ploughed.

This reserve is strictly self-supporting as far as Government assistance is concerned, but the Indians have a bad habit of running into debt. In 1893 their indebtedness to various parties for machinery, harness, &c., was \$4,619.11. At the time of inspection this amount was reduced by returning machinery to the value of \$1,293.01, and cash payments \$1,197.05, leaving a balance owing Dec., 1896 of \$2,129.05. This reduction was made besides paying cash for what new machinery they needed, and horses, in all about \$1,000.

A sample implement shed, rustic style, was put up by the farmer to induce the Indians to do the same, and a few were doing so. The cattle were all counted in the stable, the total number being one hundred and twenty-three, held by twenty-nine of the band. Private stock, fifty-four horses, some of them being heavy draught, as these Indians do not use oxen. There is a well attended day school on the reserve, also a church (Episcopal), and the Indians attend very well. It was pleasing to see them turn out on Sundays with good sleighs, horses and harness, and whole families driving to church. One of the band interpreted the sermon, and all seemed to be much interested in the services, and they joined heartily in the singing of hymns in their own language.

Oak Lake is a small reserve and the total crop put in was one hundred and three acres, and the yield was nine hundred and ninety-four bushels of wheat, two hundred and nine of oats, two hundred and seventy-seven of potatoes, eighty of corn, forty of garden produce; hay stacked, sixty-four tons; summer-fallow, twenty acres; fall-ploughing, twenty acres. They own nine head of cattle and ten ponies. The houses were fair, also the stables. Some of the houses were clean and comfortable, but one or two were not; in one I found occupied by two old widows, the house was 15 x 15, and a lean-to, cook stove, and an open chimney, mud floor, covered with straw. The place was dirty and I counted thirteen dogs in the house. At the same time keeping near the door, I asked what they wanted with so many dogs; they said they had no children and liked company.

The Presbyterian Church has a mission building on the reserve in which we camped two nights and a day; it is 24 x 18, fitted up with seats, desk, and there is a small organ. The missionary, John Thunder, occupied the upper part of the building as a dwelling. Mrs. Thunder, formerly Maggie White Cap, of Moose Woods, visits the families and teaches the women knitting, and for this purpose the agent sent her a few pounds of yarn. Mrs. Thunder is a capital housekeeper and had her place neat and tidy.

Riding Mountain, No. 61, was the next reserve reached. A marked improvement was noticed here since my last visit and I consider this one of the most advanced reserves I have yet visited from the standpoint of good houses and stables, wooden floors, bedsteads, separate rooms, sleeping apartments up stairs, and all comfortably furnished. The women as a rule attend to the house duties like white women, and are not asked to do the drudgery of cutting and carrying wood. The men do this. The band has seventy acres of crops, and harvested six hundred and fifty bushels of oats, four hundred and sixty-two of potatoes, seventy-five of garden produce. Hay stacked, four hundred and sixty tons. The herd numbers ninety-six head of cattle, and private stock fifty-three—all held by thirteen of the band. There is a milk-house at many of the homesteads, implement sheds, and one man had lumber to build a water-closet.

There is a church and day school. Seven of the band supplied milk to the cheese factory and received \$232.17 as proceeds. This was the milk of thirty cows. Half of the band live off the reserve. The good work of two former teachers—Miss Cameron and Miss McIntosh—is still to be observed in the clean and tidy houses where the young girls got training at the day school. The present missionary and teacher was doing equally good work. This reserve is entirely self-supporting, the earnings are from sale of cattle, hay contracts for the lumber camps in the mountains, tanning hides, hunting, &c. The Indians were much pleased to be called upon in their own houses. The weather was very cold and stormy at the time and it was a satisfaction to find them so pleasant and so comfortably located during the cold weather, and the cattle so well stabled and cared for.

Rolling River was the next place visited, and a marked improvement was noticed here also. Good houses and stables in place of the old shacks I saw when last inspected. These Indians support themselves entirely by the sale of wood, working for settlers, &c. They do little in raising grain, they had about two acres of oats, gardens and potatoes. Hay stacked, two hundred and sixty-seven tons.

The cattle numbered sixty-three head in all; and were in good condition. Each house and stable was visited. There are very nice mission buildings put up by the Presbyterian Church, at a cost of \$1,000. Mr. Wright is the missionary and is doing good work among these Indians, assisting them in various ways, making wood contracts, &c., and he holds services at different points on the reserve in Indian houses, besides in the mission.

The reserve is covered with timber, which, if not lost through prairie fires, ought to be a source of profit for many years to come. Being near the town of Minnedosa, the Indians are exposed to the temptations of getting liquor, and during my inspection one man was brought before Mr. Markle for the offence; the trial lasted nearly a whole day. The man was found guilty of selling two bottles of whiskey to an Indian, and Mr. Markle condemned him to three months in Brandon jail.

Way-way-see-cappo Reserve was now inspected, and probably the greatest improvement in any of the reserves, was to be seen here. The houses were all built since I was last here. I only saw two houses standing which were to be seen in 1889. Good houses and good stables were now in place of small flat mud roof shacks. The band had sixteen acres under crop. Hay stacked seven hundred and forty-seven tons; herd numbered one hundred and forty-seven head of cattle held by thirty-six of the band, twelve head of private cattle; thirty horses, twenty-seven sheep. The Indians were much pleased to be visited. They had no complaints, and it was pleasing to see them all so cheerful and contented. The chief was to put up an implement shed as an example to others to follow suit. A number of the children of this reserve attend the Birtle boarding school, and the parents visiting their children at the school and seeing the nice clean beds are not satisfied to have them lie on the floor when they return, and many of these have purchased factory-made bedsteads, painted chairs and tables. The Indians here also are self-supporting, except probably in the case of the very old and helpless.

Gambler's, or Silver Creek Reserve, was now reached. Twenty acres were under crop, two hundred bushels of grain and sixty-five of potatoes harvested; hay stacked, fifty tons, twenty acres summer-fallowed, fifty-six head of private cattle. John Tanner was the only man living on the reserve, and the private cattle were his, the other members of the band having settled down at Valley River.

Otter Skin was at or had just left for File Hills, where he had built a house. The reserve has an area of fifteen square miles and the land is of the very best, and it is only two miles from the town of Binscarth. It is a pity to see so much fine land with only one man on the whole place.

Bird Tail was the last reserve inspected, and I found improvement all along the line, in houses, stables, fences, and in the general condition of the Indians. They were unfortunate in their crop, 1896, owing to a violent hail-storm. Out of four hundred and twenty-two acres of wheat they only got three hundred and sixty-five bushels, and

Department of Indian Affairs.

appearances were splendid until the storm laid it low. They had seven hundred and five bushels of potatoes, two hundred and thirty-nine of corn and one hundred and seventy of turnips, &c. Hay stacked, two hundred and seventy-one tons; summer-fallow, one hundred acres; fall-ploughing, one hundred acres. The cattle were in fine condition, the herd numbered sixty-nine head, and in private stock they had cattle, four; horses, forty; pigs, two; sheep, fifteen. The houses were cleanly kept and stables were dry and roomy.

Before leaving, Enoch one of the band, and speaking for the rest, said they were much pleased to be called upon. They regretted the loss of their grain crop, but were not cast down, and were doing their best to get along, and they were anxious about seed grain for next year. He also said they would comply with my wishes and put up implement sheds. They would be glad to receive Indians from Moose Jaw, provided they were well-behaved.

These Indians are a hard-working and industrious class, and are a good-living people and are deserving of encouragement. The birtle boarding school has had a good influence here also.

They have a church (Presbyterian), and it has a tower and a bell. Services every Sunday by Rev. Mr. McArthur; Sunday school in the afternoons, prayer meetings every Tuesday evening. Ladies' Aid Society meets every Thursday. Y.M.C.A. meets on Saturday evenings. The young women make fancy bead-work and other articles, which they sell, and the proceeds are given to the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church. The amount on hand at the time of my visit was \$23.65. Every house and stable was visited.

Valley River.—Owing to there being no trail, I did not go there. These Indians had a small crop, and have fourteen head of cattle and fourteen ponies.

Turtle Mountain.—I did not go to this place, either. These Indians had a small crop. Sixty-four tons of hay stacked, and some land ready for crop next year. They had seven head of cattle and a few ponies.

General Remarks.—The total number of live stock in the agency is: cattle, six hundred and seventy-two; horses, two hundred and fifty; sheep, forty-two; pigs, four; grand total, nine hundred and sixty-eight.

The quantity of flour given to Indians during three and a half years was three hundred and thirteen sacks, and during the same time one thousand four hundred and twenty-two pounds of bacon.

The Indians supply their own beef from the herds.

The births during the past year were thirty and the deaths twenty-two in the whole agency. The private earnings of the bands were:

In 1894—30th June.....	\$11,221 03
In 1895—30th June.....	14,324 35
In 1896—30th June.....	13,632 55
In 1896—31st December.....	8,154 26

derived from sale of grain, wood, senega root, tanning hides, cutting and stacking hay for settlers. I audited the books and various accounts since inspection in 1893, and took an inventory of all Government property, and found everything in good order.

The progress these Indians have made during the past, and the industrious habits acquired, at so trifling an expense to the Government, are the best proof of the agent's ability. He is unremitting in his attention to the various details arising from time to time in his large and important agency, and his best efforts are exerted for the moral and temporal welfare of the Indians under his charge.

Detailed report and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner.

I now took the trail for Yorkton and drove to

SWAN RIVER AGENCY,

arriving there on 2nd February, 1897—Mr. W. C. Jones, agent.

The agency consists of three reserves—Côté's, No. 64, population two hundred and seventy-five; Keeseekoose, No. 66, population one hundred and fifty-one; Key's, No.

65, population two hundred and thirty-three. The agency buildings are in capital condition. The last inspection was made in March, 1895, by Inspector Wadsworth. My last visit here was in 1888. The chief industry is stock-raising, in which the Indians have been most successful, under the able management of Mr. Jones, and the introduction of thoroughbred bulls has added much to the quality of stock raised, and consequently the best market prices going are always obtained when sales are made. No attempt of late has been made to grow wheat, as the experiment in early days proved a failure. Oats, barley and root crops are grown with success, and no doubt wheat could also with properly prepared land.

Côté's Reserve was the first inspected, and I visited every house and stable, and took an inventory of the cattle from stable to stable. I found the houses of a very good class, and well scattered over the reserve. They were particularly clean and comfortable, and all had modern floors, and nearly all had bedsteads, tables, chairs, &c. The stables also were of a good class, dry, airy and commodious. Some new ones had recently been put up on the banks of the Assiniboine River and near the hay meadows, so that feed and water were within easy reach.

The crop put in on this reserve was sixty-two acres of oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and gardens. Hay stacked, one thousand four hundred and seventy-five tons; new land broken, forty-six acres; summer fallowed, eight acres. The cattle were in splendid condition and some fine specimens of steers were to be seen. The herd numbers four hundred and thirty head, held by forty-two of the band, or an average of ten each; sheep sixty-two. Private cattle, thirty-four head, seventy-five horses, and one pig. There is a neat little church on the reserve (Presbyterian), which is well attended by the Indians. One little Indian girl from Crowstand boarding school plays the organ. The church is about half way between the agency building and the mission. A new road had been made from the agency headquarters to the mission, which made travelling easier and shorter, avoiding some large coulees and deep ravines. Four good substantial bridges were also made. The new road serves also as a fire-break. The Presbyterian mission buildings are on Côté's Reserve, and are well suited for the purpose.

Keeseekoosé Reserve, No. 66, population one hundred and fifty-one, was next reached. The same remarks as regards houses, stables and cattle apply here, and the improvement since my visit in 1888 was very marked. Sixty-three acres of crop had been put in, oats, barley, potatoes and turnips. Hay stacked, eight hundred and forty tons; new land broken, eleven acres. The herd numbered one hundred and eighty-six head, held by twenty of the band; sheep, twenty-four; private cattle, thirty-five; horses, forty. There is a neat little Roman Catholic church on this reserve and a day school.

Keys' Reserve, No. 65, was now reached. Some of the best homesteads in the agency are here. The Brass brothers have all fine places, while the poorest class of houses and stables are also on this reserve, but some were getting out logs to build better houses and stables. They had thirty-three acres in crop; hay stacked, seven hundred and seventy-five tons; new land broken, five acres. Very good herd of cattle; one hundred and ninety-eight head, held by fourteen of the band. Private stock, seventy-seven head and ten sheep. The Episcopal Church has a mission church and day school, Rev. Mr. Owens being missionary and teacher. The total number of live stock in the agency is:—

Cattle.....	919
Horses.....	172
Sheep.....	97
Pigs.....	1
	<hr/>
	1,189
	<hr/>
The balance of cattle on hand 31st January, 1895, was.....	682
Increase to 31st January, 1897.....	555
	<hr/>
	1,237

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Cattle died between January, 1895, and January, 1897...	47	
Killed for beef and sold.....	271	318
		<hr/>
Balance 31st January, 1897		919

About two hundred and seventy five of the band receive no rations whatever. The totally destitute number in all seventy-eight; and about three hundred receive help more or less according to the work they do. The following is the average for thirteen months :—

	Beef.	Bacon.	Flour.
Côté's.....	21 pounds.	16½ pounds.	122½ pounds.
Key's.....	23 do	6 do	154½ do
Keeseekose.....	20 do	13½ do	170½ do

The bacon from Brown & Company, Winnipeg, and flour from the Ogilvy Milling Company, were both of good quality and up to standard.

Cattle killed for beef and paid for by the department have not been replaced, as the agent says the Indians have as many as they can properly attend to now. Nine head were killed and paid for by the department; quantity of beef was six thousand four hundred and forty nine pounds, value \$322.44; on an average \$36 each animal. Thirty-four head were sold in 1896, yielding \$1,368.15, or an average of \$40.24, each Indian getting his money at once. Three cents a pound live weight at Yorkton was the price obtained. Cattle killed by owners, and beef consumed or part sold: Côté's Band, twenty-nine head, Key's eleven, and Keeseekoose thirteen; total fifty-three.

Côté's Band has in private property paid for out of proceeds of cattle: eleven wagons, six mowers, seven rakes: Keeseekoose, three mowers and three rakes: Key's, three wagons, three mowers and three rakes.

The agent has three thoroughbred pedigreed short-horned cows and one Polled Angus; all the property of the Government. These cows have produced six calves, two in 1896, one of which died, the other four were born in 1897, and the five are now worth \$250 or \$300.

Forty-four children have gone from this agency to the Regina industrial school, six have returned, and twenty-eight are still at school. Fifteen went to Elkhorn school, three returned and three died, and nine are still at school. Eleven went to Qu'Appelle school. Twenty-nine were attending the Crowstand boarding school at the time of inspection.

The births and deaths from October, 1895, to October, 1896, were in the three bands, births fifty; deaths thirty-five.

The usual audit of the books was made and inventory of Government property taken, and detailed report and statement were forwarded to the Commissioner. The interests of the Indians are faithfully guarded by the agent, at the same time the interests of the department are not overlooked. This was my first inspection here since Mr. Jones took charge, and the good state of the Indians, large herds of cattle, good houses and stables, are, I think, pretty good proof of Mr. Jones' success as an agent.

On the 5th March I left the agency for Yorkton, and went on to Salt Coats, on the 6th, and was detained there a whole week by a snow blockade. I occupied my time making some special reports. On the 15th March I left for Portage la Prairie and spent a week at the boarding school there. I visited the Sioux Indian village, about three miles from the town, and examined each house. The pupils in the boarding school all came from this village. I also took an inventory of the property of the school, and made out statements of receipts and expenditure for the past year, all of which I found very satisfactory. On the 23rd March I returned to Regina. After visiting Regina industrial school I left for

MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY

on March 29th, and at once commenced my inspection there on the 30th. Mr. J. B. Lash, agent.

The agency buildings were in good order. The first reserve visited was Piapot's No. 75, Mr. J. H. Gooderham, farmer in charge. Farm buildings were in good order, everything being tidy and in its proper place. I found one of the Indians working in the blacksmith shop making repairs to implements for the other Indians, and he was doing the work very well. His name is "Big Sky."

The crop put in in 1896 on this reserve was one hundred and thirty-seven acres, and harvested two thousand three hundred and twenty-six bushels of wheat, three hundred and ninety-one bushels of oats, six hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes, seven hundred and eighty-six bushels of turnips and garden produce. Hay stacked, seven hundred and seventy-three tons, and a large amount of land summer-fallowed and newly broken and the ploughing was well done. Cattle were in very fair condition after the long and severe winter. The herd numbers ninety-nine head, held by twenty-two of the band. Private property, two hundred and sixty ponies. Houses and stables were all visited, both of a fair class, but owing to the want of house timber on the reserve, the houses are not as good as they might be. They were clean and comfortable and all whitewashed outside and in with a clay of a bluish tint, which gave them a neat and clean appearance. The houses and stables are in the valley and the fields are on the bench, and efforts were being made to have the houses on the bench also, the want of water on the high land was the principal drawback, and to meet this difficulty dams were being put in at different points, so as to secure a constant supply. The new arrivals from the American side had settled down here, and built a group of small houses, but they had not been long enough on the reserve to do much in the way of farming. Some of these houses were very neatly furnished and the women seemed industrious. The fields and fences looked very well. Being the spring of the year the Indians were moving their lodges up on the bench to be near work, and before leaving they had all garbage cleaned up and burnt, leaving their houses and surroundings perfectly clean. They all seemed to be well off in household effects, and I heard no complaint. They were pleased to be visited in their houses. Chief Piapot was very busy preparing for the spring work. This reserve was in a prosperous condition, and Mr. John Gooderham was leaving no stone unturned to help on his Indians.

Muscowpetung's Reserve, No. 80, was next reached, Mr. Nicol, farmer. Houses and stables much the same as those at Piapot's, all but one homestead being in the valley, and fields on the bench, and this looked well, and fences were good, eighty-three acres were in crop in 1896, and eight hundred and thirty-seven bushels of wheat, one hundred and seven bushels of oats, one hundred and seven bushels of barley, five hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes, and seven hundred and eighty-five bushels of turnips and garden produce were harvested. Two hundred and ninety-four tons of hay were stacked. Cattle were looking very well and were beginning to graze along the hill-sides. The herd numbers one hundred and seventeen head, held by seventeen of the band. Private stock, eighty-two ponies and three head of cattle. The women were all busy, some tanning hides and others washing, &c.

Pasqual's Reserve, No. 79.—Mr. S. Hockley, farmer. This reserve showed marked improvement since I last inspected it. The crop, in 1896, was one hundred and eight acres, harvested one thousand six hundred and forty-two bushels of wheat, one thousand and fifty-one bushels of oats, one hundred and twenty-six bushels of barley, seven hundred and twenty bushels of potatoes and one thousand two hundred and twenty-five bushels of turnips and other garden produce, such as carrots, onions, &c. Hay stacked three hundred and thirty-seven tons. Cattle were in good condition. The herd numbered one hundred and thirty-four head, held by twenty-seven of the band. Private stock, thirteen cattle, one hundred and sixteen horses, and one pig. Most of the houses are in the valley, and a few very fine homesteads are on the bench, as well as all the fields. Each house and stable was visited and all were found cleanly kept, and were comfortable. A number of the houses were newly built, and of a superior class and nicely finished, shingled roofs, wooden floors, &c. There is a Roman Catholic church in the valley, near most of the houses. A very pretty field of sixty acres had been broken by ten of the band, which was to be sown with wheat. One of the large coulees had been dammed and a good supply of water secured. The work on the dam was done

Department of Indian Affairs.

entirely by the Indians, under direction of Mr. Hockley, and it was a substantial piece of work. This reserve was in splendid order and the progress of the Indians was most satisfactory.

The Sioux Reserve, No. 78, on the north side of the Qu'Appelle Valley, was next reached. This reserve is also under charge of Mr. Hockley. These Indians do not crop extensively, except for roots. They had twenty-seven and a-half acres put in and harvested one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, one hundred of oats, one thousand seven hundred and ninety bushels of potatoes, nine hundred and sixty-nine bushels of turnips and garden produce. They earn a good living by working for settlers, taking care of cattle, selling fish, potatoes, &c. The number in this band is one hundred and fifty-three. They have sixty-four head of cattle held by thirteen of the band; private stock, eighty-six head of cattle, ninety-five horses, one pig. Part of them live in the valley and part on the bench. Houses as a rule, are small, but I found them in very good order, also the stables. They have a small church, Roman Catholic, and it has a tower and bell. A more cheerful and pleasant lot of people I have seldom met with, and they were pleased to be visited. They are all well-to-do, and are getting along very nicely without any assistance from the department, except a trifling supply of ammunition. I should say that in my visits I found in any cases where boys and girls returned from the industrial schools had married and settled down on small farms, they were doing well, and the wives showed themselves to be good housekeepers. I have not the space or I would give the names of all such cases. It was interesting to visit these. This shows that the work of the industrial schools is proving a benefit in this respect.

The agency herd is also in the valley, Mr. Finlayson in charge, and the stables are commodious and being near the river, and well sheltered, are well suited for the purpose. The herd numbered two hundred and twenty-six head. Forty-three heifers, and thirty-two heifer calves had been sent to the Blood Agency, and one hundred and forty steers and cows had been killed for beef.

Owing to the rise of water on the meadows, caused, it is said, by the dam at Fort Qu'Appelle, the usual supply of hay could not be obtained, and the Indians, therefore, had none to sell, and in some cases the supply for feed ran short, but by using the straw and some chop feed, and purchasing a few tons, the cattle pulled through with very little loss. Most of the Indians in this agency had their own flour, and the herds supplied the beef, so that with the exception of the very old and helpless, and there will always be a percentage of such, the agency may be classed as being self-supporting. The farm books, cattle registers, &c., were all examined and inventories of Government property taken.

The total live stock in the agency is:—

Horses.....	566
Cattle.....	666
Pigs.....	2
Grand total.....	1234

Private earnings from June, 1893, to March 31st, 1897, were:—

Piapot's.....	\$11,461 31
Muscowpetung's.....	3,951 54
Pasquah's.....	8,929 92

The farmers are faithful and experienced men, and they perform their duties in a business-like way.

The agency books were audited and inventory of warehouse taken.

The office-work is chiefly done by Mr. Lash himself, and it is needless for me to say that I found all correct, and the transactions conducted in a business-like fashion. Mr. Lash accompanied me in all my visits, and was familiar with every detail, and what each Indian was doing. My inspection was a very satisfactory one.

I now proceeded to Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the 22nd April I drove to the

FILE HILLS AGENCY,

and commenced my inspection on the 23rd.

Mr. A. J. McNeill, agent. The agency buildings were in good order, everything being clean in and around the place.

The agency consists of four reserves :—

Peepeekesis' No. 81.....	Population	78
Black Bear " 84.....	"	75
Okanese " 82.....	"	80
Star Blanket " 83.....	"	55
Total.....		288

The last inspection was in March, 1894. The crop put in in 1896 was one hundred and ten acres ; harvested, one thousand three hundred bushels of oats, three hundred and eighty of barley, one thousand one hundred and seventy of potatoes, four hundred and seventy-five of turnips &c. ; hay stacked, one thousand six hundred and fifty-four tons, ninety acres summer-fallowed. The band has a good supply of implements, such as mowers, horse-rakes, wagons, &c. Their private earnings during the year ending 31st March, 1897, were \$2601.23, principally from cattle, hay, wood and senega root. The births from 31st March, 1894, to 31st March, 1897, were four, and the deaths fourteen. The cattle were in fair order and as I had to make a transfer of the agency, I had them all corralled and branded, which took a good deal of time. Some very fine three-year-old steers are on hand and would be ready for sale during the season. The total herd numbered five hundred and forty-nine head and twenty-seven private, also one hundred horses, six sheep and two pigs. The herd as a whole, is an inferior one, but with the introduction of thoroughbred short-horn bulls, it could soon be improved. I made the transfer of the agency from Mr. McNeill to Mr. Graham. Mr. McNeill had brought on these Indians very well, the short time he was with them. He was agent, clerk and farmer, and had his hands full. The reserve suffered a great deal by prairie fires, and a large quantity of timber was destroyed, but fortunately very little hay was lost. Some cattle were burnt, as the fire was so fierce and the wind so strong, everything was swept before it, and there was no escape for some of the cattle. Mr. Graham was entering on his duties with enthusiasm, and from his well known energy, there is no danger of the reserve or Indians suffering under his management. The Sarcee Indians, where Mr. McNeill had been transferred, were to be congratulated in having, as agent one who has had the long experience of Mr. McNeill, and was so well qualified to take charge of them. The Indians were contented, and no complaints were made.

I visited every house, stable, field and garden on the four reserves. The houses as a whole were fair, and in most cases were cleanly kept.

The Indians were busy putting in their crops, hauling manure to the gardens, and the whole place had an air of activity about it.

They get very little help from the department. The usual inventory of Government property was taken and books audited, and statements made out, signed by Mr. McNeill and Mr. Graham, and forwarded to the Commissioner at Regina.

The boarding school conducted by Mr. Skene is close to the agency, and to this I will refer more particularly in my school report.

I now drove across the country to the

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY

and commenced my inspection there on 12th May, 1897.

Mr. J. P. Wright, agent.

The agency buildings were in good repair, a new house and stable had been built, the work having been done by the interpreter.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Muscowequan's, No. 85, was the first reserve visited. Chas. Favel, farmer. Much improvement was noticed on this reserve, in new houses, stables, and some pretty fields, new fences, all of which were visited, and found in good order. Cattle were in good condition; the herd numbered one hundred and thirty, held by fifteen of the band. Private cattle eleven head, forty-two ponies, and some had a good collection of poultry. Crop in 1886, fifty-two acres; harvested, thirty-two bushels of wheat, nine hundred and ninety-nine bushels of oats, twenty bushels of barley, six hundred and eighty-five bushels of potatoes, five hundred and seventy-five bushels of turnips, four hundred tons of hay stacked; summer-fallowed fifteen acres. The Indians were busy putting in the crops of 1897, men and women working in the field and gardens. They were pleased to be called upon, and that notice was taken of their improvements.

Poor Man's, No. 88, was the next reserve reached. Mr. Edward Stanley, farmer. The farm building had been improved, a stone foundation put under the dwelling, a new granary and implement shed put up by the farmer himself, also a small building which served the purpose of an office and a place for Indians to meet in when visiting the farmer. Fire-guards all around the reserve. A marked change could be seen for the better since my inspection in 1895. Eight new houses had been added, very good ones; thirteen new stables, commodious, dry and airy; nice clean fields and the fencing was particularly good; twenty-eight acres in crop, 1896. Results: wheat, two hundred and twenty-eight bushels; oats, two hundred and ninety-nine bushels; potatoes, two hundred and sixty-six bushels; turnips, two hundred and sixty-two bushels; garden produce, one hundred and seventeen bushels. Hay stacked, four hundred and thirty-eight tons; forty-eight acres had been summer-fallowed, and ready for crop 1897. The weeds, which had been troublesome, were pretty well exterminated. The cattle were in fine condition. The herd numbered one hundred and forty-one head, held by fifteen of the band. Sheep, nine; ponies, thirty-five. Logs and rails were on the ground at many points, hauled during the winter, and were ready for use when required. Inventory of articles in hands of farmer was taken, and his books, cattle-register, &c., were examined, and all found carefully and correctly kept by Mr. Stanley. This reserve was making decided progress.

Day Star Reserve, No. 87, also under charge of Mr. Stanley, was the next visited. Equal improvements could be seen here, eight new houses and fifteen stables had been built during the year, all of a superior class, having pitched and thatch roofs. It is no uncommon sight to find on visiting these reserves, four stages of advancement in the way of houses; first there is the little 10 x 10 shack, flat mud roof and pane windows; second one, a little larger; third, a good deal larger, with pitched roof, poles and sod, and four panes 7 x 8 windows; fourth stage, square-hewn logs, panel doors, good 12-pane sliding windows, wooden floors, thatch roof; some have shingled ones, and separate rooms and up-stair apartments; a large number of logs and rails were hauled from the woods and were on the ground for more stabling and fences. The crop in 1896 was seventeen acres; results, barley, one hundred and thirty-nine bushels; potatoes, eight hundred and sixty-six bushels; turnips, eight hundred and nineteen bushels; garden produce, two hundred and eleven bushels; all the Indians had plenty of potatoes for seed and some for sale; twenty-four acres of land were all prepared for the crop of 1897. Hay stacked, five hundred and forty tons. The herd was in splendid condition, and it numbered one hundred and ninety-three head, held by fifteen of the band, in numbers from three to twenty-six. Some very fine homesteads are to be seen on this reserve, and the Indians are enterprising and industrious. There is a day school on the reserve. The children on Poor Man's are supposed to attend the boarding school on Gordon's Reserve, and many of them were there at the time.

Gordon's Reserve, No. 86.—Mr. T. C. Baker, farmer. This is the banner reserve of the agency, good homesteads are general all along the line. Two gentlemen who passed through the reserve to attend the sports at Touchwood on 24th May, expressed themselves as simply astonished at the neat homesteads they had seen and could not believe they were passing through an Indian reserve. One gentleman said he thought it was a white settlement, as it was so like those he had seen in the best parts of Ontario.

The crop, 1896, was seventy-four and a half acres, and the results were one hundred and twenty-four bushels of wheat, eight hundred and seventeen bushels of oats, one

thousand one hundred and one bushels of potatoes, sixty-five bushels of turnips, fourteen bushels of onions and carrots, one thousand bushels of wheat and oats were destroyed by prairie fires, eight hundred and seventy tons of hay stacked, sixty-four acres summer-fallowed, one hundred and seventeen and a half acres were put under crop, 1897. The grain was looking well, and where the seed drill had been used the grain was looking much better than where sown by hand.

The herd was a fine one, cattle looking well. The herd numbered two hundred and thirty-six head, held by twenty-five of the band, in numbers from one up to twenty. Private stock, thirteen head of cattle, four pigs and seventy-two horses, and nearly all had poultry. The reserve was in splendid order, and reflected credit on Mr. Baker, whom I consider one of the best farmers in the service.

The population of the reserves is as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Muscowequan's.....	35	41	31	39	146
Gordon's.....	35	36	55	29	155
Day Star's.....	19	22	19	16	76
Poor Man's.....	24	28	20	20	92
Yellow Quill's.....	61	83	102	92	338
Totals	174	210	227	196	807

The births for the last fiscal year were thirty-seven, and the deaths forty-three. The total number of live stock in the agency :—

Cattle	761
Horses.....	267
Sheep	9
Pigs.....	4
	<hr/>
	1,041

Mr. Baker effected a good improvement on Gordon's Reserve in the way of receiving a supply of water for the cattle. In the spring of the year the water came down from the mountains and ran to waste along the little creeks. Mr. Baker made a dam to hold enough for the cattle, this dam overflowed and by making a small ditch the overflow water was carried into a natural bed or reservoir, and this place is now constantly filled up, and the water is from two to twelve feet deep in some places, so that by this simple contrivance abundance of water is to be had winter and summer at this reservoir as well as at the dam, and all the cattle at that end of the reserve, some one hundred and fifty head, are watered, while before they had to be driven long distances for a drink, this dam has proved a boon for the cattle.

The agency warehouse is well kept and the office work is well done, both being attended to by Mr. Carruthers. I audited the farm and agency books and took inventories of all Government property, and before leaving I made a transfer of the agency from Mr. Wright to Mr. Carruthers, to hold until a new agent arrived, Mr. Wright in the meantime going to take charge of Crooked Lake Agency.

Mr. Wright gave his undivided time and attention to his duties as agent and was constantly visiting the Indians directing and encouraging them, and the results are progress and contentment. The Indians no longer clamour for more food as in the early days, when I first visited them. I was not asked for a single charity this time either in food or anything else, and I visited every house, stable, field and garden in the agency. There is a church and boarding school on both Muscowequan's and Gordon Reserves. The different bands are well supplied with wagons, mowers, rakes, harness, forks, &c., paid for out of beef money, and the agent always obtained these on the very lowest terms when purchasing.

Yellow Quill's Band. These Indians being hunters can only be seen at treaty payments, consequently I did not see them. They do a little in planting potatoes at Fishing Lake, and the agent sent a man out to see the crops put in. The distance from the

Department of Indian Affairs.

agency is about fifty miles, Nut Lake being further on. Full detail reports and statements were sent to the Commissioner at Regina.

On the 3rd June I left for Qu'Appelle and on the 4th I left by train for Regina. After making some school reports I commenced the audit of the department warehouse books for the past year. As the business of the warehouse was to close on 30th June, I was requested to make a closing inspection up to that date. The balance of stock on hand, including the standard samples, had been sent to agencies, and in closing up the accounts I found each balanced exactly, shewing the care which had been taken in keeping the stock and issuing the goods.

Mr. Pocklington, storekeeper, kept the books for the past eight months himself and they were neatly and correctly kept. I furnished the Commissioner with report and statement. Some new supplies on contract, 1897-8, were attended to up to 30th June.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,

WINNIPEG, 20th November, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my third annual report upon Indian affairs in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, during the fiscal year ended 30th June last, and to the date above mentioned in the current fiscal term.

Re-organization of the Indian Service in North-west Territories.—The main feature of this period, and the one to which, naturally, reference has first to be made, is the very important changes in the re-organization of the service of the department in this jurisdiction, which, in consequence of your decision, were carried into effect just prior to the close of the past fiscal year.

As the particulars of the very thorough re-organization of the service, then and since effected, will no doubt form a subject of the departmental report, I will confine myself to stating that from a personal knowledge of the subsequent working of the service, I am convinced that the very large saving thus effected has not in any degree affected its efficiency. The increase in the number of inspectors has secured a much closer and more frequent and thorough inspection of the work of our agencies than was possible heretofore; and the transfer of much of the routine work which prior to the re-organization devolved upon myself has enabled me to devote a considerably greater portion of my time to a personal supervision of the "field-work" than could be done under the previous order of things.

Removal of Indian Commissioner's Office.—The removal of the Commissioner's office from Regina to Winnipeg, which was effected in July last immediately after the completion of the re-organization of the service in the Territories, has permitted a reduction in the cost of administering Indian affairs in the province of Manitoba, which was immediately carried into effect by the closing of the office of the Manitoba superintendency, and the abolition of four of the eight Indian agencies in the province—the direct supervision of the work in the agencies thus closed being added to the duties of the resident inspectors. The results, in so far as a close observation of the working of the new system during

the past four months makes it possible to pronounce thereon, have been eminently satisfactory, showing a very decided improvement in the management of the affairs of the agencies affected, with the exception possibly of the Clandeboye Agency, in which case the protracted illness of the inspector has precluded his giving the close attention to its management which was relied upon when the agency was closed. The more important business of this agency is, however, being conducted direct by this office, pending the return of the inspector to duty.

In view of the changes which have been effected involving the transfer from this office to the department of the routine and statistical work of the various agencies, it is not possible to present the comparatively complete details of the work of the reserves, which formerly constituted the main portion of the Commissioner's annual reports, and I will, therefore, only endeavour to summarize in a general way the condition of the Indians as observed by myself during personal visits and from the reports and oral communications of the inspectors and agents.

Agriculture.—The harvest just gathered has been a very satisfactory one on all the agricultural reserves of the North-west Territories with the exception of the Swan River and Crooked Lakes Agencies, where owing to divers causes the yield of grains and roots has been below the average, and on the Assiniboine Reserve where on account of changes which had to be made in the management about seeding time, but little crop was put in.

The increased demand for labour arising from the greater prosperity of the settlers will, however, go far to meet the absence of the usual means of support in the agencies referred to, and I do not anticipate any material increase in the demands upon the department's bounty on their account.

Where crops have been good a great stimulus has been given to agriculture, which it is hoped will be apparent in next season's operations.

Stock.—On the whole the past season has not been as favourable as that of the preceding year. The crop of calves has, for some unexplainable reason, been lighter and the condition of stock generally, for beef purposes, not so good. Good prices have, however, been realized and some very satisfactory sales of surplus cattle effected in addition to the "home" supply of beef required for the rationing of the aged and destitute in the agencies in Treaties Nos. 4 and 6.

The purchase of beef from ranchers and settlers has still to be continued in the case of the agencies in Treaty No. 7, but each year witnesses a greater "home" supply and correspondingly a reduction in the quantity purchased outside of the reserves. The herds on the Stony, Blood and Piegan Reserves continue to increase in a satisfactory degree, as does also the desire of the Indians to secure an interest in what they have, somewhat slowly it is true, and by dint of much effort, been brought to regard as a profitable revenue-producing industry.

The Blackfoot and Sarcee herds are still in what may be termed the initiatory stage, but the past year has shown a further improvement in the attitude of these Indians on this question, and a considerable addition has been made to the number of cattle now held by the Blackfoot tribe during the year by the issue of heifers in exchange for the ponies of the Indians. The prejudice on this reserve against cattle-raising is waning and the influence of the present head chiefs and of not a few of the minor chiefs is, I am pleased to say, conducive to this end.

There is noticeable an interesting willingness on the part of the Southern Alberta Indians to convert the possessions in "horse-flesh" into cash, or, the more profitable cattle, and it is gratifying to observe that a fairly profitable market for these ponies has arisen out of the demand for pack horses for the Edmonton-Yukon route to the gold fields. Efforts are being made to further the demand for these ponies as far as possible and to meet the greatly increased demand which the prospective rush to the Klondike next season will create.

Annuity Payments.—The past summer witnessed the return to the early summer payments, on most of the reserves, outside of Treaty 7.

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During the earlier years of the administration of Indian affairs in the North-west Territories these payments were brought on during July and August, and for many reasons these months were found to be the most desirable for the purpose.

Eventually, however, it became apparent that the Indian, then still unweaned from his proverbial improvidence and disregard of the needs of the morrow, influenced by the comparative comfort of his summer surroundings and giving no thought to the approaching but to him far away rigour of the winter climate, expended his money injudiciously and for that which brought him no lasting benefit, with the result that each succeeding winter found himself and family unprepared in the form of clothing, &c., to meet its severity and consequently prepared neither for the winter for hunt or for discharge of the work devolving upon even a quasi-agriculturist during that season of the year. For the same reason the attendance at the reserve day schools was also likely to be affected, and in order to overcome all these difficulties the department was obliged each year to expend considerable sums for winter clothing for the Indians. In view of this and recognizing the impossibility of at once overcoming the improvident nature of the Indians, the payments were brought down to dates as closely approximating the opening of winter as the assembling of the Indians for payment and the considerable amount of travelling devolving upon the paying officials would permit. The Indians of course protested and have ever since endeavoured to obtain a return to the original dates. This was met by pointing out to them the results of their improvidence and the desire for a return to the previous order of things has been made the most of as a means of inducing increased thoughtfulness and the hope of having their wishes ultimately acceded to should they demonstrate their improvement in this respect. During the period in which they may be said to have been on probation, the influence thus brought to bear has been supplemented by the pursuance of a policy with regard to the individual earnings of the Indians, under which each was permitted to expend such moneys as he earned by labour or sale of cattle and produce, with as little restraint or interference on the part of the agent as possible, so long as he proved that he was capable of managing his affairs in the interests of his family, and removed himself as far as possible from a position of dependence upon Government aid. Close observation of the working of these causes having recently demonstrated that a considerable measure of success had been achieved, it was decided last summer to try the experiment of a return to the summer payments. It may be here said that there are weighty reasons for preference being given the summer as against the late autumn dates, always provided that the hitherto natural improvidence of the annuitants can be guarded against. In the first place the payments can be conducted very much more conveniently and comfortably both to the Indians and the officials and at considerably less cost to the department than in late autumn. The annuity money being available in July, before haying has commenced, makes it possible to reduce the aid given in the form of tea, tobacco and food for the carrying on of this work, and to call upon the Indians to utilize a portion of their annuities for this purpose. The chief cause operating in favour of the change is, however, the fact that the autumn, being the time when crops are disposed of, beef cattle sold for export, and earnings from labour and sale of hay at their maximum, finds the average working resident of a reserve in better circumstances than at any other period of the year, and on the principle that the more a man has the less he values it, it is better policy to distribute the annuities when money is not otherwise so readily obtainable. It is gratifying to learn that the "experiment," if such it may be called, has proved successful, and any fears that may have been entertained as to the possibility of a revival of improvidence in the annuitants has been thoroughly allayed by the reports which have been received relative to the payments of last summer indicating on all sides a careful and judicious expenditure of the money.

Labour and Earnings.—As this office is not now in receipt of statistical returns, it is not possible to show in figures the extent to which Indian labour has been employed outside of the reserves and the sum of their earnings from all sources, but a review of the season's work shows that on all sides the demand for Indian labour in the harvest field has been extremely satisfactory. In the South-west, the Bloods and Piegiens have benefited materially by the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, having thus

found a ready cash market for labour and produce, which they have not been slow to avail themselves of to the fullest extent.

Conduct.—The year just past has been attended by a very gratifying absence of crime among the Indians and marked good-will on all reserves. But one event took place to mar this unimpeachable record, *i.e.*, the unfortunate and deplorable conclusion of the drama which had its commencement in the preceding year in the murder of Sergt. Colebrook by the Duck Lake Indian "Almighty Voice." The ultimate running down of this murderer in May last, though long deferred, was the result of patient and ceaseless effort on the part of the North-west Mounted Police, for which too much credit cannot be given that force. That the pursuit should have ended in a tragedy involving so many valuable lives is deplorable in the extreme, but it is gratifying to know that the faithful services rendered on this critical occasion by both civilians and police have been in some measure recognized by the country.

Complaints of cattle killing on the ranges, formerly of frequent occurrence, are now conspicuous by their absence, and it would seem almost justifiable to claim an entire cessation of this practice. Keeping the rising generation on our south-western reserves profitably employed and encouraging the young men to be property-owners themselves have tended to diminish their interest in the property of their cattle-raising white neighbours, and the vigilance of the North-west Mounted Police and severity of the punishment inflicted for such crimes have supplied what was lacking to lead the restless element to the conclusion that the "peace with honour" policy was the one which altered conditions made it safest for them to pursue.

It is not possible to show so clean a sheet in the matter of intoxicants, though on the whole, with the exception of certain districts, offences under this head have been neither numerous nor of a very serious character.

In the Duck Lake, Clandeboye, Coutecheeching and Rat Portage Agencies and among the non-treaty Sioux at Portage la Prairie there continues to be considerable difficulty met with in repressing the traffic. At the first-named point the North-west Mounted Police are exercising their customary vigilance, in the Clandeboye and Rat Portage Agencies special constables have been maintained who have given close attention to their duties, and through an arrangement with the police authorities of the city of Winnipeg a number of arrests have been made and penalties imposed upon whites and half-breeds who, for profit or for immoral purposes, have acted as the medium of supply. In the case of the Portage la Prairie Sioux steps are now being taken to secure more effective repressive measures than have hitherto been attempted there, and it is believed that good results will ensue. In the Province of Manitoba the issue of licenses to trade upon the Indian reserves is being closely guarded, and all precautions taken to ensure against the introduction of intoxicants through this channel.

Condition of Crees deported by United States Government.—I regret to have to report that in the face of all that has been done to settle the Crees who were taken over from the Government of the United States last year to the number of about six hundred, not a few of these have left the reserves to which they were, largely upon their own choice, assigned, and have doubtless ere this found their way back to Montana. There being no legislation under which Indians can be prevented from leaving their reserves, it was not possible to do anything beyond the adoption of persuasive measures, to prevent their exodus. Quite a number have, however, remained and, being contented with their treatment and surroundings, are settling down to an agricultural life and bid fair soon to attain some measure of the prosperity of their old time neighbours.

Health.—With the exception of a recent outbreak of scarlet fever in the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and a mild epidemic of measles in the Regina industrial school, the health in the schools and on the reserves has been remarkably good.

Irrigation.—Beyond the completion and strengthening of the Blackfoot Reserve main irrigation canal little has been done during the year in this direction. This was partially due to lack of funds but also to the fact that the greater humidity of the past season together with indications of a period of moist seasons rendered the immediate extension of this work on other reserves in Southern Alberta unnecessary.

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Grazing privileges on Reserves in Southern Alberta.—The privilege of grazing range cattle on the Blood Reserve, which was granted to the ranching companies in the neighborhood under certain regulations and in consideration of the payment of a per capita fee, has been found to work very satisfactorily, in no way interfering with the stock-raising operations of the Indians and producing for their benefit a permanent yearly revenue.

Education.—The importance of this branch of the service has not been lost sight of and the results are becoming more and more apparent. We have three classes of schools wherein the children are receiving training—industrial, boarding and day schools. The two former have gradually assumed increased importance, whilst the number of the latter class has been steadily lowered by the gradual removal of the children to the larger schools. This moving is becoming more systematized and it is hoped that at a comparatively early date most of the day schools will have been closed notwithstanding that not a little opposition is still experienced from parents who object to the removal of their children from the reserves, and in such cases it has been found necessary to continue to maintain the reserve day schools. It should not, however, be understood that schools of this class have nothing to recommend them. They serve the purpose of accustoming the children to school life, and prepare them for the more complete separation from their parents which occurs on their final transfer to the boarding or industrial schools.

Boarding Schools.—Almost every agency in Manitoba and the North-west Territories has now within its limits one or more of these schools, according to the religious denominations represented among the Indians. In these schools pupils are admitted as soon as they become of school age, viz., six years, and are allowed to remain as a rule up to fourteen, when they are removed, as far as the capacity of the higher schools will permit of, to industrial schools. It has always been the policy to employ the boarding schools as feeders for the industrial schools, but hitherto, as before stated, difficulty has been experienced in carrying this policy into systematic practice owing to the objection of parents. In some cases the principals of the boarding schools have stood in the way of a more complete success in this direction, but I am pleased to be able to report having, during a late visit to various agencies in Alberta, overcome this difficulty to a sufficient extent to secure a smoother working of the policy in the future.

Industrial Schools.—These schools have during the year made very appreciable progress. The cost of management has gradually decreased and the recruiting of pupils is not as difficult as it used to be. As a rule, children are now only accepted when of the age of fourteen years. At that age they can be immediately placed in some of the trade shops of the schools and thus derive immediate benefit from the industrial training which institutions of this class provide. It has been found that pupils should for their own good not be retained, unless in exceptional cases, after they have reached the age of eighteen years, and such changes have, therefore, been made in the regulations governing these schools as will limit the enrolment to pupils not under fourteen nor over eighteen years of age, except in cases when it may be shown to be advantageous to retain the pupils for a longer period.

It has also been found advisable that the recruiting of pupils should take place in the more immediate vicinity of the schools, and accordingly a readjustment of the present enrolment of the schools is now being carried out and pupils who have been heretofore resident at schools distant from their reserves are now being gradually transferred to points nearer to their homes.

The results of these changes are expected to be very satisfactory, and I hope that the end of the current year will show a gratifying advance upon the present very creditable achievements.

I have, &c.,

A. E. FORGET,
Indian Commissioner.

Department of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

OF

INDUSTRIAL AND BOARDING SCHOOLS

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,

FORT WILLIAM MISSION, 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the St. Joseph's Home for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home is situated on the Kaministiquia River, on the Fort William Indian Reserve. There is one acre of land in connection with it.

Buildings.—The home is a frame building 70 × 45 feet, two stories and basement, with a stone foundation. The basement comprises: two play-rooms, two furnace-rooms, laundry, kitchen, and refectories for sisters and pupils; the first floor: boys' dormitory, infirmary, lavatory, music-hall, reception-hall and chapel; the second floor: girls' dormitory, infirmary, lavatory, sewing-room and sisters' apartments. The school is an old frame building 44 × 20 feet.

Grounds.—Play-grounds are provided for boys and girls. They are separated from each other by a fence six feet high.

Attendance.—Sixteen girls and seven boys shared the advantages of the home during the year. We sent one boy to Wikwemikong industrial school last August. At present one of our girls is out at service and is giving satisfaction.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirty-five pupils, but our limited means will not allow us to keep more than twenty-two, which was the average attendance for this year.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of work is that laid down by the department in its programme of studies.

Industrial Work.—The girls are taught housework, sewing, mending, knitting, darning, bread-baking, cooking and washing.

The boys work in the garden and go messages (with the approval of the department). When old enough to learn, they are sent to the Wikwemikong industrial school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to moral and religious training. The pupils are taught Christian doctrine in the school and the Reverend Father gives them instruction every week on religious subjects. Their conduct on the whole is good, the discipline of the school is well observed, and no serious punishments have had to be resorted to.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils has in general been excellent.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the house is very good.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—The water is drawn from the river by means of a pump placed in the basement of the house, which forces the water to a tank on the top floor; from this the water supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to different parts of the house.

The department furnished us with four Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers and two fireman's axes. The former are properly charged and ready for use in case of fire.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces.

Recreation.—Due regard is paid to recreation. As the pupils have but few games, it is difficult to provide amusements, particularly for the boys.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, 17th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk Institution for the year ended 30th June. 1897.

This institution was established by "The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England," briefly "The New England Company," in the year 1831.

Location.—It is situated a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city of Brantford, most of the farm lying within the city boundary.

Buildings.—The buildings are of white brick, having a basement, first and second floors, with a third floor in part arranged in case of need as a hospital for contagious diseases.

A detached play-house for the boys, the basement of brick, contains clothes and dressing-room and a lavatory with shower-bath; the upper story, frame, contains reading and play-rooms.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle and twenty horses, &c. During the past two years two large silos have been built.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils (fifty-five boys and seventy girls), but ten more girls could be accommodated if funds would permit.

Attendance.—On the 30th June there were fifty-seven boys and seventy-six girls present, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	18
do II	20
do III.....	21
do IV.....	19
do V	32
do VI and advanced...	23

Class-room Work.—The class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario, the public school leaving examination being the "pass" standard of the school. The work during the past term has been thoroughly satisfactory.

Standard I is in school full time throughout the year, and standard II during the winter months.

Industrial Training.—The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work, including sewing, knitting, baking, laundrying and butter-making.

Farming and gardening form the principal occupation of the boys, including the management of hot-houses (two), and a dairy of forty cows.

A few boys are also instructed in carpentry, painting, &c., and, under direction of the trade master, erect and repair all buildings connected with the institution, the mission stations and schools (nine) on the reserve.

Other boys may be apprenticed to any trade they wish in the city shops.

Religious Instruction.—Religious instruction is given daily in the schools, and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church at 11 a.m. on Sundays.

Discipline.—The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections.

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Twice during the year have they acted as guard of honour to His Excellency the Governor General.

A band comprising fourteen pieces has lately been formed.

All boys and girls who do not receive a report in one month are awarded good conduct badges, which, in addition to other privileges, entitle them to receive one cent per week for each badge they possess. A report deprives a pupil of the weekly half-holiday, and four such reports in one month place the offender on the "black-list," with certain penalties until his conduct improves. Corporal punishment is only inflicted for gross breaches of discipline, and is seldom resorted to. The conduct of the pupils for the year has been very good.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils has been excellent; five deaths only have occurred in the institution during my superintendency of twenty-five years.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the institution is excellent.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied by a wind-mill from a well.

Heating and Light.—The buildings are heated throughout with coal furnaces and lighted by electricity.

Fire Protection.—Every dormitory is furnished with two or more fire-escapes, and for further protection we have one "fire-king," twelve "ever-ready fire-extinguishers," fire-grenades in all principal buildings, axes, and buckets filled with water in specified places.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are: one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer, and one hour in the winter; and for school-divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m.; also one half-holiday each week.

The boys are furnished in their play-ground with swings and horizontal bars, and and also have a field where they play cricket, football and baseball.

The girls are provided with swings, croquet, &c.

Buildings.—Improvements to buildings comprised alterations and repairs to the kitchen, offices, the erection of a new green-house, 21x50 feet, potting-shed, 9x38 feet, two new furnaces complete and a large oven.

Farm and Garden.—In the farm and garden the result of the season's work has been the most encouraging of the past five years, all crops except hay and roots were good. Apples were so abundant as to be unsaleable. I had a large quantity evaporated and stored.

After writing \$235 off the prices at which cattle were taken in stock last year and 10 per cent off tools and implements, expending \$215 in improvements and repairs to farm buildings and paying for three years' insurance (\$80.60), the balance-sheet shows \$757.73 on the right side.

In addition, the farm boys did grading of play-grounds, gravelling of roads, &c., to the extent of \$200, in labour alone, which does not show in the accounts.

General Remarks.—Of the pupils discharged during the three years, 1894-96, 72 per cent of the boys were earning their own living, and of the girls 24.4 per cent married and 26.8 were in domestic service and doing well.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF SIX NATION SCHOOL BOARD.

REPORT on the schools of the School Board, Six Nations Indian Reserve, for the year ended 30th June, 1897 :—

This board was established 1878. From 1823 to 1874 the schools were maintained by the New England Company of London, England. It is composed of the representatives of the contributors to its funds, viz.:—

E. D. Cameron, Esq., chairman, Indian Department.....	\$ 450
Rev. R. Ashton, New England Company }	1,000
Rev. J. L. Strong, do do }	
W. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Methodist Conference.....	250
Chief Joab Martin, } Six Nations Council.....	1,500
Chief J. S. Johnson, }	
Chief Wm. Smith, }	

The schools (nine) are inspected twice a month by the Rev. I. Bearfoot, the board's superintendent. The teachers are all Indians who have been specially trained at the Mohawk Institution : one holds a public school certificate, and most of the others have attended a high school for terms varying from one to three years.

The table appended shows a decrease of eighteen pupils since last report. Those transferred from one school to another, twenty-two in number, have, however, this year for the first time, been included only in the roll of one school.

During the year twenty-five pupils have been admitted to the Mohawk Institution from these schools.

The average attendance has decreased twenty-three, and thirty-three fewer pupils were presented for examination.

There were two hundred and eighteen school days. One pupil attended the full time ; twenty-five pupils attended two hundred days and over ; sixty-four, one hundred and fifty and over ; two hundred, less than fifty days.

Nearly twenty-five per cent of children of school age never enter a school.

The teachers make constant inquiries after absentees, and the board offers to the children money prizes : highest attendance, \$2 ; next, \$1.50 ; two hundred days, \$1 ; one hundred and seventy-five days, 75c ; one hundred and fifty days, 50 cents. In 1896 these prizes amounted to \$73. For the past year the amount has fallen to \$68.25.

The cost of the schools for the year was \$16.30 per pupil for the average attendance.

The falling off in attendance is due to the increasing number of women and children who leave their home to gather fruit, flax and hops, and a consequently growing disregard of the advantage afforded by education and regular employment.

Since 1878 five new school-houses have been erected, three others have been greatly improved and refurnished, a brick building for section No. 9 is in course of erection and will be ready for occupation when the schools re-open after the holidays.

The only remedy I can see for the present indifference of the Indians to the education of their children, and for the lamentable waste of resources and effort, is the appointment of truant officers gradually to render operative the order in council of 10th November, 1894.

Department of Indian Affairs.

REPORT for the year ended 30th June, 1897, Comparative Condition of Schools.

Number of School.	Name of Teacher.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Rate per cent of average upon Register Number.	Number present at Examination.	Standard of Attainment.	Number Presented.	Result of Examination, 1897.					Percentage of Passes upon number presented.	Percentage of Passes upon Number presented, previous year.
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.		
1	Mr. E. Bearfoot.....	44	21.3	48.4	16	V IV III II I	4 3 2 4 3	4 2 2 2 1	3 1 1 1 1	4 3 2 2 1	2 3 2 2 4	1 2 0 0 4	69.2	80
2	Miss L. Davis	49	21.6	44.0	22	VI V IV III II I	3 2 2 2 3 10	3 2 2 0 3 1	0 1 0 0 0 0	3 2 2 2 2 3	0 2 1 1 1 2	1 1 1 1 1 2	55	68.7
3	Mrs. Smith.....	58	18.0	31.0	15	V IV III II I	1 3 3 4 6	1 0 2 2 1	0 2 1 1 1	1 3 2 2 4	1 3 2 2 3	1 2 2 2 4	63.6	41.6
5	Mrs. M. J. Scott. .	50	17.7	35.4	14	VI V IV III II I	1 1 1 3 2 6	0 1 1 2 2 1	1 1 1 1 2 2	1 0 1 3 3 2	0 1 1 3 3 2	0 1 1 3 3 2	82.5	35.0
6	Mr. P. Adams.....	25	8.2	3.2	7	III II I	1 3 3	1 1 1	0 0 0	1 2 2	1 0 3	1 3 3	50	46.6
7	Miss E. N. Latham..	82	25.5	31.0	29	V IV III II I	2 4 4 5 14	2 3 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	2 4 3 1 1	0 1 3 3 2	0 0 0 0 4	34.6	63.3
9	Mr. J. Lickers	54	28.3	52.4	33	IV III II I	5 6 12 10	4 5 7 7	4 6 5 6	5 6 11 11	4 5 11 12	5 4 12 7	81.7	73.8
10	Miss S. Davis.	64	22.5	35.1	22	VI V IV III II I	2 2 2 3 8 5	2 0 1 1 0 5	0 0 1 1 2 2	2 2 2 3 5 7	0 0 2 3 7 7	1 1 2 3 7 7	56.4	78.8
11	Miss H. Bomberry, pro tem.	60	18.9	31.5	21	IV III II I	2 4 7 8	1 2 4 4	0 0 0 0	1 1 0 0	0 3 3 3	0 3 7 7	38.4	64
		486	182.0	37.44	179	.....	179	62	37	92	76	82	59.0	61.3
						VI V IV III II I	6 12 22 28 48 63	5 10 14 15 18 23	1 5 9 11 11 11	6 12 21 23 30 30	0 5 14 23 34 45	2 5 13 17 45 45		

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,

MUNCEY, 27th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reporting the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1897, we are happy to say at the close of our first year in our new and beautiful institution (with all its modern appliances) that the year has in many respects been the best in the fifty years of the institution in this place.

Location.—It is beautifully located on the banks of the Thames, thirteen miles from the city of St. Thomas, and twenty from London and less than a mile from the Muncey station on the Courtright branch of the M. C. R.

Farm.—The industrial farm contains two hundred and four acres of choice land; about the same quantity just across the river is held under Government lease and is largely used for grazing purposes, two hundred tons of hay, two hundred and fifty tons of ensilage, twelve hundred bushels of wheat, fifteen hundred bushels of oats, two thousand of corn on the cob, turnips, mangles, carrots, potatoes, &c., six thousand. An average of one hundred and fifty head of cattle including all ages, with a shipment of sixty to the British market each year. The dairy, poultry and pork departments amply supply the institution in these lines and still only represent a part of the income of the farm.

Drainage.—A complete system of tile drainage (ordered so as to furnish flowing water for the stock in every field) has nearly doubled the producing capacity of the farm within a few years.

Improved Machinery.—Our modern appliances for farming make it largely a recreation which our boys enjoy and they soon become efficient in this department and command good wages when they go abroad. This method of supplementing our income has the rare excellency of cultivating self-reliance and is much to be preferred to any source of supply which leads to dependency on others. In nine cases out of ten the Indian youth must depend on the cultivation of the soil, and the sooner he understands that and secures a relish for it, the better.

Carpenter-shop.—Our excellent foreman in the carpenter-shop with the assistance of the carpenter boys largely does all the building and repairing and painting, the department only being asked to supply the material. The foreman and boys also make part of our sleighs and wagons, and repair all vehicles and machinery.

Shoe-shop.—The foreman in the shoe-shop, with the assistance of four boys, has largely made and repaired for the institution up to the present; but it is evident that this will not longer be a profitable business, as the price of material and wages would amply supply all with ready-made shoes even if they did wear an extra pair or two in the year. When a fair knowledge of this industry is secured, it is difficult to get profitable employment for the boys thus trained.

Industrial Training of Girls.—Under the instruction of a seamstress and tailoress, the girls make and repair nearly all working and school clothes, the material being purchased in the web. Under the instruction of a male cook and matron, the girls look after the general housework, cooking, baking, laundry and dairy.

Class-work.—Our pupils are classified in three divisions for school and industrial purposes, so that we have all the advantages of a graded school. Two of these are in school each day. Our school days, text-books, promotion papers, examinations for high

Department of Indian Affairs.

school and public school leaving, are all the same as the public schools of Ontario and we are subject to the county school inspection. Our long list of successful competitors for the high school examination was increased this year by three who made high marks.

Inspection.—The boys' department, including play-room, lavatory, assembly-room, dormitories and clothing-rooms, is all under daily inspection by the male teacher; while the corresponding inspection of the girls' department is a part of the daily charge of the matron.

Accommodation.—Since the fifteen additional pupils were authorized by the present Government, making our number one hundred, our average has been slightly in excess of that number. If the two attic dormitories were completed, we could comfortably accommodate fifteen more girls and the same number of boys.

When the reconstruction of the old building is completed, it will afford ample hospital accommodation, a music-hall and well appointed apartments for kindergarten school, together with two commodious homes, one for the male cook and his family and the other for the watchman and family. These improvements completed with a few additions will make this in many respects a model institution.

Girls enrolled, 21; girls withdrawn, 12. Boys enrolled, 20; boys withdrawn, 10.

Our pupils represent eighteen reserves, so that while we may know their whereabouts for a few months it is difficult to trace them after.

Religious Training.—The regular family worship and Sunday school services are rendered more attractive by the alternate reading of the Scriptures, judicious questions, illustrations with the use of maps, blackboards, charts, and plenty of music.

We are blessed with a missionary and church on two sides of the institution at less than a mile, to which the pupils go once a Sabbath accompanied by an officer. The church that furnishes the best music and brightest service, with plenty of illustrations, is the drawing card.

Drainage.—With a complete system of sewerage carried to a composite pile a quarter of a mile distant for fertilizing the farm, with all outside closets on the dry earth principle together with drinking water in abundance and stored ice from a hard water spring and with a building thoroughly ventilated in every part and plenty of good wholesome food and regular habits, we have but little call for a doctor and have not averaged a dozen professional calls in the year.

Heating and Fire Protection.—The building is heated by hot water and is provided with a complete system of hose and chemicals on each flat as a protection against fire.

I have, &c.,

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SHINGWAWK HOME,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 14th September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Shingwauk Industrial School for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—The Shingwauk Industrial School is situated on the banks of the St. Mary's River, one and a-half miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario. The area of land in connection therewith is ninety acres.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of : Shingwauk Home, main block, 74 × 37 feet, three stories ; north wing, 21 × 27 feet, three stories ; west wing, 32 × 30 feet, two stories ; bake kitchen, 24 × 16 feet, one story ; south-east corner wing (principal's residence), 38 ft. 6 in. × 48 ft. 6 in., two stories ; visitors' entrance hall on south-west corner, 17 ft. 6 in. × 17 ft. 2 in., one story ; drill hall and school, 30 × 60 feet, two stories ; chapel, nave and chancel, 57 × 30 feet ; vestry, 7 × 11 feet ; porch at west end, 10 × 14 feet ; industrial building, 30 ft. 6 in. × 20 ft. 6 in., two stories and 20 ft. 6 in. × 36 ft., one story ; factories, 24 × 40 feet, two stories ; 14 × 24 feet, one story ; hospital, 26 ft. 6 in. × 20 feet, two stories ; hospital kitchen, 12 × 12 feet, one story ; cottage, 29 ft. 6 in. × 20 ft., one story ; cottage wood-shed, 12 × 10 feet, one story ; band-stand, 7 ft. 6 in. diameter inside ; dairy, 27 ft. 6 in. × 21 ft. ; stable and loft, 20 ft. 6 in. × 43 ft. 6 in. ; cart-shed, 16 × 40 feet ; wood-shed, 24 × 16 feet ; farm cottage, 31 ft. × 18 ft. 6 in., one story ; barn and cow stabling, 35 × 50 feet ; carpenter's cottage, 24 × 16 feet, two stories ; 24 × 14 feet, one story ; closets, 16 × 16 feet.

Grounds.—The grounds consist of about fifteen acres, including the boys' playground, five acres in extent. They are beautifully wooded, well kept, and neatly fenced with stone walls.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is sleeping accommodation for sixty-five pupils only ; but by raising the roof of the western wing to the level of the main building, increased dormitory room could be provided, and twenty-five more pupils accommodated.

Attendance.—The total attendance at the school during the year was sixty-nine—five boys were admitted, nine discharged, one died. The average attendance was fifty-six.

Class-room Work.—Marked progress has been made in all class work. In August eight boys were promoted to the senior school, another passed the high school entrance in June, and won a silver watch, a prize offered in event of success.

Great care is taken to make the pupils speak out and to read distinctly. Their writing and drawing are particularly good.

Industrial Work.—The carpenter-shop, or factory, situated about ten minutes walk from the main building, is fitted with a steam plant for planing, sawing, sash and door work. Every branch of carpenter work, turning, &c., is taught. Eight boys are apprenticed to the trade and under the supervision of a skilled and practical foreman are making capital progress. This department also does the sawing of wood for fuel. There is also a steam pump here for pumping water through iron pipes, from the river to the laundry and main building. Besides general repair work, mending of furniture, &c., the following improvements have been effected :—

Exterior of main building painted, new stairs built to verandah in east wing, staff bed-rooms painted and new floors laid, bake kitchen shingled and painted outside, and interior lined and ceiled and floored ; new treads for inside staircase in east wing, new hardwood floors laid in principal's house, and part of roof reshingled, interior of laundry

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lined and ceiled, visitors' entrance hall painted, and new floor laid; old partitions taken out of west dormitory and room painted and varnished, ten new benches, and five large tables made for boys' dining-room, new racks for clothing-room, ventilators for front dormitory, twelve new window sashes, new washstand to hold twelve basins for west dormitory, one new table for office use, and two thirty-foot ladders.

The work accomplished in our tailor-shop was very satisfactory, and reflected much credit on our tailor boys and their instructor. In addition to all the patching and mending two hundred and twelve new garments were made.

Our boot-shop, like last year, has been in charge of one of our senior boys, a steady faithful worker. All the repairing of our boots and shoes and shoebacks has been done in this shop.

Farming operations have been carried on with a competent man in charge, assisted by a number of boys. Dairy produce realized \$241.43; meat and hides sold, \$193.68.

Our land is better adapted for grazing purposes than the growing of cereals. Hay is usually a reliable crop. Roots and all garden stuff have done exceptionally well, and promise a good return this fall.

Moral and Religious Training, &c.—Great attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the pupils. The school is under the auspices of the Church of England. Two services are conducted in the Shingwauk chapel on Sundays. Morning and evening prayers are held daily in the school-room. There is also Sunday school on Sunday afternoons.

The conduct of the pupils, generally speaking, has been very good.

Methods of punishment adopted are fines, impositions, and kept in to work on half holidays. Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only and as a last resource.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils during the year, on the whole, has been very good.

I regret to have to record one death through accidental drowning in the St. Mary's River.

The sanitary condition of the school is satisfactory. Drains are kept clean and regularly flushed. Lime and other disinfectants are used. Tiles in place of box drain leading from the home to the river would be a great improvement.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—An excellent supply of water is obtained from the river and is pumped by steam power through iron pipes into large tanks placed in the roof of the main building and laundry.

Hydrants are situated at convenient distances outside of the buildings and on each flat of the main building, to which fifty feet of hose with nozzle, kept ready for use in case of fire, can be readily attached.

The home is also supplied with four chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating.—The main building is heated exclusively by a hot water system. There are two furnaces placed respectively in the east and west ends of the building. The system gives satisfaction. Stoves are used for heating the factory, boot-shop, senior school, laundry and hospital.

Recreation of Pupils.—In summer the boys' chief recreations are football, baseball and lacrosse. They play a strong game of Association, and are seldom beaten in matches with outside teams.

Indoor games are provided for the winter, but skating on the St. Mary's River is the principal attraction.

A gymnasium is much needed and would be a great acquisition.

Before closing my report I desire to place on record my grateful appreciation of the department's generosity in furnishing the home with new cooking ranges, and school desks for the junior school, which were so greatly needed.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LEY KING,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, Ont., 21st July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this institution for the past year.

Location and Area of Land.—This industrial school is located on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, ten miles north of the Manitowaning Agency, in the Wikwemikong village, on the hillside which forms the west shore of Smith Bay. The school is operated in connection with the mission, and the Indians some years ago granted us the use of about two hundred acres of land for the support of both institutions.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are educated in two different institutions, about two hundred yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs of men and women respectively, under the common superintendence of the principal. The boys' school is a two-story frame building, 50 x 100 feet; it contains on the first floor two class-rooms each 24 x 40 feet, one of which is used by the day scholars, and a play-room 48 x 40 feet with a hall between. On the upper floor is the dormitory with a floor area of 3,250 square feet, the infirmary, the dining-room and the wardrobe. The staff have their lodgings in the mission building, in which are also the kitchen, the chapel, the library, &c. The girls' school is also a frame building 108 x 50 feet. On the first floor is a class-room 40 x 20 feet for the day scholars, the dining-room for the girls and another for the staff, the kitchen and two parlours. On the second floor is another class-room, 40 x 20 feet, the chapel, a sewing-room and rooms for the staff. On the third floor are the dormitories and wardrobes. A new wash-house has been erected during the year, a two-story frame building, 40 x 50 feet, but it is not yet finished for want of funds. Towards the shore stand the blacksmith, tinsmith and paint shops combined. Close to the shore is the carpenter-shop in connection with the saw-mill, and wood-working machinery for planing, matching, turning, making mouldings, doors and sashes, &c. The shoemaker-shop, the printing office and the bakery are in the old mission building. There are besides, in connection with the farm, three barns with spacious stables in the basement of each, piggeries, henneries, a silo and sheds for agricultural implements and carriages.

Grounds.—The grounds adjacent to the schools and for the immediate use of the pupils are rather limited and cannot be easily enlarged on account of the hilly nature of the land, and the owners of the land surrounding the school property; but the pupils have the use of a large football ground for their sports, at a distance of half a mile, besides an unlimited tract of wooded land for their promenades.

Accommodation.—Not more than sixty boys can be accommodated in the school proper, but by using vacant rooms in the mission buildings, we could accommodate comfortably ninety boys altogether. There is accommodation for about sixty girls.

Attendance.—We have had present in the course of the year sixty-six boys and fifty girls, making a total of one hundred and sixteen pupils. The department allows a grant of \$60 per capita for ninety pupils only. The other twenty-six pupils are provided for at the expense of the mission.

Class-room Work.—The pupils take great interest in their studies and have made good progress therein. The class-room work occupies five hours of the day, and is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.30 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m., with a quarter of an hour's recess

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in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7 p.m. for religious instruction and private work, such as reading, letter-writing, &c. All the boys have attended class the full time every day except those of the fifth standard, who were present in class only during two and a half hours, from 10.30 to 11.30 a.m., and from 1.30 to 3 p.m., the rest of the time being employed at their trades. All the girls attend class the full time every day, except such as are detailed by turn to help in the general housework. The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, and under the tuition of four different teachers. The lower grades are taught in the same room with the day scholars. Their annual entertainments on Christmas and Queen's Birthday were well appreciated, but especially so was the public examination held at the close of the year. The pupils of both branches of the institution are graded as follows:—

Standard I.	11 pupils.
“ II.	18 “
“ III.	46 “
“ IV.	18 “
“ V.	23 “

Towards the end of the year five boys of the fifth standard were applied especially to such studies as are required to pass the entrance examination in the spring of 1898.

Farm and Garden.—About one hundred acres of the land at our disposal are tilled and the rest is used as a pasture. The farm is managed with the view of supplying the mission and school with meat and vegetables, milk and butter. The quality of the land is fairly good, but very stony. The farm is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and hens. The work is done partly by the boys, with the help of Indian workmen. About two acres are laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden, almost exclusively by the pupils.

Industrial Work.—This work consisted in training for four hours daily, four boys in carpentering, two in blacksmithing, two in shoemaking, two in printing, and seventeen in farming; three boys were also helping at painting, plumbing, and tinsmithing. The older girls engage for one hour daily in sewing, knitting, &c. Besides this special training given to a limited number of boys, all the other pupils are employed two hours daily, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, washing, sawing and splitting fire-wood, dairying, gardening, stock-feeding, helping in the kitchen, in the mill, on the farm, &c. They like these various occupations and become quite industrious. The laundry work is done at the girls' school under very trying circumstances, there not being sufficient supply of soft water, and no other appliances but the tub and washboard. The number of pupils trained in the regular trades is small, on account of the limited demand for the productions of each shop, there being no other consumers of such goods but ourselves, and a certain number of Indians whose buying capacity is very limited.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion by the missionaries themselves, and I am pleased to state that their moral and religious standard is very satisfactory. Likewise their conduct has been remarkably good, and but few punishments had to be administered last year, the discipline being enforced almost exclusively by means of emulation, prizes and distinctions of honour. However, the scattering of the boys all over the premises for their daily work and industrial training, has a tendency towards weakening their spirit of obedience and relaxing the discipline. They attend all the religious services held in the parish church, and receive twice a week special religious and moral instruction.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been generally very good. With the exception of one boy who died at home of consumption contracted before entering school, there have been no serious cases of illness. Plenty of outdoor exercise and sound though plain food account mostly for this blessing.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of both schools is good, owing to their healthy location and their general arrangement. There are infirmaries provided for those who may be unwell at times. No refuse matter is allowed to decay around the

premises. The water closets are all outside the buildings and cleaned or flushed regularly. A new system of ventilation is being placed in the boys' school, according to suggestions made by the department, and if it works satisfactorily it will in due time be extended to the girls' school.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from wells dug near the buildings; it is sufficient for drinking and cooking purposes, and as pure as such a supply can be; but it is not fit for washing nor plentiful enough for fire-protection. A more abundant and more reliable water supply is badly needed.

Fire Protection.—The protection against fire consists in ten Star fire-extinguishers, five fireman's axes, and buckets full of sand against lamp explosions, all of which are distributed in the various rooms of the school. Besides, there are barrels full of water and buckets on the upper floors.

Heating.—Both schools are heated with box-stoves, and kept quite comfortable.

Recreation of Pupils.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. On one Saturday of each month, all pupils who have deserved it by their good conduct, are allowed to spend the day at home or with relatives and friends. Both schools have good play-grounds, although small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. The boys' favourite game is football; they also take much interest in gymnastic exercises. The girls like the swing and other quieter amusements better. They have also play-halls for rainy weather, winter and evening recreations.

General Remarks.—We are satisfied with the results of this year's work. The pupils are docile, interested in their various exercises, and generally pleased with their stay at school. The English language alone is allowed in the school, and most of the older pupils speak it quite fluently.

I have, &c.,

J. PAQUIN, S.J.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BRANDON, 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended the 30th June, 1897.

Location.—The Brandon school is admirably located on the hillside rising from the northern bank of the Assiniboine River about three miles north-west of the city of Brandon. Owing to its admirable situation, natural advantages are enjoyed which belong to very few similar institutions. Ravine and hill alternate, and spring creeks supply all the water needed and give a delightful diversity to the scenery of the farm. Every effort has been made with the force under command, to lay out the grounds to best advantage, so that in the future neatness of appearance and utility may be properly blended. Many trees have been planted, roads laid out and gravelled, and it will be our purpose to continue the work of improvement until we have reached our ideal of what such a location as ours demands.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Buildings.—We have now the following buildings partly or wholly constructed, viz.:—

1. The farmer's residence affords accommodation for a small family, has two rooms up stairs and three rooms down stairs, and is in a fair state of repair though it is rather cold in winter.

2. The old barn building which has afforded accommodation for the stock, has been twice repaired during two years, and is now unfit for practical use, and its abandonment as a shelter for horses and cattle is in contemplation.

3. The root-house 60 × 30 feet and 8 feet high, is an excellent place for the preservation of roots, and has a capacity for storing nine hundred bushels of crop.

4. The institution proper is a capacious and suitable edifice 93 feet front, 93 feet deep, 30 feet in width of wings and 40 feet high. An excellent stone basement is surmounted by two stories of brick veneer, and one story covered by mansard roof. The dormitories, school-rooms, dining-rooms, and private sleeping-rooms are well laid out and are admirably adapted for the purposes which they serve.

5. The ice-house is a substantial building 14 × 20 feet, and 12 feet high, and having capacity for the storage of fifteen tons of ice.

6. The assistant principal's house is in size about 26 × 38 feet, has six rooms, is in good repair, and will make a comfortable home for a small family. It is built on a foundation of stone.

7. A principal's house has been added during the past year which is 32 × 28 feet in the main part, with a kitchen extension 15 × 18 feet, the whole two stories high. This building has been built of wood on a stone foundation, has twelve rooms affording ample accommodation for any family. The situation is only some rods east of the main building, and is very much admired by our numerous visitors.

8. A carpenter-shop has also been added during the year, which is 20 × 30 feet in size, having sufficient up-stairs accommodation for private rooms or a shoe-shop if it be deemed advisable to introduce such an industry.

9. A laundry is being erected at the rear of the present main building, which in size is about 30 × 33 feet, and it will afford when completed ample accommodation for the laundry work, which will be very much appreciated.

10. A bake-house is projected and the material is on the ground, and we hope to see it completed in a very short time. This will also prove to be of great advantage in the work of the school by relieving the pressure now felt in the kitchen on account of the mixing and the baking of the bread.

11. The stonework of a new barn has been about completed. The timber material for its construction is being placed on the ground and as soon as possible work will be pushed forward looking to completion before the falling of the snow.

Grounds.—The grounds adjacent to the institution are being improved as time and labour can be spared so that we may present the creditable appearance which our nearness to the Experimental farm and the city of Brandon would seem to demand. In breaking up the fallow land we are endeavouring to have every plot on the perfect square so that our work may commend itself to the numerous observers passing this way. In the direction of ornamentation we have not forgotten the great demand there is upon our skill and forethought. Everything possible will be done that taste can suggest or labour accomplish to make the general appearance attractive.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation here for nine single members of the staff, allowing one large airy room for each person. There is sufficient dormitory room for fifty girls and fifty boys. The two school-rooms afford accommodation for ninety pupils. The dining-room can be arranged to seat about the same number. Altogether it is considered that one hundred children might be accommodated in the present building.

Attendance.—The total attendance at the school during the year has been sixty-nine, of these thirty-two were girls and thirty-seven were boys. The average attendance at school for the year has been fifty.

Class-room work is the same both morning and afternoon and consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, drilling and calisthenics. Very few of the children can

attend school through the whole of the day, owing to the duties claiming their attention here and there about the farm. There has been manifest progress in school work during the year. The best of discipline has been maintained, and the teacher has been very faithful and punctual in the performance of her duty.

Besides the class-work of the school proper, regular lessons are each day given in sewing, cooking, laundry work, dining-room work, and general housekeeping. For the boys classes are conducted under the direction of the farmer and the carpenter.

School Hours.—The hours observed in the school are from 9 to 12 and from 1.30 to 4. Work hours are from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 5. No child is required to work more than half a day unless under the most pressing circumstances and at rare intervals.

Farm.—Our farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres, which are divided into the following portions:—

	Acres.
Uncultivated land	85
Newly broken land	15
Pasture land	60
Unreclaimable hillside	48
Fallow	20
Sown with wheat	30
“ “ vegetables	9
“ “ oats	20
“ “ millet or fodder	7
Hay land	18
Taken up by buildings	8
Total	320

The crops reaped last year were as follows:—

Wheat, bush.	590
Oats “	605
Potatoes “	550
Turnips “	50
Mangolds “	125
Carrots “	53
Onions “	10
Hay, tons	40

Industrial Work.—The industrial work of our school is still conducted within narrow lines. The boys' duties consist of labour in the field, care of the stock, gravelling of roads, planting of trees, the management of the oven and the construction of buildings. Besides these, the routine work of sweeping, feeding furnaces, scrubbing and such-like duties are performed from day to day.

The duties of the girls consist of sewing, cooking, dairy work, dining-room work, and house-cleaning. Some of the girls have gone out to service during the year and have given fair satisfaction, though it is found that they long for speedy return to the social advantages of the school. It is pleasant to be able to speak of the pupils as being willing to work and on the whole obedient to the authority under which they work. It must also be said that some of the pupils have manifested considerable skill and ability along industrial lines. Considerable demand has been made upon us for farm help, and a number of our boys have gone out to help the farmers in this vicinity during times of pressure. No dissatisfaction has been reported by those who have employed the pupils referred to.

Moral and Religious Training.—I subjoin a list of religious services held for the benefit of the pupils of our school:—

(1.) Public prayers after breakfast, in the school-room.

Department of Indian Affairs.

- (2.) School is opened with prayer.
- (3.) School is closed with prayer.
- (4.) Singing of hymns is frequently interspersed with the duties of the day.
- (5.) Public prayer at eight p. m.
- (6.) Private prayers are enjoined upon the children in their dormitories morning and evening.

(7.) On Sabbath days those of the pupils who so desire are permitted to attend church or Sabbath school in the city. As many as possible of the members of the staff enjoy the same privilege. Nearly every Sabbath we have a morning song service at 10.30, a Sabbath school service at 2.30 and the usual public prayers at 8 p.m.

Conduct.—With rare exceptions the conduct of our pupils has been very good. They manifest a great deal of thoughtlessness that is a source of regret, but there appears to be very little that is positively vicious in their character. Rebellion has at times been manifested and an occasional want of faithfulness has been noticed, but these are exceptions rather than the rule.

Severe punishment has been meted out in two or three cases and punishment of a less severe character has been given more frequently. Speaking of the children as a whole, the cases which have called for strict discipline have indeed been very few. In all cases of necessary punishment we have endeavoured to convince the pupil of his guilt and have tried never to administer correction in anger. In private council it has been our aim to build up an intelligent and conscientious moral nature; while this work is necessarily slow, we are not without hope as to ultimate success.

Heating and Ventilation.—I cannot speak so favourably in this report of the ventilation and general sanitary conditions. It has been found that there are no traps in the building to prevent the return of sewer gas from the waste pipes. It has also been proved beyond question that the system of ventilation and heating should never be connected with the dry closets. We have suffered seriously by back currents of foul air, and the school-room and dormitories could not be kept pure during the winter months. We are just now adopting the flush closet system, and direct ventilation into the foul air flue from each large room, and we are confident that very much of our cause of complaint will be removed in this way.

Our surgeon has been regular in his attendance, careful in his treatment, and no interest of the school will be neglected or overlooked under his care.

Water Supply.—A well on the hillside continues to afford us ample supply of excellent water. A powerful wind-mill throws the water into the large tanks near the roof of the building. From these the supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to all parts of the building. Ample provision is made for every need, the tanks are kept full and the pipes and taps are in proper condition.

Fire Protection.—Every possible precaution is taken against danger from fire. Two Babcock extinguishers, three Star extinguishers and eleven Canadian fire-extinguishers are kept in conspicuous places about the building. Each hall has fifty feet of hose attached and nozzled ready for action in case of alarm. A number of hand grenades are placed throughout the upper stories and one hundred and fifty feet of hose is placed in the basement and kitchen ready for immediate use in any emergency that may arise.

The building is heated exclusively by hot air; this is supplied to most of the private rooms and hallways by furnaces, manufactured by McLeary of London and by Stewart, Burrow and Milne of Hamilton. The class-room and dormitories are heated by two large Smead-Dowd furnaces, and all of these are after two years of use in good repair.

Recreation.—For the physical development of our pupils, games and amusements of sufficient variety have been provided. Football and lacrosse are among the special attractions appreciated by the boys, while the swing and checkers are the most desirable games for the girls. We are all looking forward eagerly to the organization of a brass band and to the introduction of an organ for use in drilling, in song services and in worship.

General Remarks.—I must with gratitude recognize the liberality of the department in allowing us to proceed with the erection of a number of new and much needed buildings. By the time we have completed the buildings now in hand, we shall regard ourselves as being fairly equipped for the proper and effective prosecution of institution work.

The difficulty of procuring pupils, which was at first somewhat discouraging, has gradually disappeared until at present the only difficulty is the cost of transportation and accommodation for those who would like to come. Children in letters written to their parents continue to express satisfaction with their treatment in the home, and in a number of instances have requested that their friends be allowed to join them here. I anticipate no difficulty in running our roll of pupils up to eighty during the coming summer.

I acknowledge with much appreciation the help which has been afforded by members of the staff during the past year. Our home has been kept neat and clean, our children have been tidily dressed. The school has been efficiently managed and the work of the several departments has been conducted with a fair degree of progress and success.

A review of the year and its work awakens feelings of satisfaction and regret. Had there been more of social harmony, there would certainly have been greater progress to record, but I am gratified at our steady advance and am hopeful of greater progress for the future. It is not easy to attain to ideal conditions in the short space usually devoted to the work of organization.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

WASHAKADA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ELKHORN, 27th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Buildings.—During the past year we have still occupied the buildings which were rented after the disastrous fire of 13th November, 1895.

Work has now been commenced on the new buildings which are to be erected. The site chosen for them is about one quarter of a mile from the town, and the trade boys will thus receive the benefit to be derived from a short daily walk, while the school as a whole will be completely separated from the town, and therefore more easily controlled.

Accommodation and Attendance.—There are now ninety pupils on the roll, with a daily attendance of eighty-one. These numbers are below our previous average, but it was thought wiser to obtain new pupils when we enter our new buildings than to obtain them in numbers during the past year, and thus to overcrowd the temporary buildings we now occupy.

Class-room Work.—In the school-room the system of shortened hours has been maintained, as the same room has to do duty as a dining-hall, and the children naturally require some time to prepare the room for meals, or *vice versa*, for use as a class-room.

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It is badly lighted and altogether unsuitable for class-work, but nevertheless good progress has been made in the work done there. The juniors' standards, which have been unavoidably left to a great extent to the pupil-teachers, have not done as well as the seniors, as I find that the boys and girls, even in the higher standards, lack a sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable them to give a junior standard that thorough explanation of the work which is so necessary when aiming at the highest results.

After the change of buildings is made, an assistant teacher will probably be engaged to take charge of these standards, and then we hope to see this matter rectified. The senior standards are doing well, and in many cases the work has been of a fairly advanced nature.

Arithmetic is good through the whole school. Reading has improved very considerably; and the children seem to express themselves more fluently after the work they have gone through in composition, &c.

Drill.—The children are now drilled regularly each week, and have shown a marked improvement in their marching and general bearing since this plan was adopted. They take a keen interest in every detail of the drill, and excited general admiration at the manner in which they marched in our Jubilee Day procession.

Garden.—Our garden suffered somewhat from the spring frosts, but we expect a very fair crop of potatoes and some other vegetables, about three and a half acres being under cultivation.

Industrial Work.—We have four trade-shops in connection with the institution, and find the boys showing remarkable progress in this branch of their education.

The printing office is equipped with a Gordon job press, a small Army newspaper press, and a considerable quantity of different kinds of type, but a large newspaper press is badly needed.

The "Elkhorn Advocate", a local eight-page, six-column paper, is issued weekly from this office, and holds its own well among its provincial brethren.

The whole of the mechanical work about the paper is performed by the boys, from the original type-setting to the proof-correcting, while the junior boys run off the paper.

The job-work done by this department is becoming considerable in quantity and of the most varied nature, in fact no order is refused, and the work turned out reflects great credit on both the boys and their foreman.

Miles Cochrane and Angus Prince, who are the senior printers, are now quite sufficiently advanced to take positions in other offices and to earn their own living, and in fact are only waiting for suitable opportunities to do so, while others of the boys are rapidly following in their footsteps and becoming most efficient in their work.

The total number of boys working in this office is six.

The boot-shop is fairly well equipped, while the work done there is most thorough. Every detail of the trade is learnt by the pupils, who are eight in number, while the specimens of their handicraft include every known variety of boot and shoe.

All the children's boots are made here, while at the same time the shop receives extensive patronage from many well known people in the West, whose orders include riding-boots, shooting-boots, Russia and patent leather shoes and ladies' footwear of every description.

William R. Bear, who was the most advanced pupil in this shop last year, received an honourable discharge from the institution this spring and has now secured employment as foreman in a boot and shoe and harness shop in a neighbouring town. From all accounts he is doing very well there, so that although his presence in the shop here is greatly missed, we feel that his work will bring credit to the home and enable outsiders to see the satisfactory results which the teaching of our trade shops is obtaining.

Of the pupils at present working in the boot-shop Roy Wahwekowitz and Blackhorse are rapidly becoming very capable workmen, and we look for equally good results from them also.

Tailoring.—Five boys are employed in the tailor's shop, which in addition to manufacturing and repairing all the boys' clothes, is now rapidly building up an exten-

sive custom trade. Orders are received for garments of every description, and general satisfaction is expressed with the work turned out.

Jeremiah Slater and Walter McCrae are the most promising pupils here, their work now being almost entirely confined to the making of clothes, while the younger pupils attend to the mending.

Carpentry.—In the carpenter-shop there are ten boys now working, and the progress shown by them is very satisfactory.

John Cook, who was senior pupil of this shop last year, has now received the appointment of foreman, and is showing himself perfectly capable of competing with the other carpenters of the district.

The work done in this shop comprises building, cabinet-making, all branches of the wheelwright's art, and repairing of every description.

John Henry Thomas and John Cotton are the most advanced of the apprentices. They are good steady workmen and will do well at their trade. This work suits the boys admirably, as they are naturally very handy in woodwork of every description.

Among the diplomas which have been gained by the home for the work of its pupils, I mention the following:—

Columbia Exposition of 1893. Medal and Diploma for exhibits from all the shops, and for needle-work and knitting.

Regina Territorial Exhibition of 1895. Four first prizes, one second prize, and diploma of merit for bootmaking exhibits, also prizes and diplomas for other work.

Pupils at Trades in Town.—Besides the pupils working in these four shops, we have several others employed by artisans living in the town. Donald Gomoose and Duncan Bullhorn, two Blood Indians, are learning blacksmithing, the former showing good progress. Neil Yellow-wings and Philip Grey-hairs, who are also members of the Blood nation, are learning tinsmithing. Of these Neil, who is much the older, is fast becoming a splendid workman, and is likely to do very well on leaving the institution.

Charles Macdonald and Angus Anderson are working in the local harness-makers. They take to the trade splendidly, and Charlie, who is the senior pupil, can now undertake any work which comes into the shop.

In the summer and fall we had a number of the boys hired out among the surrounding farmers, and the reports of their work which were sent in were highly satisfactory.

Girls' Industrial Training.—The girls receive instruction in knitting, sewing and dressmaking at the hands of a competent resident dressmaker. They perform all the necessary household work, and among other branches are thoroughly taught the cooking and laundry work. Many of the girls are becoming most competent in the work, and I consider the results obtained from them as reflecting great credit on the work done.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening in the school-room. On Sundays the children attend St. Mary's Church, the rector of which also holds a weekly Bible class in the home. Sunday school is held in the institution for the junior pupils, the seniors attending the town school. A number of the pupils are regular communicants, while all of them take considerable interest in their religious training.

The conduct of the children during the past year has been very good indeed. Punishments have been of rare occurrence, and no serious offences have been committed.

Both girls and boys have their time fully taken up with either work or play, and thus the main incentive to wrong-doing is done away with.

Health of Pupils.—During the past year there has been, I regret to say, a considerable amount of sickness among the children, mainly of a tubercular nature.

I expect a great improvement in this respect when we get into our new home, as the children will enjoy greater freedom there, and cases which may arise can then be isolated, which is impossible under our present conditions.

Water Supply and Sanitary Condition.—Our water supply is very good, three drill wells, at a depth of ten feet, giving an unlimited quantity. The sanitary arrangements

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n the hired buildings are fairly good, but still of course are not adequate to the requirements of an institution such as this.

Fire Protection.—There is a well organized fire brigade in the home, all the boys taking part in the drill and shewing great interest in the work.

At a fire which occurred in the town this spring, the boys did excellent work, and it was generally acknowledged that their promptitude and obedience to orders were worthy of the highest praise.

Fire-buckets full of water are kept in every dormitory besides other prominent places in the buildings, and the children are trained to have every bucket outside and themselves in position for work in less than thirty seconds.

The boys' home and dining-hall are heated by means of hot air furnaces and are fairly comfortable.

Recreation.—Sports are encouraged in the home in every possible way. Among the boys football has proved the chief attraction, and the team this year has met with great success. They have already won the district championship, including a handsome silver cup and a set of silver medals, and will now have to meet the champions of the other districts to play for the championship of Manitoba. The list of games already played this season reads as follows :—

Wins	6
Losses	1
Drawn games	1
	—
Total	8

In the winter skating and curling are their favourite amusements, although the unfortunate collapse of the town skating rink last winter prevented their enjoyment of the whole season.

The girls have their own play-ground, croquet, swings, &c., being their games, while some slight variation is given them in the way of walks and pic-nics on the prairie.

The band has not undertaken any engagements this year, as their practices have not been sufficiently thorough to admit of much improvement. During the coming year we hope to have the services of a competent band-master, and to show considerable progress in this direction. The instruments are in poor condition, and a new set is badly needed.

General Remarks.—Considering the disadvantages which have been laboured under in the past year, we feel that success has certainly attended our efforts to a great extent.

Great progress has been made by many of the children in both their school work and trade work ; in the latter branch particularly the exodus of some of the older pupils, who have now obtained work for themselves, speaks volumes as regards its utility.

Trusting that our success may be considerably increased under the more favourable conditions which are in view,

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,

PINE CREEK RESERVE, 1st July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to make my annual report as follows :—

Location.—Pine Creek day and boarding schools are situated at the mouth of Pine Creek, on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis. One hundred and sixty acres of land are attached to the boarding school, and about half an acre to the day school.

Buildings.—School-house, 25 × 30 feet; girls' dormitory, 20 × 26 feet; boys' dormitory 22 × 26 feet; refectory, 15 × 18 feet; kitchen, 13 × 15 feet, with a large porch.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good. All the Indians greatly appreciate the benefit of education.

Conduct.—Some of the children work very well, some not so well.

Garden.—We have a large field of potatoes, turnips and a good garden.

Industrial Training.—The pupils are taught garden work, planting, raising potatoes, care of cattle, dairy, poultry, sewing and knitting.

Religious Training.—Moral and religious training is given every day. The conduct is very good; hardly any punishment is administered.

Health.—The boarders have enjoyed very good health the whole year. Amongst the day scholars one girl died, the others are well.

Water Supply.—We have water from the lake and from the river.

Heating.—The houses are heated by stoves.

Grounds.—There are two play-grounds respectively for the boarders and for the day scholars, and one room, as a play-house, 15 × 18 feet, for the boarders.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 15th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location and Area of Land.—This school is situated directly east of the town of Portage la Prairie, distant therefrom about a quarter of a mile. There are four lots in connection with the building each thirty-three feet in width, making a total frontage of one hundred and thirty-two feet, with a depth of one hundred feet.

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Buildings.—The buildings are frame on stone foundation. On the ground floor of the main building, on the right hand side of the entrance hall, is the large dining-hall for the pupils, on the left are the parlour, dining-room, &c., for teachers. At the back, kitchen, wash-room, &c. Up stairs are two large dormitories for the pupils, a room for hospital purposes, store-room and bath-room. The building is heated with hot air and lighted by electricity.

Accommodation.—The accommodation of the school is limited to forty pupils, and the number now reaches nearly thirty.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very regular. Number of pupils on the roll, thirty-six; average attendance, twenty-eight.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work under the able management of Miss Laidlaw has been carefully attended to, with good results, the children having made marked progress.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention has always been given to moral and religious instruction in the school. Domestic worship (reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer) is observed every day. Memorizing Scripture texts and the shorter catechism is also taught. The children attend divine service in the church in the town, also are taught in classes in Sabbath school in the afternoon.

Discipline.—The pupils are kept under strict discipline; corporal punishment is avoided as much as possible.

Industrial Work.—The industrial work on the girls' side embraces all the branches of housekeeping. Three of our girls are earning their own livelihood in homes in the town. The boys are all small, and as we have not land in connection with the school, we are only able to teach them housework and any chores which we may have for them to do.

Health of Pupils.—The general health of the pupils has been good. Two (a boy and girl) suffering from scrofula had to be removed to the hospital in Winnipeg. After a season of careful treatment, it was found necessary to have the boy's foot amputated.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good. In guarding against disease disinfectants are freely used in and around the school.

Water Supply.—The water supply is excellent.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers are on hand, also ladder and fireman's axes.

Heating.—Main building heated with hot air, school-room with a stove.

Recreation.—During the winter months the pupils are supplied with different kinds of games, music, &c., and as much out-of-door exercise as possible. In the summer months the boys take pleasure in playing football and various other sports. The girls play hand-ball and go for walks across the prairie. They have also a merry-go-round, of which they are very fond.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE FRASER,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

MIDDLECHURCH, 5th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, and the seventh in the history of the school.

Location.—The school is situated on the bank of the Red River about eight miles from the city of Winnipeg, being lot No. 18, St. Paul's Parish, twelve chains in width and about four miles long, containing about three hundred and sixty acres. The West Selkirk branch of the C. P. R., crosses the property near the school and we have the convenience of a flag station and siding on our own lot.

Buildings.—The buildings are of white brick, having a stone basement and first, second and third floors.

The basement contains the lavatories, furnace-rooms and engine, together with an area for storing coal and wood in winter.

On the first floor are the dining-rooms, kitchen and junior school-room and visiting-room.

On the second floor, sewing-rooms, officers' quarters and girls' dormitories. Here also are bath-rooms and lavatories, clothing and store-room.

On the third floor are the boys' dormitories, clothing-rooms and master's room.

At the back of the main building is a small frame building which serves temporarily as a laundry, but we hope soon to be able to replace it with a new laundry that will be fitted with modern conveniences. To the north of the main building stands a large frame building, 60 × 30 feet, comprising basement and recreation-room for boys, and on the second floor the senior school-room. There is also a frame building of one and a-half stories used as a farm instructor's residence and printing office, but it is too cold to live in during the winter months.

The farm buildings are good and afford shelter for thirty head of cattle and six horses.

The grounds are nicely laid out in front of the buildings in gardens and lawns, and being thickly planted with shade trees present a pleasing appearance.

Attendance.—The attendance shows an actual increase of about twenty per cent. I have received in the last seven months fourteen new pupils and expect several more after treaty time.

Several pupils have been sent out, most of whom have been provided with some service where they could make a good living.

I can readily find places for the girls when they are fitted for servants, but it is difficult to place any boys except those who have been trained as farmers.

Class-room Work.—The progress in this department of the work is most satisfactory. The school has been divided into senior and junior schools, and the latter placed in charge of the governess. The pupils in the junior school are beginning to speak out well, and in the senior school I am preparing several that I hope to see placed in charge of the reserve schools, as my experience is that they are much more successful in their own schools than white teachers. This would not only prove an incentive to lead the other pupils to prosecute their studies more vigorously, but would also give the industrial schools a prestige among the Indians that they cannot otherwise obtain, and parents who are now opposed to parting with their children, would be only too glad to take advantage of the excellent opportunities which are afforded them by the Government.

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Farm and Garden.—Owing to the late spring last year the farm crops were not a success, but the return of vegetables was very good. This year we have sown twelve acres of wheat, twenty acres of oats and twenty acres of barley, besides plenty of roots and vegetables, and though the want of rain early in the season was a great drawback, yet at the present most of the crop is looking well and promises a good yield.

The Industrial Work of the school is, for the boys, confined chiefly to farming and carpenter work, as these can be taught thoroughly in the school and are about the only things at which an Indian boy can hope to make a good living.

The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work, sewing, knitting, laundrying, baking and butter-making. They generally take great pride in doing their work well, and their progress is most satisfactory.

Moral and Religious Training, &c.—Religious instruction is given in the schools daily, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 3.30 p. m. Morning and evening prayers are conducted daily in the school, and we all attend divine service at St. Paul's church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays. Nine children were confirmed on 20th March by His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, and all the older children, over forty per cent of the school, are regular and devout communicants.

The conduct of the pupils in general has been good. Both boys and girls have regular daily drill, and the discipline thus exercised has made a marked improvement in both their conduct and appearance.

Punishments consist chiefly of deprivations of privileges: corporal punishment being given only for gross breaches of discipline, is not often necessary.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been excellent, two cases of pneumonia being the only serious illnesses we have had during the last nine months. The school has been placed in good sanitary condition—the Smead-Dowd closet system having been taken out and replaced by flushed closets has made a great improvement.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from an artesian well which gives abundance of good water for all household purposes. It is forced by a small hot air engine to a tank in the upper story and thence distributed throughout the building.

Fire Protection.—This consists of hose attachments on each flat, connected with the large tank in the attic, three Babcocks and six household extinguishers, besides numerous hand grenades placed conveniently in different parts of the building.

Heating.—The main building is heated by Smead-Dowd furnaces and one wing by a hot water furnace.

Recreation.—The principal recreations of the boys are cricket, baseball, football, and pitching quoits, and the girls have swings, croquet, ball, &c. All are encouraged to take a share in the games and many of them become quite expert. In the winter skating and coasting are the only outdoor amusements, but these are thoroughly enjoyed.

In conclusion I desire to thank your department for the ready assistance that I have always received in my work.

I have, &c.,

JNO. H. FAIRLIE,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ST. BONIFACE, 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June.

Until the 1st October the school was in charge of Rev. Father Comeau as principal, whose zeal and untiring labour for advancing the prosperity of this institution are worthy of praise.

Succeeding the Rev. Father as principal, and in accordance with your instructions conveyed in circular of 15th June, I beg to give information on the following subjects:—

Location.—The school is located on Meuron Avenue, one mile from the town of St. Boniface, whose name it bears, and two miles from the city of Winnipeg, and has forty acres of land in connection with the institution, thirteen acres being bush, the remaining twenty-seven acres, excepting yard, are under cultivation.

Buildings.—The buildings are in a very good state of repair. A piggery was erected last fall by the carpenter and apprentices. From fifteen to twenty pigs can be kept here. The boys, being in most cases readily inclined to farming and taking care of stock, are under a competent instructor constantly and regularly trained. Although farming is almost confined to gardening, the farm boys are taught in practice and theory; and every possible care is taken to form and equip them to meet the exigencies of life, once they are out of school.

Farming.—Last year's crop, owing to a late spring and extreme moisture, did not prove a success. This year it promises a better return.

Industrial Work.—In trade two men are engaged to give instruction to the boys—carpenter and farmer. The shoemaker-shop has been closed for some time; to repair the shoes a shoemaker is hired such time as deemed necessary. I found it was very hard on the boys engaged in that trade. When engaged in farm work they enjoy better health. Two boys and a girl hired out this year; the boys are doing well and give satisfaction, the girl also, but owing to ill-health she did not remain out long. The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, dairying, mending and general house-work by the reverend sisters. They make all the clothes worn by themselves and nearly all of those worn by the boys. They are learning rapidly, and prove themselves excellent house-workers.

Health.—Instruction is daily given in hygiene. The health of the children is improving. Careful nursing is given to the sick children, whose most cruel enemy is consumption.

Heating and Ventilation.—The buildings are well ventilated, and heated by two furnaces (hot water system) they were very comfortable last winter.

Fire Protection.—This is better than ever on account of new fire-extinguishers, Carr chemical fire-engine, fire-pails, axes, pipes and hose placed in various parts of the buildings, supplied by the department.

Attendance.—The attendance is good; the school experiences some difficulty and expense in recruiting children, as the reserves are at considerable distance.

Class-room Work.—The work done in the class-room is very good. The pupils are making good progress. The programme of studies authorized by the department is closely adhered to. Lessons in calisthenics, gymnastics, drill, dumb-bell exercises and

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singing, are given to the children. In music the pupils take very active interest, the band progresses rapidly under its skilful instructor. Many invitations have been received to play in public.

Recreation.—Amusements of different kinds are provided for the children in the summer months, such as baseball, football and other games; in winter tobogganing, skating, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—Being aware of the importance of developing the moral faculties of the children from their childhood, all efforts are used to teach them principles of Christianity and their duties to God, to others and themselves. They are brought up in the fear of God and in obedience to the authority which rules them. Corporal punishment is resorted to in very bad cases. While submitting to strict surveillance to an extent, they are left to themselves, so that they may learn to do right, not through the fear of the teacher, but through the influence of moral principles. Hitherto the children have given entire satisfaction by their behaviour and general comportment; on the whole they are doing their utmost to satisfy their teachers.

General Remarks.—Trees have been planted for shelter, and they are growing well; they will afford good protection and greatly improve the appearance of the property. A band stand also has been erected. It is the gift of an unknown benefactor interested in our band boys. The appearance of the property will be materially benefited by it.

I acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude the kind and ample supply given to this institution by the department during the past twelve months; class-room materials, house equipment, a telephone, and fire-protection.

Gratified at the endeavours made by the department and other parties to assure the success of the school, and hopeful for the future,

I have, &c.,

J. B. DORAIS,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
WATER HEN RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
WATER HEN RIVER RESERVE, 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the school under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—The school is situated on Water Hen River Bay.

Area of Land in Connection.—There are about ten acres of land in connection with the school.

Buildings.—There are two buildings one 70 x 20 and the other 31 x 24.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was over twenty-eight.

Garden.—The garden is 75 x 75 feet. In it were grown potatoes, turnips, onions, &c.

Industrial Work.—Housekeeping, sewing, knitting, gardening, dairying, &c., constitute the industrial work of this school.

Religious Training.—Scripture reading, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, &c.

Recreation.—The pupils amuse themselves in their own way, singing, playing cards and other games, &c.

Conduct and Punishment.—The conduct is good. Standing in a corner is the usual punishment.

I have, &c.,

J. H. ADAM,

Teacher.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, SASK., 31st July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following report on this school for the year ended 30th June, 1897, together with inventory of Government property under my charge, is respectfully submitted.

Location.—The school, which is situated on the south bank of the Battle River, near its junction with the North Saskatchewan, has a reserve of nearly five hundred acres of land in its immediate vicinity, and a hay marsh of nearly three hundred acres, distant three miles. From this marsh we get nearly all the hay required for the stock. Only a small portion of the land immediately surrounding the school is really fit for farming purposes.

We have between twenty-five and thirty acres under crop, comprising wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and general garden stuff; we are also making an effort in the way of transplanting fruit and other trees.

Buildings.—The main building—with the exception of a 40 foot addition put on in later years—is that formerly occupied as a residence by the Hon. David Laird when he was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, and Battleford was the capital. The portion used as a Council Chamber during that period is now utilized as the class-rooms. The building as it now stands contains class-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, staff-rooms, dormitories wash and bath-rooms, girls' play-room. Apart from this and from each other there are also principal's residence, hospitals, carpenter-shop, printing office, blacksmith-shop, paint-shop, recreation-room, cottage, laundry, bakery, stable, coal-shed, implement-shed, &c.

Admissions and Discharges.—During the year eighteen boys and seven girls were admitted as pupils; while ten boys and seven girls left the school. There were six ordinary discharges, four marriages, and one pupil transferred to Emmanuel College for a course of special study.

Accommodation.—The school has accommodation for one hundred and fifty pupils. The number on the list at the end of the year was one hundred and sixteen, seventy-two boys and forty-four girls, representing three tribes, Bloods, Crees and Stonies. The average attendance for the year was one hundred and two.

Kindergarten.—In addition to the senior and junior class-rooms, a kindergarten department has been established.

Out-Pupils.—The pupils who were out at service received good reports from their employers.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Industrial Training.—The boys are instructed in blacksmithing, carpentering, farming, painting, printing, &c., while the girls receive a training in all kinds of general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the pupils is carefully looked after as being the true foundation for their best success and well-being—present and future.

Their conduct, on the whole, has been good; they come quite readily under proper discipline, and when punishment has been administered, it was of a mild nature.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been very good. The sanitary condition of the school is carefully attended to, and has been well spoken of by the medical officer and inspector.

Water Supply.—The water, which is very good, is supplied from three wells on the premises.

Fire Protection.—All the boys are formed into a fire-brigade in squads assigned to stations in different parts of the house, each under the direction of a male member of the staff. There are two Babcocks and eight household fire-extinguishers, some hand-grenades, buckets and axes in different parts of the main building; also some hose connected with water tanks which are always kept full of fresh water near the top of the house.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by furnaces and stoves; wood being the fuel used throughout.

Recreation.—The pupils take part in various outdoor games, such as cricket, football, tennis, &c. Last winter the boys came off victorious in several of the football matches played against civilians and police. Socials, entertainments, tobogganing, &c., are also well attended.

Speaking English.—The pupils are steadily and surely getting into the way of using the English language, each member of the staff being required to encourage this, and to assist in suppressing the use of the Indian language amongst the pupils.

General Remarks.—Under the blessing of God the faithful efforts of the staff have been crowned with due measure of success in the various departments. To this, combined with the wise and generous policy of the department must be attributed the general improvement noticeable in the whole school.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY,

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,

BIRTLE, MAN., 6th October, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my annual report of the Indian Boarding school at Birtle, for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—This school is situated in the town of Birtle, Manitoba, on the west bank of the Bird-Tail River. There are thirty acres of land in connection therewith.

The school is of stone, three stories high, not including basement, and has accommodation for fifty pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was forty-five—twenty-eight girls and seventeen boys.

Studies.—The principal subjects taught in the school-room are : reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and drawing. In these subjects the pupils make fair progress, some of them, indeed, excelling.

Kitchen Garden.—In connection with the school there is a large garden, in which are grown sufficient vegetables for the use of the school.

This garden is worked by the boys under the supervision of an instructor. Last summer we had nearly three hundred bushels of potatoes, about the same of both turnips and mangolds, besides a great lot of carrots, cabbages, cauliflowers, onions, &c.

Industries.—We have no trades in connection with our school ; but girls are instructed in all branches of housework, such as washing, ironing, scrubbing, baking, cooking, sewing, knitting, tailoring, dressmaking, milking and butter-making. Boys are instructed in gardening, caring for stock, sawing, chopping and splitting wood, besides what carpentering work there may be about the buildings.

Conduct.—The conduct of the children, generally speaking, is very commendable, but in a few particular cases it is necessary occasionally to resort to severe corporal punishment.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles last fall, the health of the pupils has been good.

The sanitary conditions and surroundings are, on account of the situation of the school, exceptionally good.

Water Supply.—We are obliged at the present time to draw our drinking water up from the town out of a spring which supplies the place. The water is excellent.

Fire Protection.—For protection against fire the department supplied us with four chemical engines, and besides these we have one dozen and a half hand grenades hung up in convenient places through the building.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces in which wood is burned.

Recreation.—During the summer the pupils have abundance of outdoor exercise and play. In winter, for recreation, they are allowed to go to the skating-rink twice a week, and besides this the boys have football for an hour or so each day. The girls are allowed out for a walk, or are taken for a drive a few miles into the country, twice or three times a week.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM J. SMALL,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ST. PAUL'S BOARDING SCHOOLS,

BLOOD RESERVE, ALTA., 10th September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report, concerning these schools conducted by the Church of England, receiving aid from the Dominion Government.

Location and Area.—St. Paul's Boarding Schools for Blood Indian children are situated close to the Blood Reserve, twelve miles from the town of Macleod. The area of land in connection with the mission is about one hundred and sixty acres.

The buildings consist of mission-house, church, school, boys' home, girls' home, stables, storehouse and laundry. A lane one quarter of a mile long leads to the square formed by these buildings, and the Belly River flows within a few hundred yards.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The homes afford accommodation for fifty boys and thirty-five girls, with apartments for matrons, teachers, &c.

Attendance.—There is a daily attendance at school of thirty-nine boys and twenty-five girls.

Programme of Studies.—The syllabus outlined by the Government is adhered to, which embraces the study of English, reading, writing, arithmetic, calisthenics, vocal music and general knowledge.

The girls do most of the washing for both homes and attend to the housework in their building; besides which they spend the afternoon school-session in sewing and knitting under the supervision of the teacher. The boys take turns in outside work which consists of teaming, milking, feeding, gardening and general farm-work. They also attend to the housework in their home and assist in the kitchen. Since the opening of the industrial school at Calgary, we have sent three of our eldest pupils there and hope to send others before long.

The teachers occupy half an hour daily in imparting religious instruction, the Ten Commandments and the life of Christ receiving special prominence. Divine service and Sunday school are held every Sunday, mostly in English.

Conduct.—On the whole the conduct of the children is good, taking into consideration the circumstances. They need, however, constant watching and correction. We find it necessary to be strict in discipline. All wilfulness, irregularity and carelessness receive prompt admonition, and, where advisable, punishment. Corporal punishment is avoided as much as possible; usually retention in school after hours or confinement in the dormitory during play-time is adopted.

Health.—We lost one boy suddenly during the past year from heart failure, but the health of the majority of the boys is very fair. The girls on the other hand are not so free from disease, and cause considerable extra work and expense in caring for them.

Water Supply.—The water supply is fairly good, there being three wells in active operation.

Fire Protection.—The fire-buckets are kept supplied with water, and the patent fire-extinguishers filled with the specified chemicals are in proper position ready for emergencies.

Heating.—The dormitories in both cases are heated from stoves, the pipes only passing through the rooms.

Recreation.—As much recreation as possible is allowed; the boys engage in football, athletic sports, &c., and are permitted to ramble over the fenced enclosure, taking more extended meanders when accompanied by one of the staff. The girls for special reasons are kept in a good-sized play-ground, but usually take a daily walk attended by their matron or teacher.

General Remarks.—In conclusion it may be said that the children are making progress steadily in all respects, particularly in their knowledge of the English language and general information. Many of the elder boys are manifesting a desire to proceed to the industrial school at Calgary, and we hope before long to persuade their parents to accede to their wish.

Efforts are being put forth by our itinerating missionary resident on the reserve to secure more children for these homes from the camps, where there are still hundreds running wild amid sin and dirt.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD F. HOCKLEY,
Acting Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on this institution from the time of its inauguration until the end of the fiscal year 1896-97.

The school was opened by His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen on 9th December, 1896, the Indian Commissioner, the Bishop of Calgary, the Aides to His Excellency and many of the inhabitants of Calgary being present at the proceedings. The four Blackfoot chiefs, Running Rabbit, White Pup, Big Road and Eagle Rib were also present, and were presented to Their Excellencies.

Location.—The school is situated about five miles south of Calgary, on the bank of the Bow River, which runs about one hundred yards in front of the building. In connection with the school there is land to the extent of three hundred acres. This is diversified—upland and flat. A spring creek, which never dries, rises on the northern quarter-section and runs the whole length of the property, affording fine feed and good water through our pasture.

Buildings.—*Main Building.* Built of the common hard sandstone. Present completed portion is about one-third of the proposed whole building. There are four floors: (1) The lowest consists of boys' play-room, laundry, lavatory and bath-room, closets, furnace and engine-room. (2) Next above come dining-room, kitchen and four pantries, office for principal and employees' sitting-room. (3) Next floor above: school-room, two small bed-rooms for employees, principal's bed-room and drawing-room, and small store cupboard. (4) Next floor above comes dormitory and two large bed-rooms for employees, also clothing cupboard.

Above all is an attic in the roof with water-tanks.

Farm Instructor's House—This is situated about three-eighths of a mile from the school, close to the stables; it is commodious and comfortable. Stables: one good horse and one good cow stable, with a shed for democrat wagon at one end; are fairly good, and can be made very suitable for our use. There is a hay-loft above. Besides, there are three others, log and very rough, which serve as makeshift. Both farm-house and stables were on the property when purchased, and all require a certain amount of renovation.

Grounds.—The whole property is in the shape of an oblong, with its long side one mile and its short one one-half mile in length. The two quarter-sections composing it have been securely fenced with a post and picket fence, with three strands of wire.

The northern quarter embraces our best soil and in its south-east corner, on the public road, stands the farm-house and farm-buildings.

The southern quarter is divided diagonally into two nearly equal parts by a public road. This has been fenced; the western portion we use as a pasture for stock; the eastern division, of this south quarter, is that on which the main building stands, including, our home garden, the boys' recreation grounds and football and cricket field.

Accommodation.—At present there is accommodation for fifty children, boys.

Attendance.—We have had nineteen boys at present in attendance; quite as many as might be expected under the circumstances. The probabilities are that within the next six months the numbers will be greatly increased.

Class-room Work.—This has been carried on throughout the year and fair results are seen. The pupils have all received a certain amount of instruction in the boarding

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schools from which they were all drafted, and since their attendance here have not retrograded, though perhaps not much actual progress may be seen.

Farm and Garden.—Between twenty-five and thirty acres are under cultivation and the prospects now are for a very fair crop, especially among the roots.

Industrial work.—This has been the object of our greatest attention. Besides the farm the only other industry attempted so far has been carpentry, and very good results are making themselves already apparent. A large trades building is now in course of erection ; to be of two stories, the lower for a carpenter-shop, the upper divided into two, one for paint-shop and the other probably, for wicker-work. The boys work at their trades from 8 to 12 and from 1.15 to 4 every day but Saturdays ; and all without exception so far appear industrious and willing to learn.

Moral and Religious Training.—With one exception, which was reported by me some time since, the conduct of the boys has been exemplary. No serious breach of discipline has otherwise taken place, hence no serious punishments have been required. Minor punishments have been inflicted, such as loss of recreation, or an hour or two in bed instead of play, or inclosure within short bounds, each punishment being so far as possible fitted to the offence.

Health of Pupils.—This has on the whole been good. Only one serious case has to be noted, one of inflammation of the lungs supervening on la grippe. The boy recovered.

Sanitary Condition so far appears in every way to be satisfactory.

Water Supply.—This is bountiful and good. Our water is obtained from a well situated in a gravel bed, which acts as an effectual filter. From this a capital little engine pumps all the water required into the tanks in the attic mentioned under the heading of "Buildings." From there it is easily obtained in the kitchen and in the bath-room, and connections are made with a hot water heater in the basement, so that in both places hot and cold water are always available.

Fire Protection.—Our greatest protection comes from a two-inch pipe inserted into the bottom of the tanks mentioned above, and extending from the top to the bottom of the building, and having on each floor attachments for hose and nozzle, which command every corner of the flat on which they are situated. Besides these we have a fire-axe on each floor and three fire-buckets always filled close to them. To these various posts the children are assigned and at a danger signal each knows where to proceed.

Heating.—This was an expensive matter last winter, especially as we had no storm windows. The furnaces, a combination system of hot air and hot water, fulfilled their part most satisfactorily.

Recreation.—This has been for the most part confined to football and cricket, materials for which were provided privately. I must record here the thanks which are due to the various football teams in this district who have taken the trouble and expense to come here and play with the boys from time to time. The effect is most marked ; the boys take a pride in thinking they are treated like human beings, and the indirect education they acquire from mixing and contact with white people is incalculable.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I wish to state that the whole staff work together in perfect unanimity, with the best welfare of the pupils at heart ; each is most capable in his own sphere, and I, with them, look forward to a work of intense interest and usefulness in the future.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. HOGBIN,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ST. MICHAEL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

DUCK LAKE, Sask., 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my annual report and tabular statement for the past fiscal year, and am happy to state that much progress has been made.

Accommodation.—Through the kindness of the department, which granted in 1895 an addition to the main building, originally erected to contain about fourteen pupils, better accommodation was provided for forty children. Permission has since been granted to admit seventy, but for various causes sixty is the number now on the roll. We may admit that one reason is the pride of the Indians, who wish their children to be taught the various trades which they see learned in the other industrial schools, and which, as yet, could not be accomplished here, the school being still in its infancy.

Health.—Though we may record five deaths during the past year, yet the prevailing health up to date has been remarkably good. Not having an infirmary or a spare room where the sick could be kept apart from the rest, these children died at home, one from an attack of epilepsy, and the others pleurisy, heart disease and pneumonia.

We have also lost by marriage five of our ablest and best pupils, who are now settled down quietly on their own reserve; the men plying the different trades of shoemaking and carpentering, which they had acquired a knowledge of during their school life, and which they now find so useful in being a means of support to their wives.

George Grayeye in particular showed great aptitude in learning anything he was put to, which he did earnestly and well.

Conduct.—The conduct and general behaviour of the pupils has been commented on several times, and is a source of satisfaction to all who come in contact with them; not a single case of corporal punishment or a truancy had to be recorded within the year. As a proof of the energy and good-will of the bigger boys, the front entrance which was pure prairie land, has been converted into a handsome garden, laid out in beds and well fenced in by closed boards. It is semi-circular and bordered by rows of maple trees, currant and gooseberry bushes, which are very promising. Much more land has been broken for tillage and low marshy places filled in and levelled. Over fifty-six bushels of potatoes have been planted, two thousand cabbages, a quarter acre of turnips, carrots and onions, but owing to the drought and the lateness of the season a large return cannot be expected.

Buildings.—The outdoor buildings have been added to by a shed 127 feet in length, used for sheltering the cattle during the winter months; also a barn for hay 80 × 37 feet—a want much needed; two sheds for implements and a small building for oil-barrels, 13 × 14 feet, removed from the house and other buildings in case of fire; another small house in the garden, 12 feet square, to keep all the garden tools in and prevent them from being spoiled by the weather.

Stock.—At present we have no less than one hundred and twenty head of cattle, all branded, forty-seven sheep, thirteen pigs, three horses, and fowl of all kinds even to the wild goose.

Trades.—Six boys have learned shoemaking, and all the boots and moccasins were kept in good repair by them. Six of the biggest and strongest have been put to carpentering and farming; two are blacksmiths, and they can also do the necessary work required in the tinsmith's line.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Under the direction of the sisters, the girls are taught housework in all its branches. They also take their turn to help in the kitchen to bake the bread, cook and prepare vegetables. They also milk the cows, do the churning and the laundry work not alone for the house but for the employees also. One of the bigger girls, on leaving us, was employed at the agent's house, and the lady, Mrs. McKenzie, afterwards gave her great praise for her ability as an excellent laundress. The bigger girls have, therefore, not so much class-work as the younger ones, but the time for lessons is equally divided between the forenoon and the afternoon.

Class-work.—The singing lesson which is given every day kept the children happy and amused during the winter, and they often passed their night's recreation in singing what they had learned in class.

As there are more boys than girls, two separate teachers are engaged in the class-work. The pupils are divided into three standards, and the programme of studies is adhered to as much as possible. In accordance with the desire of the department, every effort is being made to encourage the children to speak English, and both public and private concerts have greatly facilitated the use of that language. Special credit is, therefore, due to the exertions of the reverend sisters, Faithful Companions of Jesus, who are English, and qualified teachers in every respect.

Play-Grounds.—The girls have a separate play-ground fenced in, and a shady bluff at the end affords a most agreeable resting place during the summer recreation. The boys' play-ground is also fenced in and divided by the buildings with their own little wood at the end. Both boys and girls find their time of recreation too short since it was enlivened by a fine game of croquet and a large football, gifts bestowed by the kindness of the Indian Commissioner, Mr. Forget.

Heating and Water Appliances.—Too much cannot be said in praise of our new furnace, its heat and comfort being available throughout every room in the house during the past severe winter. The greatest drawback is felt in the water supply.

Visitors.—The number of visitors who came to see the school were pleased beyond measure at the marked results obtained in so short a time. Among them we note that of the Indian Commissioner, Mr. Forget, and later on the Hon. I. Tarte and suite.

General Remarks.—In concluding my report I beg to say how much I am indebted to the agent, Mr. McKenzie, for his unvarying kindness and his earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the interest of the school.

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

EMMANUEL COLLEGE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., 30th Sept., 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is located about two miles west of the town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having twelve chains frontage and extending back two miles.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. A change of arrangement has been made since last report, with a view to the accommodation of

a larger number of pupils. The main building is now occupied by the matron, assistant matron and girls. The dormitories, lavatory, &c., are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room, dining-room and kitchen. In No. 2 is a dormitory for the younger boys, with lavatory, also office and apartment for the principal; and the lower floor, formerly used as a dining-room, will be arranged for a school-room for the junior classes, when an assistant teacher will be engaged. No. 3 is occupied as before by the tutor and senior pupils.

Grounds.—The grounds immediately attached to the buildings are laid out to afford ample play-grounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—As the buildings are now occupied there is accommodation for the number of pupils (sixty) now allowed by the department; but an outbuilding to serve as a laundry is very much needed.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily, from 9.30 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m. The teaching generally is on the lines of the programme of studies authorized by the department. With the most advanced pupils the work is directed specially to fit them for becoming, in due time, teachers of Indian schools, a work in which some of our former pupils are efficiently employed.

Farm and Garden.—We have this year twenty acres under crop, viz.: five acres in wheat, eight in oats, three in potatoes, three in turnips and one acre in onions, carrots and other vegetables. Besides the general farm and garden, the boys have their own plots, and prizes are offered for the best vegetables and the best kept plots. Six acres of new land have been broken this year.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The boys attend the horses and cattle, milk the cows, draw wood and water, do all the farm work and any other ordinary work required. No regular trades are taught, but the pupils are practised in the use and care of ordinary tools, and receive such instruction as should fit them for civilized life and usefulness generally. The girls are taught housework, plain cooking, washing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training, &c.—Half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction, and every effort is constantly made to inculcate correct ideas of right and wrong. The general conduct of the pupils is good. Corporal punishment is never resorted to. The discipline of the school is carried on in such ways as seem best calculated to develop the habit of self-control.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils at school during the year has been uniformly good.

Sanitary Condition.—Our buildings were not originally planned on the most approved sanitary principles, but we have made alterations from time to time and they are now fairly adapted to the purposes for which they are used.

Water Supply.—We have three wells on the premises, which afford a sufficient supply of good wholesome water for all purposes.

Fire Protection.—The department has supplied us with Babcock fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-buckets and axes, all of which are placed in convenient positions in the different buildings.

Heating.—Stoves are used in all three buildings, as they were erected before the introduction of furnaces for heating purposes in this part of the country.

Recreation of Pupils.—Both the boys and girls have abundant room for play-grounds. The boys engage in the ordinary games and amusements of civilized people. Their favourite games are cricket in summer and football in winter. Most of them are fond of music, and the organ in the school-room is rarely silent during the hours of recreation. The girls have swings, balls, skipping ropes, &c.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I would acknowledge with thankfulness the kindness of the department in supplying us with a team of horses and a set of harness

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for farm work, and a spinning-wheel and sewing-machine for the use and instruction of the girls.

All respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MACKAY,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, ALTA., 30th July, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you the annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897, concerning the Ermineskin Roman Catholic Boarding School at Hobbema,

Location and Area of Land.—There are about twenty-two acres of land in connection with the building, which is a poor provisional house 22 × 29 feet; a small kitchen 18 × 20 feet, and a poor stable, all built by the Roman Catholic mission, and handed to the sisters by the Roman Catholic Church authorities. A fine new building 50 × 40 feet, three stories high, with a fine kitchen attached to it, is in course of erection and will be ready for use by the beginning of September. There is a very good play-ground for the pupils at the door of the establishment.

Class-room Work.—For the instruction of the pupils the programme of studies given by the department is followed to the letter. The application is good and the progress satisfactory for the time the pupils have been attending school. The greatest zeal is displayed. Above all things, the teachers do all they can to have the pupils understand thoroughly what they learn. They have succeeded in inducing them to speak English, and I am proud to say that now it is the language in use amongst the children, whether in recreation or elsewhere. Not a Cree word is spoken.

Garden.—We have no farm; the garden is nice but small, for the new house covers a large part of our land. It will be enlarged next year.

Industrial Training.—The boys feed and water the cattle, attend the garden, bake, carry the water and the wood, after having prepared it. The girls are taught all that concerns domestic economy.

Conduct of Pupils.—All, in general, are obedient, and no very serious punishments have had to be administered.

Health.—Two pupils died in the course of the year. One died of a brain disease; the other, of consumption. Two are scrofulous. All the others have always been well. The old building in which they are living may have been the cause of the sickness.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is sufficient, and in the school-room the children have plenty at all times.

Fire Protection.—There are four fire extinguishers—two Carr extinguishers and two Durands.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken in the play-ground, under the supervision of the teachers. The pupils have three and a-half hours for playing only. A croquet set and two footballs are their only games.

I have, &c.,

Z. LIZÉE, O.M.I., *Principal.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA,

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, 24th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of this school for the year ended the 30th June, 1897.

Location.—This school is situated on section thirty-two, township twenty-three, range eleven, west of the second meridian, about four hundred yards to the west of the File Hills Agency buildings, and has about two hundred acres of land connected with it.

Buildings.—The buildings are : the home, which is built of stone, with a mansard roof, is 30 feet square, three stories high, well furnished and very comfortable ; the school-room, about fifteen yards to the west of the home, is a frame building on a stone foundation, 34 feet long and 16 wide, with a porch in front, which is used as a wash-room ; also a log building used as a play-room by the pupils ; an ice-house, driving-house and stables.

Grounds.—About ten acres are inclosed with the buildings for vegetable and flower gardens, play-grounds and yards.

Accommodation.—In the home are two dormitories, with ample accommodation in each for ten children. We have also an up-stairs in the play-room which is used as a dormitory by the larger boys. The school-room is furnished with seventeen double desks of the most approved style, and is bright and cheerful.

Attendance.—The number on the roll is sixteen and the average attendance nearly fifteen.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room are taught the usual subjects found in the public school course, with special attention given to composition and the use of the English language.

Garden.—We have about five acres under cultivation, in which were raised last year over three hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred bushels of turnips, with all the carrots, beets, cabbage, onions and other vegetables required for table use. We have also a number of flower plots, in which the children are much interested.

Industrial Work.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general housework. The boys do the gardening, attend to the stock, do the milking, saw the wood, make their own beds, help to wash, scrub and do general chores. Four of our larger boys are out with farmers this summer ; they are giving good satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training.—A part of each day is spent in religious instruction.

Conduct.—The pupils' conduct is good and very little punishment is required.

Health.—During the year the general health of all has been fair.

Water Supply.—We have an abundant supply of water convenient.

Fire Protection.—We have a number of iron buckets, also two Babcock fire-extinguishers ; besides every care is taken to have well fitting pipes and clean chimneys.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by stoves.

Recreation.—In the winter, skating, coasting and other outside sports are engaged in along with different games during the evenings.

Department of Indian Affairs.

General Remarks.—The school is inspected monthly by the Indian Agent also by the Agency Inspector, Major McGibbon. We wish to thank the department for the grant of \$240, which we received this summer, enabling us to enlarge our school-room; previous to this, all buildings and furnishings were paid for by the W. F. M. S. of the Presbyterian Church under whose auspices the school is conducted. As the department has provided extra accommodation, we trust that a larger grant will be given towards maintenance and thus enable us to care for a few more of these needy children.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER SKENE,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALTA., 31st August, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—The school is situated in a valley, near the confluence of the Bow and High Rivers, about twenty-five miles south-east of Calgary.

There are four hundred and eighty acres of land owned by this institution in its immediate vicinity, and the same number some twelve miles south-east. A great part of the land around the school consists of hills, and consequently cannot be cultivated; other portions of it are also useless in this respect, as they extend in different places across the High River, and are of such small area that the cost of fencing and cultivating the same would not be compensated for by results. The land south-east of the school has been secured as hay-fields, and in dry seasons a large crop of hay can be saved thereon. In wet years the hay crop is light, owing to the quantity of water remaining in sloughs. If land suitable for growing crops cannot be obtained near the school, it will be necessary to utilize some of the land at our hay-fields for this purpose, although this will be done at a great disadvantage, being such a distance from the school.

Buildings.—Besides the two main buildings—one for the girls and the other for the boys—there are the following in line with them:—

- 1st. A brick veneered cottage, 32 × 26, men's quarters.
 - 2nd. Paint, coal and lumber shed, under one roof, 56 × 8.
 - 3rd. Carpenter's and shoemaker's-shops, two stories high, 24 × 30; shoemakers shop on second story; both well lighted and ventilated.
 - 4th. Blacksmith's-shop, 25 × 16.
 - 5th. Bakery and flour-store, 45 × 18.
 - 6th. Hospital, brick veneered, 26 × 30.
 - 7th. Laundry, 30 × 20; a two-storied building; drying-room in second story.
- Close behind the girls' building are:—
- 1st. Coal and wood-shed, 36 × 14.
 - 2nd. Ice-house and refrigerators, 32 × 16.
 - 3rd. New store-house, 36 × 18.
 - 4th. Old store-house, 12 × 28, where storm-sashes, double windows, &c., are kept when not in use.

5th. Hen house, 32 × 12, with yard inclosed with wire netting.

Further back still are :—

1st. Horse and cow stables, 60 × 32. These are in bad condition, and are shortly to be taken down and replaced by new ones.

2nd. Wagon, tool and implement shed, 125 × 22.

3rd. Three corrals for hay and cattle, made of a high boarded fence.

4th. Granary, 30 × 15.

5th. Calf-shed, 20 × 20.

6th. Pig-pen, 15 × 17.

Grounds.—The grounds are inclosed by neat picket-fences, and their appearance enhanced with trees and flower-beds. The work of beautifying the grounds is being done gradually, year by year, and each year a marked improvement is noticeable.

Accommodation.—There is at present accommodation for one hundred and thirty pupils. The building occupied by the girls—the original school built in 1884—with its low ceilings, is rather overcrowded by the number of girls at present in attendance. Especially is this the case as regards their recreation and class-rooms. This might be remedied, and at the same time accommodation afforded for a larger number by raising the walls of the attic and placing a mansard roof on the building. This building contains, besides the rooms set apart for the girls, the kitchen, pantries, dining-hall and chapel, common to the whole institution.

The boys' building, large, well lighted and ventilated, contains complete accommodation for ninety boys. There are two divisions—"Small boys" and "Big boys"—each division having its own play-room, class-room, dormitory and lavatory. The dormitories extend the full length of the third story; the first and second story of the centre of the building being used as offices and bed-rooms for members of the staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was slightly over 112, exclusive of pupils out at service and on sick-leave. On the 1st July 110 were in residence, 5 at service, and 2 on sick leave, leaving 13 short of the authorized number. In the matter of attendance there is a falling off. Last year the average was 117, and for some reason or other the old time opposition of the Indians of Treaty No. 7 towards sending their children to this school, seems to be re-awakened. The Blackfeet are the worst in this respect. We have received no recruits from this agency since January, 1893. Fewer children were received from the Blood Reserve this year than in 1895-96, while the number of Piegiens admitted shows an increase.

Admissions—

Bloods	4
Piegiens	8
Half-breeds and Crees	8
Total	20

Discharges—

Bloods	7	Deaths	4
Blackfeet	5	do	1
Crees	4	do	2
Total	16	Total	7

Class-room Work.—There are three distinct class-rooms: "Big boys," "Small boys," and "Girls." The programme of studies adopted by the department is strictly adhered to, and marked progress is noticeable in every division. At the last examination, in the middle of June, a higher average percentage of marks was obtained than in any examination heretofore. Special attention is paid to the imparting of knowledge such as will be useful to the pupils after they leave the school. The weekly newspapers are used for supplementary reading, and current topics and events furnish subjects for conversational lessons. The use of the English language is enforced throughout the day

Department of Indian Affairs.

except after supper, when the pupils are allowed to converse in their own. A library has been founded, and in the winter evenings the school-rooms are kept open for an hour after supper for those wishing to take advantage of it. Good use has been made of the books purchased, and it has created a love for reading among the pupils. For instance some of them subscribe on their own account for the Calgary papers on their discharge, and others "club" from their earnings to subscribe to papers for next winter.

Farm and Garden.—There are sixty-six acres under cultivation, and five acres more were broken this spring. Last fall the following crops were harvested: fifty bushels of carrots from one acre: one hundred bushels of mangolds from two acres; one thousand and eighteen bushels of oats from twenty-nine and a half acres; fifty bushels of turnips from two and a half acres; six hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes from five acres; eighty-three bushels of rye from five acres. Twenty-one acres of rye were cut for green feed, and two hundred and sixty-five tons of hay were put up. This year there are fifty-two acres under crop: forty acres of oats, six of potatoes and six of turnips and mangolds. Appearances at present indicate the best yield per acre since the foundation of the school. Some means will have to be adopted to bring more land under cultivation: the needs of the institution require almost as much more again. The raising of stock is the most profitable branch of farming in this district, and attending to the same is what the majority of our boys are employed at in winter time. Our herd of cattle is grading up to be one of the best in the country, and buyers are anxious to secure the few steers we have for disposal. Stock-raising here has received a great impetus by the fact that the boys invest their earnings in calves, consequently they have a personal interest in taking care of them. Outside of the roots grown on the farm, an acre is set apart for a garden, and the boys work and attend to the same. The bigger boys in the junior division were given a small plot to sow and cultivate, and prizes were awarded to the most successful gardeners. All boys, whether learning a trade or not, are employed at times on the farm. Besides the ordinary farm work a considerable amount of teaming is done in the course of a year. Firewood is got out and hauled, lumber, coal, and supplies of all sorts are also freighted.

Industrial Work.—The following trades are taught in this school:—

Carpentering.—From seven to nine boys are employed in this shop. They make all repairs to buildings and furniture, erect new buildings, do all the painting and glazing, and make furniture in the line of washstands, cupboards, dressers, &c.

Shoemaking.—From six to eight boys are employed in this shop. In February last the instructor resigned. Since then, the oldest apprentice, a Blackfoot boy, W. McGirr, has had charge of the shop, and has given entire satisfaction. In this shop all the boots and moccasins needed for the pupils are made, all repairing is done, besides a considerable amount of work for the outside public.

Baking.—In this shop there is but one apprentice, as there is not sufficient work for more. All the bread for the institution is baked therein, and neighbouring ranchers purchase their bread here in preference to baking for themselves. The average of the monthly earnings of the shop in this line is about \$9.

Blacksmithing.—An instructor for this shop is hired by the day in winter time. Sufficient work could not be obtained to justify keeping a permanent tradesman. Whenever a blacksmith is employed, two boys work in the shop with him.

Sewing-room.—All the girls receive instruction in making new clothes, cutting, repairing, knitting, &c. They make all their own clothes, and a great many suits for the boys, besides knitting all the socks and stockings, and making shirts, &c. They also, of course, receive instruction in all kinds of household work and learn to cook, bake, and do laundry and dairy work.

Moral and Religious Training, &c.—All pupils are instructed in the doctrine of the Catholic Church. In summer they assist at mass every morning at 6 o'clock, and at stated periods have other religious exercises. On Sundays they attend divine service twice, and have a catechism class. They are given every opportunity to benefit by the

teachings of Christianity. Their conduct has been good on the whole. The children are amenable to discipline, and only in a few cases have severe measures been resorted to. The oldest and best behaved boys act as monitors, and their help is valuable in having the regulations of the school observed. Punishment is chiefly confined to detention during play hours.

Health.—I regret to have to record seven deaths during the year, two resulting from brain fever and five from consumption. In the beginning of the fiscal year we had an epidemic of heavy colds, otherwise the health of the pupils has been excellent. A doctor attends regularly every month, and oftener if sent for.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the girls' building is as good as it can be made under present circumstances, and that of the boys is almost perfect.

Water Supply.—The water for all purposes is pumped into tanks by a hot air engine, which is soon to be replaced by a steam-engine and boiler, as it is not powerful enough. The supply from the well is excellent. All that is needed is sufficient power to force it wherever required.

Fire Protection.—The tanks in the different buildings are kept full of water, which can be used on any flat, as we have 100 feet of hose connected with pipes from tanks on each story. Babcocks, and other fire-extinguishers are placed throughout the different buildings. Hand-grenades can be got at in all passages and rooms, and fire-pails constantly full of water are distributed in convenient places. In the boys' building there are three means of exit from each dormitory, and in the girls' two.

Heating.—The boys' building is heated by hot-air furnaces, that of the girls by ordinary coal stoves. The furnaces do not give entire satisfaction, and in some rooms we are obliged to use stoves.

Recreation.—The girls, and each division of the boys, have separate play-grounds, and recreation-rooms. They have an hour's recreation every day after dinner, and an hour and a half after supper. During the long summer days this is lengthened to two and a half hours. Wednesday afternoon is the regular weekly half holiday. The boys take well to football and baseball, and their football eleven is a fairly good one. Athletics are gone in for extensively, especially in the early summer months. In winter skating is the principal amusement. Last year we commenced curling with home-made stones, and the boys took to it immensely. Dominoes, chess and checkers are played in the recreation-rooms, besides other indoor amusements such as "Louisa," "Paradise," &c.

General Remarks.—*Out-pupils.*—Forty-six worked for farmers, and others, during the year for periods ranging from three days to nine months. Their earnings amounted to \$824. The money earned by pupils as police interpreters or for agents, was paid to them direct and spent. This happened also in one or two other cases. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the pupils' consent to banking their earnings. Their parents wanted some, or they would ask to buy a shirt, a hat, a handkerchief, &c., for themselves, and if refused, would become discouraged, and lose any ambition to work for outsiders. This difficulty has been overcome more or less by getting them to buy calves. These are fed at the school till pupils are ready to start life on their own account, and cannot be sold except with the consent of the principal. Twenty-two calves were purchased last fall and winter at an average cost of \$12.50 per head, and this year I expect that twice as many will be purchased. It may not be out of place to mention that in almost all cases good reports are received from people employing our pupils. The following is an extract from a letter received from the Golden Lumber Company concerning three boys whom I took to Golden last April to work for that company.

"The boys are steady and willing workers and seem anxious to make advancement. We could give employment in our mill and mill-yard to quite a number of the boys if they turn out as satisfactory as those now in our employ."

Ex-pupils.—Experience goes to show that whether they make use of what they learn at school, and persevere in civilized habits, or not, will mainly depend on their surroundings, and I regret to say that in most cases on reserves these will not be of an elevating kind.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS, *Principal.*

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

LAC LA BICHE BOARDING SCHOOL,

LAC LA BICHE, 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of forwarding you the annual report of our school for the year ending the 30th June, 1897.

Location.—The school is built on the west shore of the lake. The location is healthy and the view of the lake and country very fine. About seventy acres are set apart for the use of the school.

Buildings.—The buildings are quite large, but owing to the numerous applications for admission, we were prepared to enlarge them when it was resolved to transfer our boarding school from here to Blue Quill's Reserve. The new school-house there will be fitted with all the improvements necessary as far as our means will permit.

Attendance.—The attendance has been regular with a few exceptions caused by the sickness of some of the pupils' parents.

Class-work consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition, vocal music.

Industrial Work.—A certain portion of the day is given to manual work, farming, gardening, &c. Besides this the girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, laundry work and all kinds of housekeeping.

Moral and Religious training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order. Punishments are rarely resorted to, the conduct of the girls being generally good.

Health.—Most of the children enjoy good health.

Water Supply.—The lake supplies excellent water for all the wants of the school.

Fire Protection.—Ladders are attached to the house in case of fire, and pails with water are always at hand.

I have, &c.,

H. GRANDIN,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

ONION LAKE, SASK., 18th Oct., 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reply to circular of 15th June, 1897, I beg to state as follows:—

Buildings.—There is one large building for use as dining-room, school-room, and girls' dormitory; one building used for boys' dormitory, sewing-room, and laundry and bath-room; one building used as quarters for staff, with kitchen attached. All buildings are connected and entered from each other, besides having outside entrances to each.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for at least forty scholars.

Attendance.—The attendance is, of course, regular, as the children are all kept in the home.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are regular school hours in an ordinary day school, and for the same number of days in the week the children are regularly taught by a professional teacher.

Garden.—We have no farm, but have a very good garden, where regular instruction is given to the pupils during the season, and, in addition, the care of cows, horses and poultry is daily shown them.

Industrial Work.—Cheese and butter-making, carpentry, farming; in fact, everything generally needed around an ordinary farm-house is carefully taught.

Moral and Religious Training, &c.—The children are brought up as if this were their home, and, as far as possible, we strive to bring them up carefully and religiously, without the feeling that school is a sort of barracks or place of restraint. The idea is to make the place a home they will love, and they are managed with very little corporal punishment. They are very docile and obedient; they try to please.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been remarkably good, scarcely a case of sickness worth offering a dose of medicine for.

Sanitary Conditions leave, I think, very little to be desired, as the health of the pupils testifies.

The Water Supply is abundant from two good wells. The quality of the water is excellent.

Fire Protection.—Three small fire-extinguishers, a force pump capable of throwing water over the house, and hose and nozzles to suit.

Heating.—The whole of the premises is heated by nine stoves. At this present writing I have secured three stoves from Toronto, which entirely precludes the children playing with the fire.

Recreation of children—swing, merry-go-round, football, tennis, &c.

General Remarks.—The progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory, and we are now in a position to see the effects of our work and begin to reap the fruit.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,

ONION LAKE, SASK., 26th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1896-97 for the R. C. Boarding School at Onion Lake.

Buildings.—A full description of the new boarding school was made by my predecessor last year. Since that date the building has been completely finished; galleries and paint contributing greatly to set off the exterior. The interior also is completed as to the woodwork; but not painted yet, the means of doing so not being given to us just now. The boys' dormitory has been enlarged and a new ventilator added.

Attendance.—An average of forty-seven pupil-boarders attended class regularly the whole year. Up to 1st January twenty-five only were entitled to the department's

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grant. Since that date nineteen more have been admitted, thirteen of whom have been in the house for more than two years.

The parents are glad and willing to give their children to us, most of them have come and offered them, but they seem unwilling to sign the forms of application for admission required by the department. They prefer to keep the liberty of leaving or withdrawing their children from the school at will. As yet, however, none of the pupils have quit the school, thanks to the interest our kind agent, Mr. Mann, takes in the school and to the great influence he has over the Indians under his control. No discharges have been made during the year, either for sickness or any other cause.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are attentive and apply themselves to their duties, they love study and give themselves heartily to it; a great emulation for the first ranks in class reigns, and contributes greatly to their progress and advancement. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is strictly followed. The school-hours are from 9 to 12 in the morning and from 1.30 to 4 in the afternoon. Two sisters are engaged in teaching in separate rooms. Except in extraordinary cases, no pupil is exempted from class. The Cree language is not heard in the school, not a word is spoken among the pupils; they seem to prefer English now. The little ones even speak English to their parents, who do not understand what they say.

Gardens.—Two large gardens were made and are maintained by the pupils. All kinds of roots, vegetables and a few flowers are cultivated with good success.

Industrial Work.—*Boys.*—The boys help to wash and mend their own under-clothing, they mend their own moccasins and boots and also help to mend the girls' boots. They sweep and dust their own apartments under the supervision of a sister. Two of the elder boys painted the convent during these last holidays, and the work is very well done for beginners. Labour hours are spent in sawing and splitting fuel, drawing water with ox and cart, making bread, churning and other little choring. During the hay-time the larger boys go out into the fields with one of the reverend fathers and men and help on the work.

Girls.—All kinds of housework are taught to the girls. Three elder ones, each in turn, take charge of the kitchen and do all the cooking under the supervision of a sister. They help with the washing, ironing, scrubbing, milking and dairy. Their rooms are dusted and swept each morning. The pupils change fatigues every week, enabling them thus to go through the various labours of housekeeping. During the year two hours a day are given to needle-work. The girls cut, make and mend their own clothing, and are beginning to cut and make all the boys'. One of them runs the sewing-machine. The little ones and those whose eye-sight is not very good, do the knitting, carding and spinning.

Moral and Religious Training.—The more we cultivate these young minds and hearts confided to our care, the more reason have we to be satisfied with the fruits of our labour, and the more the children seem to appreciate the great benefit of a Christian and moral training. As said before, persuasion and comparison are the great factors resorted to. Not an opportunity is lost of showing the nobleness of a good and great deed and the meanness and degradation of a bad one; the good resulting from truthful, honest and industrious habits.

The pupils' conduct is all that can be desired, they give us as much satisfaction as can be expected. There is no need of corporal punishment, and this alone, is, I think, a fair proof of their docility and good-will.

Health of Pupils.—The pupils' health is of the best, not one I may say lost a day's schooling on that account. One little girl had a slight attack of scrofula, but is now completely cured, or appears so.

Water Supply.—The water supply is still very poor; since early spring we have been obliged to draw the water from a creek some distance from the school. This is no small task, for the quantity of water necessary for such an establishment is great. In winter we are obliged to melt snow, which takes up all one's time.

Fire Protection.—Three fire-extinguishers, pails and barrels were received from the department. The fire-extinguishers were tried with success and are kept ready and at

hand. During the winter season the barrels also are kept full of water, but during the summer this is impossible, as the water taken from the creek corrupts in a few days. The toil of hauling it up two flights of stairs is too much for the children.

Heating.—The house is well heated by box-stoves ; a good temperature is maintained throughout the building.

Recreation.—During the year the pupils have three and a half hours of recreation each day. All recreations are taken separately, the boys having their own apartments and the girls theirs. A sister oversees each. In summer the recreations are all taken out of doors, walks over hills and prairies, swinging, croquet, football are the chief amusements. During the winter season, coasting is a great pleasure for both boys and girls. The weather is hardly ever cold enough to keep them indoors, and, I think, this has contributed greatly to the pupils enjoying such good health all the year.

During summer and Christmas holidays, four hours a day are given to industry and the rest of the time to play, rest or any other pastime. Thursday, however, is regarded as a grand holiday ; there is no work and the day is spent in the woods. Boys and girls in different directions and sisters with each. Here the children recover all the liberty of their old life, they run, hunt and swim from early morn to dusk. This favour is granted them as a reward for their good behaviour and industry.

I have &c.,

W. COMIRÉ, O. M. I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
PIEGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PIEGAN RESERVE, 2nd July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the school under my charge.

Location.—The school is situated on the Piegan Reserve, some fifteen miles west of Macleod.

Buildings.—These are all of wood, and comprised under one roof, living rooms for the staff, boys' and girls' dormitories, boys' day-room and lavatory, school-room, dining-room and kitchen.

These buildings, together with stables, joiner's shop and other outbuildings, are now being pulled down, and a new school is being built about ten miles further west. The Government has made a grant of legal sub-division 9, Sec. 12, Tp. 7, R. 29, W. of 4th Mer., to the school, and new buildings are now being erected on that piece of ground.

Grounds.—At present we have about one acre of land under cultivation as a garden, and some fifteen acres as pasture.

The land just granted by Government comprises forty acres, some of which will make a fine garden.

Accommodation.—Our present buildings will accommodate twenty-four boys and twelve girls. Boys' dormitory is bright and well ventilated ; girls' not so well. The accommodation for the staff is bad.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year has been about 27. The small attendance during the last quarter (23·8), has reduced the average.

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Sanitary Condition is fair. There is fairly good natural drainage, and as we are moving so shortly, improvements would be wasted.

Water Supply.—We have a good supply of water, a pump being fixed just outside the kitchen door, and another in the garden a few yards away.

Fire Protection.—Five pails are kept filled in the various rooms, and a barrel stands in the kitchen. Two Babcocks and two chemical fire-engines are kept ready for use.

Heating is done throughout by stoves.

Recreation of Pupils.—The children have had large yards to play in, and have been kept fairly well supplied with balls, swings, &c. The various outdoor games, especially shooting with bows and arrows and marbles, have been indulged in. Inside we have parallel and horizontal bars fixed, and some boys are quite proficient in the exercises thereon.

Class-room Work.—This work has gone on quietly all the year, and a certain amount of improvement can be noticed. Writing and arithmetic are fairly well done, but reading and English are not what they might have been. One great drawback in this respect is that the school is situated where Indians can reach it too easily. Our children are in no way isolated from their people, and though almost all our children understand a fair amount of English, they are ashamed to speak much.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden last year was a great success, and the boys worked well. This year the crop does not promise to be so good, in fact it is only since the heavy rains that the seeds have sprouted. All our boys take a turn in the garden, as a general thing about one hour a day being put in by each boy.

Industrial Work.—The girls have worked at the usual household duties, needlework, &c. Some of our boys have their work at the stables, feeding the poultry and stock, milking, &c. Others bake; two others have done all the little carpenter jobs that have to be done in an institution of this kind. The rest have worked in the garden, and made and mended clothing.

Moral Training, &c.—All that could be done in the way of example and precept to instil ideas of morality and uprightness of life into the minds of our children, has been done. We have religious exercises daily, and regular services on Sundays.

On the whole the conduct has been good, punishments of any kind, especially corporal, having to be inflicted very rarely.

Health of Pupils has not been so good, on the whole, as last year. A number are now away on sick-leave, but all in the school at present are in good health.

I have, &c.,

J. HINCHLIFFE,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, ASSA., 1st September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1897, with the accompanying priced inventory of Government property under my charge on that date, together with the annual report of whereabouts and status of all ex-pupils, and my financial statement covering the same period.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'appelle Valley, four miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle

Buildings.—The central part of the front of the building has been enlarged and raised, presenting a much more compact and regular appearance and adding considerably to the accommodation inside. The roof of this part is now flat and is used as a band stand. A belvedere and railing lessen the flat effect, and the whole is surmounted by a flag-staff. Raising this central part has added considerably to the dormitory accommodation and greatly improved the ventilation, which now works very satisfactorily.

The building over the root-house has been raised one story in order to furnish the space necessary for felt-making, an industry newly started here last autumn.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for the authorized number of two hundred and twenty-five pupils, but find it impossible to complete the number, as recruiting healthy children is now very difficult: the Indians are under the impression that education will not be made compulsory, and as the law to that effect has not been enforced, the good effect it had when first passed is wearing off, and those Indians who defied it and kept their children at home, now sneer at the parents who sent their children to boarding and industrial schools; the latter feel this keenly, especially as they cannot obtain their children, when, or for as long as they wish to have them. Some Indians will never send their children to school unless compelled to do so; and this uneducated element on the reserves will keep up the pagan Indian habits and superstitions, and be a powerful factor in lessening the good effects of the industrial school system.

Attendance.—The average attendance of boys was over ninety-nine, and of girls over one hundred and ten, making a total average attendance of over two hundred and nine for the year.

Class-room Work.—Satisfactory progress continues to be made. The schedule of studies is closely followed. Our school report for the quarter ended 30th June shows two hundred and forty-six names on our roll, whose standing in class is as follows:—

	Girls.	Boys.	Totals.
Standard I.	14	46	60
“ II.	47	12	59
“ III.	40	32	72
“ IV.	14	17	31
“ V.	11	13	24

English is freely used by all the pupils except the very latest comers, and it is unusual to hear any other language at any time.

Industrial Work.—Instruction has been given in the following industries:—

(1) *Farming.*—The names of twenty-seven boys appear on the farm instructor's book, as having attended regularly a certain portion of the year; but at busy seasons he takes all the boys he requires, and at potato-planting and the in-gathering of the root crops, all the boys are employed under the direction of the teachers.

There are one hundred and five acres under cultivation this season, twenty in vegetables and roots, and eighty-five in grain, &c.

Owing to the distance of our farm from the school, its exposed situation on the hill, the lightness of the soil and the failures we have experienced in wheat-growing in the past, I do not consider it advisable to attempt to grow wheat for our flour supply; but we raise all the oats, barley, pease, vegetables, roots, &c., we require for farm and house.

We had a very good crop of everything last year, except turnips, which were a failure, being injured by the cut-worm.

The yield of everything except potatoes promises to be abundant this year; potatoes will be at most only half a crop, owing to the drought in the spring, which prevented the seed germinating. The flower and vegetable gardens have as usual been an attraction to a large number of visitors.

(2) *Carpenter-shop.*—Thirteen boys were attached to this shop and others assisted from time to time. The addition to the front of the building and to the felt-shop furnished plenty of work, as the repairs to buildings, fences, implements and furniture, and

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making new furniture, together with custom work, aggregate an enormous amount of work during the year.

(3) *Blacksmith-shop*.—Eight boys worked in this shop and did a considerable amount of work for the reserves and white people, besides all the school work.

(4) *Boot-shop*.—Five boys assisted the shoemaker in repairing boots and harness.

(5) *Paint-shop*.—This shop, which is conducted by the furnaceman, who is also nightwatchman, assisted by two boys, who worked regularly, and assisted occasionally by others when necessary, did a great amount of repainting in the building, kalsomined the whole school in the fall and spring, did some custom work and a considerable quantity of repairing to plastering, foundations, &c.

(6) *Tinsmith-shop*.—The work in plumbing, repairing kitchen utensils, roofs, sinks, &c., and overhauling stove-pipes, lamps, &c., was becoming so great that the blacksmith had to neglect other work to attend to it; so last fall a tinsmith was engaged. As he has not a shop large enough, he has no boys regularly with him, but takes the blacksmith's boys when he requires assistance.

(7) *Felt-shop*.—A new industry started here last fall shows eleven boys on its books, but at all times as many as can be spared from other occupations find employment in this industry, which offers a variety of occupations, from the clipping and washing of wool to the finishing of felt boots and hats. The industry was considered a good one because the raw material, wool, is a product of the country; because it presented suitable indoor employment for boys and even girls during the winter, and one which offers them profitable employment after leaving school, and because the product—felt boots and shoes—are yearly becoming more appreciated as the most suitable foot-wear for the winter in this country.

The factory was in running order only in November; all boots made up to 15th January were sold, and since that date, felt and felt boots were made for the coming winter.

The department supplied a picking and carding machine for the wool: the rest of the work of making the felt is all done by hand. To make the business profitable, boots must be manufactured, as without more machinery for the felt-making we cannot turn out sheets of sufficient size for commerce; though, as the felt is worked together entirely by hand, from pure wool, it is of the highest quality. So far all our boots have been hand-sewn; but as this is much more expensive than making them by machinery, it has become necessary, if the business is to be put on a profitable footing, for us to have machinery to sew the boots.

Our felt is of excellent quality and received diplomas at the Winnipeg, Brandon and Qu'Appelle Exhibitions. The boots are well made, warm, and durable. The public seem very much interested in the industry, the usefulness of which commends it at once.

Out-pupils.—Twenty-five boys were hired out on farms, during the year, for various lengths of time, and earned wages ranging from \$5 to \$25 and board, per month. Only two remained out the whole year.

Sixteen boys were allowed to go home for haying and harvesting.

Twenty-four girls were hired out as domestic servants, and received from \$4 to \$10 per month. Seven remained out the whole year. I have many more applications for girls than I can fill.

Some of our girls have been in continuous service now for from four to six and a half years; bearing excellent characters and commanding the highest wages.

It is a problem whether this separation for so long a time from their natural associates, &c., will not expose them to acquire habits and ideas which will render them unsatisfied with their future prospects as wives of Indians on the reserves, and still, on account of their connections, very few of them can expect to marry respectable men outside the treaty.

With girls of good common sense and steady character, the experience obtained when at service has proved beneficial, but others have certainly learned to look at their prospects on the reserves with repugnance, and their destiny is a matter of concern.

Girls' Work.—Under the direction of the reverend sisters, the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, &c., and the making of all their own clothes and the greater part of those worn by the boys.

Religious Instruction.—A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school during winter months after class hours.

Conduct.—The conduct has been very satisfactory.

Discipline.—The discipline has been good, under the "monitor" system the older pupils taking an active part in maintaining order, and assisting greatly in the overseeing. Corporal punishment is only resorted to in cases of gross insult or obstinate disobedience.

Health.—The school has been free from contagious diseases during the year, the cases of sickness and death we had resulting from consumption, as is generally the case with Indians. Great care is taken in admitting only healthy pupils, and several children have been refused on account of signs of scrofula or consumption.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the school is good, and the drainage system works well.

Water Supply.—The water supply is abundant and the hot-air engine and pump recently provided will do away with the time and labour formerly expended in supplying water for domestic and fire-protection purposes.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against fire: hand-grenades, chemical extinguishers, fire-buckets and axes being distributed about the building in places easy of access. The furnaceman inspects these regularly and has charge of the fire-engine.

There are also capacious tanks, always full of water, having discharge-pipes and hose on every floor. We had two alarms of fire last winter, both of which might have had serious consequences, had they not been promptly extinguished. The pupils are instructed in the use of the various apparatus and have general directions what to do in case of fire.

Heating.—The building for girls and small children is heated by hot air furnaces, the boys' school by coal and wood stoves. Owing to the construction of this building and the want of excavation beneath it, it was found impracticable to heat this by hot air as was the intention last year.

Recreation.—All pupils are as much in the open air as possible; games of all kinds are encouraged. In summer the boys take great interest in cricket, baseball and football, and have played with outsiders, always giving the other side a hard finish when they did not beat them.

In winter we have a temporary board fence on the lake to keep the snow off, and boys and girls skate, the former having very interesting hockey matches. The gymnasium affords an excellent place for the boys during the very cold weather and winter evenings; before we had it they had to use their class-rooms for this purpose. The girls also take regular exercise there. It is also of great value for entertainments and receptions, as before we had it, there was no room large enough to hold all the children conveniently.

The brass band is again under the direction of Mr. Stack, under whose leadership it secured the first prize at the Regina Exhibition. It is a source of great pleasure to the pupils and a prominent feature in our entertainments. It is an attraction for the public, whose appreciation is evinced by numerous requests for its services at picnics, sports, &c. Parlour games such as draughts, crokinole, race, &c., usually in vogue among white children, are to be found here. For reading matter, suitable books, magazines and newspapers are provided.

Discharges.—Twenty-three pupils were discharged during the year, of whom thirteen were boys or young men, of these four were married, seven capable and strong enough to provide for themselves, and two as their health prevented them attending class or trades regularly. Of the ten girls discharged, seven were married; two, as their education was finished and they had good homes to go to, and one who was too old and unfit in many ways for school.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Regarding the new regulations of the department, requiring the discharge of pupils when they attain their eighteenth year, I very much fear that many who go back to pure Indian surroundings will be liable to lose many of the benefits of the education they have received, especially the civilized habits ; and in my humble opinion discharges should only be granted when the character is sufficiently formed, and when there is reasonable hope of the ex-pupil not lapsing into an uncivilized mode of life. Till education becomes compulsory, I fear that there will continue to be a sufficiently strong uneducated element on some reserves to lure ex-pupils from the standard which it has been our endeavour to implant in them here. Many Indian lads at eighteen years of age are still comparatively children, as far as the formation of their character is concerned.

Ex-pupils.—Several ex-pupils visited the school during the past year, and expressed pleasure at its progress. I have had very encouraging reports from some agencies as to the capability, progress, respectability and politeness of many of these past pupils, and from personal observation I am glad to say most appear to get on well, having comfortable homes and keeping them and their persons in a creditable manner.

General Remarks.—The two teachers of the boys' division left last fall. As they were both thoroughly efficient and conversant with the work, their loss was felt ; under them the school obtained three first and one second prize for school work, in open competition with white schools, at the Winnipeg Exhibition last fall.

Prairie fires did much damage in this district, destroying quite a number of cattle ; the roots of the grass in our hay meadows were so much injured that there will be little hay this year, and we shall have to go eighteen or twenty miles north for our supply.

In conclusion I would say that the agents on the surrounding reserves have given me great assistance ; and that the members of my staff and the employees here have cheerfully performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ALBERTA,

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
21st July, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location of School.—The school is situated about three miles west of the village of Red Deer, Alberta. It is built on the banks of the Red Deer River. The area of land in connection is four hundred and eighty acres, with six hundred and forty acres reserved for hay.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the main school, built of stone, 48 × 66 feet, with wing 16 × 18 feet ; a cottage 16 × 28 feet, with kitchen 12 × 12 feet, the upper part of which is used as a store-room ; a work-shop 18 × 26 feet, used as carpenter-shop ; a blacksmith-shop, 20 × 24 feet ; ice-house and store-room, 16 × 16 feet ; piggery, 12 × 24 feet ; stable and shed, 38 × 50 feet ; stable built of logs, 25 × 50 feet ; dairy, 16 × 16 feet ; hen-house, 18 × 18 feet, and three closets. A new building called the boys' wing, 42 × 48 feet, and a dwelling-house for the principal are being erected, and will be finished in a few months.

Grounds.—The grounds are being improved, more land is being broken and a lawn is being laid out in front of the buildings.

Accommodation.—The present building is intended to accommodate fifty children, and is full.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been forty-nine; several children were discharged, being required by parents or having reached an age when it was thought wise they should make room for others. Their places have been filled by young pupils.

Class-room Work.—This department has been carefully attended to, with good results.

Farm and Garden.—We have fifty acres in crop, part on rented land. The quality of land in connection with the school is very good, but difficult to break on account of the number of stumps. The crop in both fields and garden is looking very well, and we are hoping to have a good harvest. Our greatest difficulty here is frost. The stock is doing well. The boys are taking great interest in the farm.

Industrial Work.—*Carpenter's Shop.*—Seven boys have been engaged most of the year in this shop. A large log stable 25 x 50 feet has been built. A kitchen has been added to one of the cottages, and benches, ladders, &c., have been turned out by the instructor and his boys.

Blacksmith.—Two boys have been learning this trade in the village, one boy has left the institute and is now on his reserve. The other boy is engaged by the blacksmith and is now apprenticed to the trade.

Housework and Sewing-room.—The girls are all doing well in house and laundry work; one girl who is now discharged, was placed in charge of the sewing-room for a couple of weeks, and proved herself a capable seamstress. The greatest care is taken that everything shall be done well. At the last fall meeting of the agricultural society, ten prizes were taken by our girls for sewing, knitting, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—Short religious services are held each morning and evening. Sunday school and preaching services are held on Sunday. The general conduct has been good.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been fair. With increased accommodation we shall be better able to deal with sick cases. One death occurred during the year.

Sanitary Condition.—The greatest care is taken to prevent the spread of disease. Carbolic acid is used in scrubbing water; closets, drain pipes, &c., are disinfected with chlorate of lime. The ventilation of the house is fair.

Water Supply.—After considerable trouble a well has been dug and a good supply of water obtained. A wind-mill has been built which will force water from the well into tanks which are being placed in the attic of the houses. We hope now that the difficulty of obtaining a water supply is ended.

Fire Protection.—Everything is done to prevent an outbreak of fire. All fire appliances are kept in good order and placed in convenient positions for ready use; both boys and girls are drilled in fire-drill. With water tanks in each house, we hope always to have a supply of water.

Heating.—The heating by two Smead-Dowd furnaces is satisfactory.

Recreation.—A football team has been organized and several matches have been played; hunting, fishing and bathing are much enjoyed by the boys. The girls are taken out by one of the members of the staff almost every day. During the winter entertainments are held, drill and Indian club swinging are engaged in.

Hay Lands.—I regret that the hay on the hay reserve does not hold out, this is the common experience in this part of the country with regard to swamp grass. I intend, as soon as possible, to make a permanent meadow.

Staff.—The members of the staff are as follows:—Mr. C. E. Somerset, principal; Mr. T. F. Ellis, assistant principal; Mr. H. H. Drake, carpenter; Mr. W. A. Hendry,

Department of Indian Affairs.

teacher ; Mr. G. Owens, farmer ; Miss Buchler, matron ; Miss Linton, assistant-matron ; Miss M. J. Wellwood, seamstress ; Miss M. J. Walker, cook.

General remarks.—During the year the school has been inspected twice by Mr. Inspector Wadsworth. Now that our new boys' wing is being built and will soon be occupied, I am hoping for a very successful future.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
14th August, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

General Remarks.—The school, as mentioned in a previous report, is situated about four miles west of the town of Regina. It has an elevated position admirably adapted for drainage. Efforts have been made during the year to improve the grounds, especially by the preparation of the soil for the planting of small trees and tree seed. There are hundreds of trees already on the grounds, but they are all small, and do not as yet make an imposing appearance.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for all pupils. The carpenter instructor having a separate dwelling, there is now additional room available in the teachers' quarters, but even yet there is insufficient accommodation for the staff, especially during the winter months when the force of workers is increased to its maximum strength.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year has been one hundred and twenty ; seventy-five boys and forty-five girls.

Class-rooms.—During the winter term, which exceeds six months, the two school-rooms were in constant use. For part of the summer the junior department was in charge of one or more of the senior pupils, and for the remainder, when many out-pupils were in their summer homes, and a number of others were at home on leave of absence, the two departments were merged into one. Music is taught as one of the branches of school work. In both instrumental and vocal music many of the pupils show considerable aptitude. Current topics of the day are also taken up as a matter of present day history, and by spending a few minutes each day in discussing prominent events transpiring in different countries, much additional energy is thrown into the reading of the daily and weekly newspapers, 65 or 70 of which come regularly to hand.

Farm and Garden.—On the farm three teams of working horses and one yoke of oxen are kept constantly employed ; with this force we are enabled to unload easily wood or coal by the car, and in this way to secure a better rate. Including ten acres of potatoes, one hundred and six acres of school land have been under crop. The indications are that the yield will be about an average. Some breaking and backsetting were done, and over forty acres were summer-fallowed.

Stock.—Our stock includes the following : six horses, five mares, one bull, three oxen, sixteen cows, seven steers, five heifers, four calves, forty-four pigs and thirty-four poultry. A few of the boys are permitted to keep ponies at the school during the grazing period.

Industries.—The girls are instructed in all manner of household duties, especially cooking, sewing and laundry work. The boys are all expected to work for some period on the farm, as our plan is to make every boy competent for general farm work in addition to any other trade he may be able to follow. Carpentry work and cabinet-making are popular with most of the pupils, and almost indispensable for the maintenance and expansion of the school. Printing and painting are also carried on, but without any permanent instructors. One of our self-taught printers is now working at good wages in the office of the Regina "Standard."

Moral and Religious Training.—Regular Sabbath services are held, and many other meetings of a religious character are held during the long winter evenings. The preservation of discipline has been an easy task and corporal punishment has been resorted to only on very few occasions.

General Health.—The health of the pupils has not been satisfactory. This has been traced to impurities in our water supply. For some weeks past all water used for drinking purposes has been carefully boiled and arrangements have been made for digging a new well some little distance from the main buildings. One of our teachers, Mr. D. C. Munro, was obliged through ill health to relinquish the duties to which he was so deeply attached, and I regret to say that he has since died at his home in Milverton, Ontario.

Heating.—Our fuel bill is a heavy draw on our school funds. The Smead-Dowd system of heating and ventilating has failed with us in some important respects, and has proved very expensive in the consumption of coal. Wood is secured from Duck Lake, and from Piapot's Reserve; the coal used comes from the Lethbridge mines.

Fire Protection.—Our illimitable water supply gives a good protection against fire. In addition many hand-grenades and other useful fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places. All stoves and furnaces are carefully watched.

Recreation of Pupils.—In athletic sports the boys take no inferior place. Football is popular with them the year round. The senior team are now the champions of the district, and after keen competition have secured the trophy—a very handsome silver cup.

Camping Picnics.—The pupils for some years past have regularly been sent away from the school to enjoy some days of camping experience. This year a beautiful spot shaded by trees and near a running stream about seven miles west of the school was secured. Seven large tents were erected and for nearly two weeks the girls, under proper supervision, enjoyed a free and easy health-giving outing, away from all work and worry of school life. On the return of the girls, the boys went into camp, and great benefit to the general health was thereby derived.

First Graduating Class.—The exercises in connection with sending out our first graduating class were held on 28th April. The class was composed of five boys and five girls. Everything passed off with enthusiasm and success. This annual class may now be regarded as a regular feature of our school year.

Out-Pupils.—The outing system continues to give undivided satisfaction. Three undergraduates are employed in mission work in connection with the Presbyterian Church. Eleven of our elder pupils who have not yet graduated are engaged for the season, for the most part with farmers in the neighbourhood of Regina, none of these boys receiving less than \$15 a month and board.

In every department there has been marked progress during the year, and it has been a source of great pleasure that the different members of the staff have taken such a deep and intelligent interest in the welfare of the pupils.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McLEOD,
Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,

WHITEWOOD P.O., ASSA., 20th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the school at Round Lake for the year ended 30th June last.

Location.—The school is situated at the east end of Round Lake in the Qu'Appelle Valley.

Buildings.—These consist of two separate buildings of wood and stone. One contains school-room, class-rooms, boys' sleeping-rooms, and teachers' rooms; well ventilated and heated by furnace. In the other are principal's rooms, kitchen, parlours, dining-rooms, girls' sleeping-rooms, wash-room, sewing-room, store-rooms, &c., which are also well ventilated and heated by furnace. There is, besides these two buildings, a barn with stone stables under, 24 × 40 feet, in which is room for twelve cows and six horses. There is also a workshop and an implement-shed.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for sixty pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance has been regular during the year. The number for which we receive Government help is twenty. The average attendance of these twenty has been about nineteen.

Besides these we have four non-treaty and four treaty children at the school.

Class-room Work as in the public school consists of reading, writing, spelling, geography, grammar, history, composition, drawing, &c.

Industrial Training.—There is a farm in connection with the school. The boys are taught farming, taking care of cattle and dairy work.

The girls are taught all kinds of housework, baking, cooking, sewing, knitting, &c.

All are expected to work two hours each day for the benefit of the school. For any further work they receive payment. Some of the older boys are beginning to farm on their own account.

Farm Work.—The farm consists of sixty acres, which is under cultivation. We had also eighty acres more cultivated for which we pay rent.

The crop reaped last year was one thousand bushels of wheat, fifteen hundred bushels of oats, one hundred and fifty bushels of rye, three hundred bushels of potatoes besides garden stuff.

Religious Training.—We neglect denominationalism, and try to teach feelings of respect for the good, for what is just and honourable, and beautiful. We try to teach religion in every duty and every class. We have morning and evening devotions. Sabbath school and public services are held on the Sabbath.

Conduct and Discipline.—Corporal punishment has not been used during the past year.

Health of Pupils.—We had no sickness among the children during the year.

Sanitary Condition.—The buildings are situated on a dry place, well drained. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and nothing impure is allowed to remain about the place.

Water Supply.—We have a good well in which there is a supply of pure water.

Fire Protection.—We have twelve pails filled with water in convenient places, also two chemical engines.

We are fitting up a large tank in a suitable place, which will supply us with abundance of water. We also exercise much care with fire.

Heating.—The buildings are heated with furnaces and stoves.

I have, &c.

H. McKAY, *Principal*.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ST. BARNABAS HOME,

SARCEE RESERVE, ALTA., 19th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report of the St. Barnabas Home for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

The school is conducted by the Church of England and receives a grant in aid from the Government for the maintenance and tuition of the pupils.

The *Location, Buildings and Accommodation* having been fully described in my report of last year, I need not refer to these again, as they remain unaltered.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good. All children of school age are in the school. Five pupils have left during the year, and one new pupil has been enrolled. Of those who left, four boys were transferred to the Calgary industrial school, and were the first to enter that institution, and one girl died. The average attendance for the year was eighteen. At the present time there are sixteen pupils, ten boys and six girls.

Class-room Work.—This has been kept up throughout the year, except during July, when the holidays were taken. The children are making good progress, especially in English and general knowledge.

Farm and Garden.—The garden, about one and a-quarter acres, is full of vegetables. Everything has been put in by the boys, and is kept in good order by them. We have a plentiful supply of pease, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, turnips, potatoes, lettuce, spinach, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—No efforts are spared in this part of our work. Every pupil attends daily prayers and instruction in the Holy Scriptures. Our duty to God and our neighbour is impressed upon the pupils both in and out of the class-room.

Health.—In the early spring measles broke out in the school, and with three exceptions all the children took them. One girl developed consumption afterwards and died. The rest all recovered and, with one exception, are all fairly healthy.

Recreation.—Cricket and baseball are indulged in by the boys during summer, and chess is their favourite amusement in the winter months. The girls take frequent walks with their matron, and are always kept healthfully employed.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS,
Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BLACKFOOT RESERVE,

ST. JOHN'S HOMES, GLEICHEN, 4th September 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your letter of 15th June last, and official circular of 8th June, 1896, I beg to report as follows in connection with our St. John's Homes:—

Location.—The homes are situated on the Blackfoot Reserve, about ten miles apart, and are known respectively, as Old Sun's and White Eagle's Boarding Schools. Old Sun's school is within the mission inclosure (of about eight or ten acres) and is well protected by a separate fence inclosing in all rather less than half an acre. White Eagle's school has in connection with it about five or six acres of good farm land, well fenced in.

Buildings.—The girls' home (Old Sun's) comprises three buildings—the home itself, a good roomy building capable of accommodating about fifty children; the school house, and the laundry in which there is a good well. These have all been improved by the department and the mission during the year and further very necessary improvements are in contemplation. The boys' home (White Eagle's) comprises: the main building, with large school-room under its roof, a coal-shed, stable, &c. All are of recent erection (1894), but the home is almost unbearably cold in winter, owing to the shrinkage of all the clapboarding (B.C. fir).

The accommodation at White Eagle's will allow us to receive fifty pupils.

Attendance.—The number of children on the registers is not quite so large as that of last year, owing to the transfer of some to the Calgary industrial school, and the discharge of others on the ground of age or sickness. Nine new pupils were admitted during the year.

Class-room Work.—The children are giving evident satisfaction to the teachers and all concerned by keener interest in their work, and the progress is marked. The inspector expressed himself as very well pleased and interested with the result of the examinations held in his presence.

Farm and Garden.—At both homes, the children have been employed in putting in kitchen gardens; and horticulture has also been encouraged. At the boys' home about two acres of land has been ploughed and put into crop, and the boys have been kept busy both mentally and physically the greater part of the time.

Industrial Work.—The pupils have also been taught to bake, wash and scrub, and both boys and girls are taught to mend most, if not all, of their own clothes. The boys do all their own chores. The girls do the lighter chores, but everything of a heavy nature is done for them by the mission teamster. We have only two big girls in the institution. These are likely to prove very useful girls in their future homes. They can bake, wash, iron, cook and do most household duties without supervision.

Moral and Religious Training, &c.—The discipline exercised is kind but very firm, both in the class-room and at industrial work. This is entirely wanting in the camp-life of the Indians, and it was difficult at first to persuade the parents that it was necessary. The really gentlemanly behaviour of some of the children has attracted the Indians and been a help to us. In the moral and religious training, every effort has been made to appeal to the children individually. The intellect and conscience have been awakened in some at least, and they act, we trust, from a knowledge of what is right rather than from fear of punishment. Corporal punishment is rarely, if ever, resorted to.

The general health of the pupils has been good. The opening of the hospital at the mission has been of the greatest help to us in looking after the ordinary ailments of children. We are looking forward to having a resident and fully qualified nurse at the boys' home before the winter.

The sanitary condition of the buildings is good. The doctors and nurses are consulted frequently on this question, and their directions, as far as possible, are strictly adhered to. The water supply is good and plentiful. Particular attention is paid to fire-protection, and the children are instructed in the use of the extinguishers, &c.

The boys' home is heated by means of a furnace, in the basement, and several stoves; the girls' home has stoves only. The latter is warm, and fairly weather-tight, which is more than can be said of the boys' home. Old Sun's school-house is also heated by a furnace in the basement.

Recreation.—The teachers and others endeavour to be with the children and to enter into their pleasures. Cricket, football and hockey, &c., have interested the boys, while the girls have amused themselves in quieter games, or gone for walks with one of the ladies.

I have to acknowledge with gratitude the considerable help and encouragement we have received from the department, and can express my conviction that the homes have proved deserving of the support they receive from the Church and Government.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REPORT OF INSPECTOR WADSWORTH,

CALGARY, ALTA., 30th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon my inspection of Indian schools during the past fiscal year.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Alexander Reserve Day School.—Miss Cyre, teacher; pupils enrolled, thirteen boys and twenty-three girls. The school was having vacation at the time of my visit (16th June, 1896) but the teacher was present and showed me over the building, which is built of logs with a shingle roof: it is small for the number of pupils, but comfortable, and was in admirable order. I was shewn knitting and sewing, the work of the pupils, which had been creditably performed.

Joseph Reserve, Lac Ste. Anne's Day School.—Clement Gerard, teacher. On the roll were the names of nine boys and four girls. Only three children were present, quite young and almost ignorant, as was also the teacher, who was on the eve of leaving his situation.

White Whale Lake Reserve Day School.—Wm. G. Blewett, teacher; enrolled eleven boys and twelve girls.

This school was in a creditable condition, a school-house well furnished and well kept. The children had made fair progress in their studies, and remarkable advancement in simple industrial pursuits. They made quite a large exhibition of knitted work, such as socks, stockings and mitts; of dresses and garments, trousers, shirts, straw plaiting, hats, &c.; in carpenter work, of a cupboard, table, wheelbarrow, wash boards,

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axe handles, all the pupils' handiwork. There was also in connection with this school a large vegetable garden in a high state of culture and vegetation.

HOBBEA AGENCY.

Louis Bull Reserve Day School.—Jas. A. Yeomans, teacher. Nine children were enrolled.

It was holidays here (3rd August) but the teacher called an extra session.

The children were young—ages 6 to 12—but were bright and intelligent; the school-house is a comfortable well finished log building; it was well furnished and clean.

Sampson's Reserve Day School.—It was midsummer vacation, and the teacher was away. I inspected the building; it was well furnished, in good condition, airy and clean.

Ermieskin's Reserve Boarding School.—Staff: Rev. Sister Superior Stanislaus; Rev. Sister St. Cœur de Marie, teacher; Rev. Sister St. Arsène, assistant; Rev. Sister St. Febronic, assistant; attendance, twelve boys and eight girls. I found this school well conducted and in excellent condition, the pupils were bright, intelligent, cleanly dressed, and in good health; and they passed a creditable examination in all branches of study, they were graded up to standard III.

Their physical condition was well attended to, and they were kept employed, when not in school, the boys in gardening, and the girls in domestic duties.

Red Deer Industrial School.—During the year I made two inspections of this school, one in October, 1896, and another in May, 1897.

Rev. C. E. Somerset, principal; with an assistant principal, teacher, two trade instructors and four female assistants.

At my inspection in May Mr. W. A. Hendry was the teacher; there were then in residence thirty boys and girls, graded up to standard V.

I was much pleased with the discipline and good order maintained in the classroom without harshness; the pupils have made fair progress, and it is easily to be perceived that their intelligence and comprehension is quickly developing.

Farming.—Under the direction of Farmer George Owens all the boys take a turn at this work; the instructor speaks well of them as being industrious and willing to learn.

Carpentry.—Under Instructor H. H. Drake, seven boys are learning this trade, at which an excellent opportunity was afforded them by the erection of a new stable, an addition to the carpenter's cottage, a new boys' building, and a residence for the principal; the first two were already finished, while the others were in course of erection.

Blacksmithing.—Two pupils are learning this trade with Mr. Springett, whose shop is in the town; they are becoming good workmen.

Shoemaking.—As a trade conducted in the school, this has been discontinued.

Girls' Department.—The girls are taught every branch of housewifery, including dairy work, cooking, baking, dining-room work, bed-making, laundry work, and general housework.

Sewing-room.—The position of seamstress being temporarily vacant, this room was in charge of one of the older pupils—Clara Menketawap. She was capable of instructing the girls in mending, darning, cutting out garments, dressmaking, sewing, and running the sewing-machine, &c.

Laundry.—Under Miss Linton, a detail of girls performed general laundry work on Mondays, and a detail of boys do the boys' washing on Tuesdays; the system works well and gives general satisfaction.

Recreation.—The Assistant Principal, T. F. Ellis, takes charge of the boys when they are not in the class-room or at work, and teaches them cricket, football, &c.

Office.—I made a thorough inspection of the business department of this school, and completed a satisfactory audit of the accounts and books, producing balance sheets that

showed that, while no department of the school had been starved, such economy was used that it was worked within its income.

Every department of the school was in perfect order; sanitary laws were observed the children were well fed, well dressed, contented and happy.

MORLEY AGENCY.

Jonas Reserve Day School.—John H. Niddrick, teacher; twenty-five children have attended this school, but the nomadic life of the parents interferes with their regularity of attendance. At the time of my visit the school was not in session; all the parents went away hunting 26th August, and took their children along with them.

The school-house is a good log building 22 feet × 38 feet, shingle roof, four windows, wainscoted and ceiled. It was clean, and the premises in good order. It is surrounded by a neat fence; a garden was made in the school grounds.

Bear's Paw Reserve Day School.—Rev. R. B. Steinhaur, B.A., teacher. This school was closed at the same time, and for the same reason as the Jonas school. When the school was open there was an average attendance of twelve. The school-house is a good log building, large and well ventilated.

Morley Orphanage.—I inspected this boarding school in October, it was then in charge of J. W. Butler and wife, principal and matron, with three lady assistants, and two trades instructors. Pupils: boys, thirteen; girls, fourteen.

Class-room.—This was in charge of Miss Margaret A. Walsh, a most competent and efficient teacher. The examination of classes proved very interesting as well as satisfactory. The teacher holds her school well under control, and the pupils have been educated also in deportment and behaviour.

Geography, arithmetic, reading, spelling, writing, drawing, &c., were in turn taken up by the different classes. They proved that good groundwork was being laid for a fair education. The whole school showed an alertness in the work that conferred credit of an unusual character upon the teacher.

The children were in good health, well clothed, clean, and appeared to be well looked after.

SARCEE AGENCY.

The Sarcee Boarding School is under the direction and immediate supervision of the venerable Archdeacon Tims, who manages it with two male and two female assistants.

Class-room.—Percy E. Stocken, teacher. Seventeen children—ten boys and seven girls—were present at my examination. They are graded up to standard IV, besides the usual routine of studies in which they are making fair progress. I found these children possessed of a good deal of general information.

The girls under Miss Crawford are taught domestic work, also knitting, sewing, mending, darning, patchwork quilts, &c.

The boys do their own laundry work, also baking and cooking for the school under the direction of Miss Symonds.

The children were well clothed and nourished and the establishment was in good order throughout.

Calgary Industrial School.—The Calgary Industrial School under Principal Rev. G. H. Hogbin was opened officially by His Excellency the Governor General on 9th December, 1896.

At present it has accommodation for boys only. Drafts of pupils have been received from the Church of England boarding schools in treaty 7. Nineteen pupils had been enrolled up to the time of my last visit there. It was gradually drawing into line of working routine, and every indication pointed to its success.

BLACKFOOT RESERVE.

There are two boarding schools on this reserve under the superintendency (on behalf of the church) of Venerable Archdeacon Tims, who lives on the Sarcee Reserve and visits the schools periodically.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Old Sun Boarding School.—This school has very recently been taken exclusively for girls pupils.

The principal, Rev. H. W. G. Stocken, had at the time of my inspection a staff of two females and one male. There were twelve pupils on the roll, and seven of them were present in the class-room. They were personally clean and neatly dressed.

The mission has very fine and important buildings at this point, consisting of school-house, residence for staff and pupils, residence for principal, memorial mission building, and hospital.

White Eagle Boarding School.—Rev. H. W. G. Stocken principal, (non-resident); W. R. Haynes, assistant principal; L. F. Hardyman, teacher, and two female assistants.

This school is exclusively for boys, there were thirty-three present in the class-room at my examination.

They are graded to standard III. I found them well taught, and showing proficiency in the several branches of study according to their grading.

Mr. Hardyman is an efficient teacher.

Industrial Work.—The boys are taught to do all the housework, including cooking, baking, scrubbing, laundry work, mending and darning.

I found them well clothed and all in good health; the dietary was good, well served, and sufficient for all.

The school building and premises were in clean condition, and great care was taken to interest the children in their changed condition of life.

Day School.—There is a day school on the South Blackfoot Reserve, but it was closed for the midsummer holidays, therefore, I could not inspect it.

PIEGAN AGENCY.

The St. Paul's Boarding School on the Piegan Reserve is under the missionary charge of the Rev. Farther Danis. The school work is under the more direct supervision of the Rev. Sister Superior Jean de Dieu, assisted by Rev. Sisters Julien and Ste. Anne and lay Brother John Birchman.

This school has been in operation only one year; there are ten pupils, all girls; they are quite young, from six to ten years; they were becomingly and uniformly dressed, were fat and healthy and appeared happy and contented.

Brother John is the very efficient teacher. The children read fluently in words of two syllables, and they showed extraordinary proficiency in a variety of subjects. I was shown knitting and sewing of the pupils, and it was evident they were well taught in this direction also.

St. Peter's Boarding School.—Rev. J. Hinchliffe, missionary and principal, with one male and three females as staff.

Class-room Work.—J. A. Mason, teacher. Thirty-five pupils are on the roll, twenty-nine were in residence at the time of my inspection, and twenty-four were present at my examination—nineteen boys and five girls—only fourteen of them had made any progress beyond the simplest rudiments.

The children were properly and comfortably clad, were clean and appeared happy. I was present at meals, the food was well cooked and properly served.

Industrial Work.—A very excellent garden of fine vegetables demonstrated the summer work of the boys, besides they do all domestic work connected with their own residence, and they also bake the bread for the whole school, and very excellent bread it proved to be.

I was shown the girls' work, of knitting, sewing, patchwork, darning, mending, and dressmaking, all of which showed care and neatness.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

INDIAN GIRLS' HOME,

ALBERNI, 30th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Since writing a year ago the progress made by the pupils has been very satisfactory. The numbers have not increased, but regularity in attendance and attention to study has been more marked than in former years.

We are pleased with the good conduct of the pupils.

Health of Pupils.—During the past year two of the boarding pupils died of consumption, aged respectively ten and nineteen. Generally speaking good health and freedom from disease are the order.

We again note with pleasure the steady improvement in the homes of the Indians, and their growing dislike to the evils once practised by them. Liquor-drinking and card-playing are very seldom heard of among the Tseshahs and Opitchesahs.

On Christmas, 1896, the Tseshahs gave a Christmas tree entertainment for the purpose of keeping the men of the tribe from going to Alberni, where liquor could be obtained, and to their credit be it said that not one of them visited the white settlement or tasted liquor that day.

Moral and Religious Training.—Ten of the girls were baptized three weeks ago. In many cases their answers surprised the Rev. E. G. Taylor, who examined them.

Industrial Work.—The boys understand a good deal about gardening and wood-cutting, but the trades are not open to them in this small place. They have shown aptitude in all sorts of woodwork in which they have had an opportunity of showing what they can do. Seal-fishing has been almost a failure with the Alberni Indians this year, consequently they have less money, and some of them are in actual need. All are willing to work if there were work for them to do. A few of them are able to live on the produce of their own gardens, which are a great improvement on last year.

BELLA J. JOHNSTON,

In charge.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

INDIAN GIRLS' HOME,

ALERT BAY, 3rd July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Indian Girls' Home at Alert Bay for the year ended 30th June last.

Attendance.—Sixteen girls have attended the home during the year, but the average attendance has been eleven.

The parents appear to have perfect confidence in our management of the children; they occasionally ask permission to take away their daughters for a few days, but they are always brought back again. No child has attempted to run away during the year neither has there been any clash with a parent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Health.—Throughout the year we have had, I am thankful to report, a clean bill of health ; and considering their ages the children have made great progress in learning.

General Remarks.—We have a large number of visitors who are constantly travelling by our coast steamers and we invariably invite ladies and others interested in the Indians to inspect our home. Most of these visitors express surprise that the children can converse in the English language and we are pleased to hear them remark on their clean and healthy appearance.

No efforts are spared either by the teacher or the matron for the future well-being of these girls.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED J. HALL,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ALERT BAY, 20th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with an inventory of Government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is healthily situated on rising ground at the extreme west end of Alert Bay, sheltered from the northerly winds, and commanding a pleasant view to sea.

There are four hundred and ten acres of poor land belonging to the school ; about four and a half have been cleared by the boys.

Buildings.—The school building is of wood 60 x 40, tastefully and firmly erected with plastered walls and light, lofty rooms. Attached to the school is a wing 54 x 18 comprising shop and play-room. This year these have been thrown into one. The outer buildings comprise laundry, cow-shed, two small wood-sheds, and hen-house. There are four dry earth closets.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for twenty-five boys, but in the event of the number increasing, a loft in the top of the building could be easily made into a dormitory, and so make room for another ten, thus reaching the authorized number, thirty-five.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was fifteen boys.

Class-room Work has been attended for four and a half hours daily, except Saturday. Subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, drawing and general knowledge. Satisfactory progress has been made by most of the pupils, especially by the first class in geography, grammar and English, and by the second class in reading, arithmetic and English.

The pupils were graded as follows :—

Standard I	8
“ II	4
“ IV	3

All the pupils were taught vocal music two evenings a week.

Industrial Work.—All the boys work from two to three hours daily. Most of the pupils help in the general housework and cooking. The elder boys continue to take a pride in keeping clean the room which is allotted to them.

There is a great improvement in the carpenter's shop, under Mr. Halliday, the new trade instructor. The play-room and shop have been thrown into one, a new large bench made, and now there is room for nine boys to work. More interest has been taken by the pupils in this branch than heretofore. The following articles have been made during the year: two blackboards, and easel, twelve good strong dual desks for Gwayasdum's day school; four window frames, three doors, a dog kennel, six picture frames, and a pulpit, screen, and breadboard for the mission.

Outside, the boys with their instructor have erected a fancy picket fence, a rough fence, repaired the drain, and cut and packed fifteen cords of wood for the institution.

Farm and Garden.—I regret that little has been accomplished in this branch. Half an acre was sown with potatoes, the soil being poor, a very little crop will be gained.

Religious Training.—All the pupils have been carefully instructed in moral and religious truth. Prayers are said in the dormitory by each pupil. Morning prayer after breakfast, and evening prayer before bed, are said in the dining-hall (singing, reading, and exposition of scripture and prayer).

All attend regularly divine service in church morning and evening. Morning prayer is always in Indian, and evensong in English. The pupils also, are taught in classes at Sunday school in the afternoon. Each boy has a Bible, prayer-book, and hymn-book of his own, in which he takes a particular pride.

Conduct.—The behaviour of the boys has been satisfactory.

Health of Pupils.—The general health has been exceptionally good; we have had no illness, and minor ailments have been less frequent.

Water Supply.—Rain water and a well supply the school, the water from the latter being exceptionally good, but scarce in summer months.

Fire Protection.—Twenty-four fire-buckets are kept full of water, and four Star chemical extinguishers, and one hundred and thirty feet of hose, supplied by the department, are always ready for use. I regret to report, a fire broke out in the kitchen in January last, destroying part of two walls. It was promptly extinguished by the pupils and myself before any serious damage was done.

Recreation.—The boys spend their recreation time during the winter in football, of which they are very fond. Letters, checkers, parlour croquet, and other games, with books and pictures, amuse them when outdoor exercise is not possible.

General Remarks.—The pictures of Her Majesty the Queen, and of the Honourable the Premier, kindly supplied by the department, have been framed, and adorn the walls of the dining-hall.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ALL HALLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL,

YALE, 9th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—This school stands in about four acres of land, on the banks of the Fraser River, about a quarter of a mile west of Yale railway station.

Buildings.—As stated in a former report, the school consists of three buildings with a chapel attached, besides outhouses and wood-sheds. One of the buildings is used for the

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teaching staff, the other for the Indian girls and the matrons. The addition of a wing, containing an extra dormitory and an infirmary, is strongly recommended by medical men who have visited the school during the past year. In their opinion the general health of the children would be largely benefited by an increase of space in the sleeping apartments. It is estimated that a new wing connecting the present detached buildings might be erected at a cost of about \$1,500.

Class-room Work.—The school-room work is directed by two teachers, assisted by two young Indian pupil-teachers, the elder of whom is excellent in maintaining discipline, besides possessing considerable musical ability, which having been carefully cultivated enables her to undertake musical drill and school songs. The time for study averages five or six hours a day, except in the case of a few of the elder girls who are more especially trained in cooking, laundry, garden and needle-work.

Garden.—The garden affords healthy out-door occupation very beneficial to the girls, where they not only learn the principles of agriculture, but see the results of their labours in the abundance of fruit and vegetables supplied to the school. The pupils of the school are baptized members of the English Church. They are as a rule very docile and affectionate and respond readily to the care and training bestowed upon them.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary arrangements were carefully investigated in the spring and reported satisfactory.

Water Supply.—Water, supplied by a mountain stream, is laid on in all the buildings and in the garden.

Fire Protection.—Four Star fire-extinguishers, charged, are placed within easy reach in case of fire in any of the buildings.

Heating.—Coal and wood stoves are used for purposes of heating.

Recreation.—Walks are taken daily by all the pupils in suitable weather. Musical drills and kindergarten games are engaged in in the winter, while swings and running games form the chief amusement in the summer.

Progress.—The school work has been very satisfactory in the past year. After the closing examinations in mid-summer the following promotions were made. In standard I, five pupils were promoted to standard II. In standard II, three pupils were promoted to standard III. In standards III and IV, no changes were made. In standard V, one pupil was promoted to standard VI. Prizes for general proficiency were given in each standard. Two prizes were awarded for good conduct. Prizes were also given for domestic work, laundry and gardening.

General Remarks.—The additional grant made by the Dominion Government last autumn for the maintenance of thirty-five Indian girls (an increase of ten over the former number), was very welcome. Seven pupils whose names already stood on the roll, were immediately nominated for the annuity. Four new pupils have been admitted since last June. A great increase in the applications for admission proves that Indian parents are learning to appreciate the benefits of education for their children. There are now thirty-four girls in the school.

I have, &c.,

AMY, SISTER SUPERIOR, C.A.H.,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

COQUALLEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,

CHILLIWACK, 12th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—Our institute, located in the midst of the thriving farming community of the Chilliwack valley, one of the choicest through which the Fraser River flows, is admirably situated for the purposes of an industrial school, in respect of healthfulness of climate, fertility of soil, loveliness of scenery, abundance of water supply, and social surroundings of an agreeable kind, valuable as an object lesson, and adapted to excite in pupils a laudable ambition to succeed in life. The land in connection with the institute (twenty acres) though exceedingly productive, is too limited an area for our purpose.

Attendance.—The past year has been one of real progress, gratifying to the staff of instructors and to all who are interested in the improvement of the native race. The attendance has increased from ninety-two to one hundred and three. Twenty-five children were admitted during the year, and two former pupils were re-admitted; total, twenty-seven. Fourteen were discharged, one married, and one died.

Average for the year, over ninety-one.

The total enrolment for the year was one hundred and nineteen. The grading by standards is:—

1st standard	41
2nd "	20
3rd "	19
4th "	27
5th "	10
6th "	2

Attendance by sexes: boys, sixty-one; girls, fifty-eight.

Martha Thompson, married 24th September, 1896, to a former pupil, Peter Smith, was one of a few pupils received eight years ago into the mission house for purposes of training, and out of which our present institute has grown. She and her husband reside in Vancouver. Their home is a model of neatness and taste, and furnishes in itself and its occupants a striking illustration of the good work which is being done for those in the school; such a work as can only be accomplished after years of faithful training and instruction.

Class-room Work.—A kindergarten department has been added, in charge of a thoroughly trained teacher. The small children greatly enjoy the work, and display much skill in its execution, while the motion songs awaken delight and enthusiasm.

In their studies the children have made very creditable progress, advancing steadily from standard to standard with a continually brightening intelligence which it is interesting to observe.

Industrial Work.—The boys, outside their half day in school, are occupied with gardening, farming, housework, dairy work, care of stock, &c., while those in the shoe shop are able to make and mend shoes in a way which evinces their capability, and reflects credit upon their instructor. Several of the boys have acquired the art of bread-making. Upon them devolves the task of preparing and baking the bread for the entire household of pupils and resident instructors, numbering half a score more than one hundred souls. The baking is done about four times a week; from sixty-five to ninety loaves are made at each baking, consuming from two to three fifty-pound sacks of flour.

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The girls are taught housekeeping, including cooking, care of rooms, scrubbing, laundry work, soap-making, sewing, mending, darning and dressmaking. Some excel in one line of industry, and others in other lines. At the agricultural exhibitions of Chilliwack and New Westminster last autumn, the plain and fancy sewing, knitting and darning work of the girls secured several prizes, which greatly pleased them and encouraged them to endeavour to do still better. They are hoping to secure a large number of prizes at the next annual shows.

Conduct of Pupils.—In respect of the moral conduct of the pupils we have little to complain of. It is not difficult to maintain discipline. They are somewhat overloaded with mischief sometimes, as what boys are not? We are rather glad than otherwise to see an exuberance of vitality. Wisely, firmly and kindly directed, it is the reservoir which supplies the energies by which great things are wrought. It is ours to give the direction to energy. We find very little occasion to administer severe chastisement. Our experience is that they are tolerably amenable to reason and conscience. But occasionally some chastisement does much good. Their offences are ordinarily of a minor kind, and as for these, improvement is in most cases palpable, and measurable with much uniformity by the length of time they have been under our care. This is encouraging, and an incentive to patience and hope.

Religious Training.—All the children are taught to repeat in concert the Ten Commandments and the Apostles' Creed. The Lord's Prayer is repeated in connection with morning worship in the dining-room. There are Sabbath and other services, which none are asked to attend who have scruples against so doing.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils has been on the whole good. For the most part they have suffered only from the minor ailments to which children are subject. During an epidemic of la grippe which visited the community during the past winter many of the children were attacked, but responded readily to our treatment, and were seldom confined to their rooms longer than from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

The teachers suffered much more severely. In any case of unusual severity the local physician has been promptly called in, and his skill has effected a speedy recovery, except in the case of the little consumptive whose death we report.

Sanitary Condition.—Much care is used to maintain perfect sanitary conditions, in fresh food, well prepared and abundant, in well aired dormitories, in cleanliness of the person; in seasonable and clean clothing; in regulating the temperature of the school-rooms by the use of thermometers, by abundant exercise in the open air and by cheerful and exhilarating recreation. The general good health and cheerfulness of our pupils are remarked by almost all visitors.

Heating and Ventilation.—The building is fitted with the Smead-Dowd ventilating system, which is almost perfection itself, if faithfully used according to instructions supplied. The same may be said of the heating system of the same company, which we use.

Fire Protection.—The utmost precautions are also observed in guarding against liability to fire, by the exclusive use of hot air furnaces for heating purposes, by care in the handling of coal oil and of the lamps, in the removal of ashes from the stoves and furnaces, and from the oven, which is placed in a detached bake-house. The Carr fire engine (chemical) is kept charged in places convenient of access. Barrels of water are also kept in the halls ready for use, and buckets and fireman's axes are where they can be had instantly. The windows are provided with fire-escapes. The means of egress in case of fire are numerous and easily reached.

Recreation.—As to recreation of pupils, this is provided for in the play-grounds adjacent to the institute, and ample in dimensions, where the boys indulge in ball and other games, and the girls in amusements and games of their own. Each evening after tea is devoted to these methods of diversion and exercise. Besides, every Saturday is an out-of-school holiday. During the afternoon the boys are free to roam within a reasonable distance of the institute, and to employ themselves in nutting and fishing, which afford them immense satisfaction. It is a much dreaded penalty to be threatened with, for some serious violation of discipline, that they shall forego the regular Saturday

afternoon holiday. It never fails to exert a wholesome influence upon the rebelliously inclined, and does not often have to be inflicted. During the winter season indoor games are allowed as far as is consistent with the claims of work and study.

A band has been organized, and an efficient instructor provided. In this the members of the band take great delight. It gives them pleasurable occupation for spare hours, exerts a very helpful influence upon character, induces habits of orderliness, and contributes to a feeling of contentment. It is quite remarkable what a talent for music it has developed in some of the members of the band. In other cases the progress made is laboriously achieved, but this shows power of application quite as gratifying as the more ready genius of others.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, this first year of my principalship has profoundly impressed me with a sense of the magnitude and importance of the work which is being done and of the grandeur and far-reaching character of its possibilities. These institutes are the key to the solution of the Indian problem from its Christian, its civil, its educational and its industrial standpoint.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HALL,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KAMLOOPS, 1st August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—This school is situated in close proximity to the city of Kamloops, and on the reserve of the Kamloops Indians, who surrendered for the purpose of an industrial school three hundred and twenty acres of land. About half of that land is inclosed by a wire and board fence; the other half is useless even for pasture.

Buildings.—All the buildings described in my last report are in good condition. In addition to those buildings, a three-roomed cottage, 20 × 24 feet, has been erected during the year for the carpenter; another building, 22 × 16, has been put up for the purposes of a dairy and ice-house. All the lumber required for a cow stable, 40 × 24 feet, and for an addition, 20 × 20, to the workshops, has been procured. It is intended to erect these new buildings as soon as possible.

Grounds.—The grounds are kept as neatly as possible under adverse circumstances; it is very difficult to beautify them. The soil is gravelly, barren and very dry; the high winds prevalent here break the young shrubs and trees. Honey-locust and mulberry trees were planted in the spring around the girls' play-ground; butternut, black walnut and maple trees were planted in the boys' yard.

Accommodation.—The school can sufficiently accommodate fifty-four pupils and the employees. A great improvement has been effected in the boys' lavatory. Cupboards have been made by the boys and placed around the room; the stationary basins have been replaced by movable ones. Each boy has his own hair-brush, comb and towel. Formerly water had to be carried from the tank near the laundry; now it is conveyed to the lavatory by pipes laid under the ground, so that the boys have always good water for washing and drinking purposes.

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Attendance.—The attendance during the year was fifty, twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls. One girl went home for vacation and was not able to come back owing to ill-health; another was taken away by her parents after only four months' attendance at the school and it was considered best not to enforce her return. The vacancies were easily filled.

Class-room Work.—The school-work has been conducted as heretofore from a quarter to nine until twelve in the morning and from two to five in the afternoon. The boys have another hour of class in the evening, and the girls half an hour of study. Under the management of Sister M. Paula the pupils have made as much progress as can be expected from them. They were graded at the end of the year as follows: two in standard II; twenty-five in standard III; seven in standard IV; fifteen in standard V; and one in standard VI.

One hour was occasionally devoted to lessons of hygiene and the boys manifested great interest in that branch. It is hardly necessary to state that the use of the Indian language is never tolerated, but it is gratifying to say that the pupils never attempt to speak Indian.

Farm and Garden.—The drawbacks to successful farming here are the scarcity of land, the scarcity of water for irrigation and the periodical overflows of the Thompson River. This spring we built a flume four hundred feet long, three feet wide and one foot deep, across a rocky spot on the Indian reserve, thereby securing from the Indians the right to use the water of their irrigation ditch for two days every week. We have also raised the dyke built last year about one foot higher. Four acres of new ground were broken in the fall and spring, in the field east of the school. Oats, wheat and pease mixed were sown and the result has been very gratifying; we have made nearly eight tons of hay. We have experimented with fall wheat; it produced a very good crop. The alfalfa, sown last year, turned out very well; it is the most promising crop that can be raised in that field without irrigation.

The boys have cleared six acres of land from heavy brush and cotton-wood trees. Last summer, the chief of the reserve allowed us to cut hay on his meadow; in consequence we had to purchase only one ton of hay.

Fruit Trees.—Nearly all the fruit trees planted last year, were killed during the winter, which was exceptionally severe for this locality; the thermometer registering twenty-eight degrees below zero. Other trees were planted in the spring. We have had a good supply of raspberries and strawberries.

Garden Produce.—The yield of our three-acre garden in 1896 was very heavy and much above the average. Nine hundred pounds of potatoes were planted in a plot of one and one twenty-fourth of an acre, and gave a net yield of twenty-seven thousand and six hundred pounds, equal to thirteen tons, and four hundred pounds to the acre, thus exceeding the highest results obtained by the experimental farms of the Dominion by over one ton. In a plot of four hundred and eighty square yards, carrots of the half long Chantenay and Altringham varieties were sown; this piece gave a net yield of eight thousand and forty-three pounds, equivalent to forty and one-half tons to the acre. One short white carrot weighed six and a half pounds, and measured eighteen inches in circumference. But what was put in store from these three acres was as follows: potatoes, twenty-seven thousand and six hundred pounds; carrots, nine thousand five hundred and three pounds; field pease, one thousand and sixty-five pounds; dry beans, two hundred and seventy-three pounds; onions, six hundred and four pounds; beets (table), seven hundred and eleven pounds; mangolds and sugar beets, three thousand one hundred and ninety-four pounds; white turnips, one hundred and two pounds; Swede turnips, nine hundred and twenty-seven pounds; cabbage, one thousand pounds; tomatoes, six hundred pounds; squash, four hundred pounds; corn, one hundred and fifty pounds; flax seed, fifteen pounds; giving a total of forty-six thousand one hundred and forty-four pounds, or twenty-three tons and one hundred and forty-four pounds; independent of what was used during the summer, and two hundred and fifty pounds of parsnips left in the garden and dug in the spring. Besides, we raised in the orchard, six hundred and forty-five pounds of turnips, two hundred and fifty pounds of corn, sixteen hundred pounds of squash and pumpkins, and more than one thousand melons and citrons.

As we could not use all the potatoes to advantage, we sold four tons and eight hundred pounds at a very remunerative price.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of three horses or mares, four milch cows, one bull, one heifer, four calves, three pigs, and eighty-five poultry.

Industrial Work.—*Carpentering.*—With the exception of the small boys, all take lessons in that trade, though six of them are more often employed. Besides the cottage, the dairy and ice-house, the flume mentioned above, they have built commodious urinals, cupboards with eighteen panel doors in the lavatory, presses with four panel doors for boys' clothes, a large press with double panel door for the girls' use, a book-case for the principal's room.

Painting.—The boys have painted the cottage inside and out side, the ice-house outside and the water closets. The furniture made has been stained and varnished ; the roofs of all the buildings have received a coat of fire-proof paint.

Shoe-shop.—Owing to the absence of the instructor, some repairing only was done during the September quarter ; steady work was resumed in the beginning of October. The five boys learning the trade have made very good progress. They have made fifty-five pairs of shoes, besides all the repairing, which is considerable. They have also done some repairing for the Indians, who are proud of the work of their children.

Girls' Industries.—The girls are taught to do housework, cook, bake, sew, knit, crochet-work, lace-making, &c. They milk the cows, make the butter and cheese. During the year they have made fifty-seven dresses, fifty drawers, forty-five aprons, eight bed-ticks, forty-two pillow cases, twenty-three pairs of stockings, thirty bodices, fifty chemises, twenty-six shirts, ten night-dresses, twenty-seven sheets, fifty petticoats, three bouquets of artificial flowers. The girls are very industrious and make gratifying progress under the efficient management of the reverend sisters.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the pupils attend divine service every morning and prayers are said in common every evening. On Sunday, they assemble in the chapel three times and one hour and a half is devoted to the singing of sacred hymns and Sunday school. Religious instruction is given for half an hour every day, except Saturday.

The moral training of the pupils demands a continuous supervision and the officers never relax in their efforts to eradicate bad habits and inculcate good ones. Twice a day, at roll-call, attention is called to the faults committed ; and every month, in a more solemn manner, the conduct of the pupils is reviewed, necessary correction made or encouragement given.

With the exception of three boys who gave us no little trouble during the last two months, the conduct of the pupils, and especially of the girls, has been good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Some of the children were confined to bed for two or three days in the winter, but there was nothing serious in their ailments, and medical attendance was not needed.

The sanitary condition is good. The drain pipes occasionally get into bad order, but they are attended to at once. Great attention is given to proper ventilation, and the pupils are often reminded of the importance of securing a constant supply of pure and fresh air. Disinfectants are used freely in the laundry and closets.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—Our water is obtained from a well dug near the river and is pumped into a large tank by horse-power. An extra pump is kept on hand in case of emergency. The water got very low in the river towards the end of the winter, and we had a little trouble in getting a sufficient supply.

Precautions taken against danger of fire are : ladders permanently attached to the buildings, roofs painted with fire-proof material, chimneys and pipes cleaned regularly, pails kept on hand, chemical extinguishers kept ready for use.

Heating.—The buildings are heated in the winter with one coal-stove and eleven box-stoves.

Recreation.—Bathing in summer, skating and sliding in winter, football and other athletic sports are much enjoyed ; when outdoor exercise is not possible, crokinole and checkers are the favourite games.

Department of Indian Affairs.

During the three weeks' holidays granted by the department, in the summer of 1896, some of the children were allowed to visit their parents for a week, but not all at the same time. Such an arrangement is not very convenient to the officers, who have to remain on duty the whole year, but it is better for the pupils, who thus are not removed beyond the influence and discipline of the school. Amusements, such as picnics, camping out for a few days, and a steamboat excursion thirty miles up the river, were provided for the pupils.

I have, &c.,

A. M. CARION,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KOOTENAY, 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with inventory of Government property under my care, for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Buildings.—The dwellings and outbuildings are in good repair, and any damage occasioned them by wind or weather was promptly remedied by the boys or the foreman.

Accommodation.—The recreation-rooms and dormitories are rather small to afford proper accommodation for the number of children occupying them. Application was made to the department for means to enlarge those apartments to suit present requirements. The urgency of our demand and past consideration for petitions cause me to hope for a favourable reply.

A larger and more commodious bakery adjoining the laundry was put up; the old one is reserved for storing flour and other purposes.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was fifty-four.

Health.—The health of the children was much better than in former years.

Class-room Work.—In the school-room marked progress was observable. Much improvement in the distinctness of the children's pronunciation was achieved, as well as facility in expressing their ideas. At New Year's one of the senior pupils wrote to the Indian Agent, Mr. Galbraith, to wish him the compliments of the season, and to convey to him the gratitude of all for his unflagging devotedness to the interests of the school. The agent was greatly surprised at the depth of thought the letter contained, and the nice language used by the writer. So also was our Superintendent, Mr. Vowell, in receiving a similar letter accompanied by a piece of fancy work made by one of the girls of the institution; and in return he was kind enough to forward to the children of the institution several interesting illustrated magazines.

The greatest difficulty encountered in the school-room was in teaching the children mathematics, as calculation seems to be foreign to their nature; however, many of the older pupils gave satisfaction in that branch.

The grading is as follows:—

Standard I	7
“ II	12
“ III	6
“ IV	16
“ V	12
“ VI	3

Quite an acquisition for the school was the introduction of a brass band. For the last three months the boys have been taking lessons from an accomplished bandmaster, and are rapidly becoming good performers on the instruments.

Farm and Garden Work.—The largest and strongest boys under their able foreman obtained much valuable agricultural information. The farm work was done by them. In the autumn they did the greater part of the ploughing and several acres of new land were broken up. Last winter a sufficient supply of wood for fuel was brought out to last for the next twelve months. They also drew out timber for fences. They dug a well in their yard twenty-five feet deep for the watering of the stock.

The garden work is overseen by a gardener. The yield of cabbage, carrots, beets, turnips and cauliflower was so plentiful that for the storing of them it was necessary to excavate another cellar. The potato produce was much in excess of that of former seasons; our cellar was filled and the remainder put into pits. After the disappearance of frost, the pits were opened and the potatoes found well preserved. A large piece of ground was planted in strawberries, which bore well this year. Our currant and gooseberry bushes, to the number of seventy-five, are laden with their respective fruit. Some apple-trees set out three years ago have done so well that we lately planted one hundred and twenty-five fruit trees—apples, plum, &c. A goodly supply of corn was raised last year which, eaten green, was greatly relished by the children. The early frost renders it impossible for corn to ripen here.

Shoe-shop.—Work in this department was chiefly confined to repairing, although several pairs of well made shoes were turned out by the boys. They displayed considerable judgment in the selection of patches.

Girls' Industrial Work.—All the girls strong enough to bake bread took their turn in the bakery. Many of them are very good bread-makers. The same plan was followed for the kitchen. They there went through a regular course of training from the washing of dishes, pans and kettles, to the finest pastry-making. The oldest girls are well versed in housekeeping, cutting and making up their wearing apparel, mending, darning, knitting, fancy work, &c. They also learned to make shirts and jumpers for the boys. They made butter for daily use and worked and packed that required for winter consumption.

Conduct.—Efforts were made to instil into the children a love of labour, because of the advantages it procures. Our endeavours so far have, in great measure, been crowned with success. It is admirable that in general the children set to work with good will to perform the hardest tasks given them. In return, their teachers tried to accord them all possible pleasure during the hours of recreation, when they in their play-ground amused themselves at baseball, football and other games, according to their taste.

Recreation.—The pupils frequently took walks accompanied by one of the staff, or went berrying, which they greatly enjoyed. On their holidays the girls went picnicking or riding, and the boys, hunting. In winter they amused themselves by reading, reciting or listening to interesting tales. When the weather permitted, they went sliding or coasting. Owing to the smallness of their recreation-rooms, they could not romp much indoors.

Religious Training.—The pupils profited well by the religious training given them, and taken altogether they were exceptionally good, they being thoroughly instructed in their duties towards God, their neighbour and themselves. We have every reason to hope that when they leave school they will be God-fearing people and law-abiding, industrious citizens. Thus we trust that the end proposed by the department in establishing our school is being attained. Several entertainments were given during the year, notably amongst which might be mentioned those tendered the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New Westminster, Superintendent A. W. Vowell, Indian Agent Galbraith, and the public at Christmas and Easter.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA,
Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KUPER ISLAND, 6th July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1897.

Location and Area of Land.—This school is located in Telegraph Bay, on the south-west side of Kuper Island, in Stuart Channel, about five miles from Chemainus Station, Vancouver Island. The scenery around the school is magnificent; the ever green forest surrounds us on three sides and the front is open to the invigorating air of the sea. In connection with the school an area of land of about forty acres was surrendered by the Indians. The land is fairly good, but as it was, until lately, thickly covered with timber, we cannot, until such time as the stumps become further decayed, undertake much farming work; meanwhile we use the land for grazing and fodder.

Buildings.—All the buildings are in excellent condition, and front the sea. Their dimensions and divisions are as follows:—

(1.) Bake-house, 25 × 16 feet, with brick oven 8 × 6 feet.

(2.) Laundry, 40 × 20 feet, containing one furnace and two boilers, also closets for soap, soiled and clean linen.

(3.) Girls' home, 40 × 32 feet, the ground floor of which is used for recreation, sitting and infirmary rooms; the upper floor contains girls' dormitory, linen and bath-rooms, with a room for the matron.

(4.) A building 24 × 22 feet, used as sewing-rooms on the first floor, and clothing and sleeping-rooms for teacher, cook and assistant matron on the second floor.

(5.) Main buildings, 32 × 30 feet, and an extension of 48 × 18 feet. The ground floor contains parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, pantry and girls' dining-room, with a cellar under dining-room. The second floor is used for girls' school-room, music-hall, chapel and two spare rooms.

These last three buildings are adjoining.

(6.) Wood-shed, 60 × 20 feet, with tool and oil compartments.

(7.) Boys' buildings, 64 × 33 feet. On the lower floor are two store-rooms, one for provisions and the other for boys' clothing, a room for the shoemaker, a lavatory, boys' play-hall and school-room; the upper floor is used for boys' dormitory, as well as for principal's and foreman's bed-rooms.

(8.) Boat-house, which is located alongside the wharf, is 30 × 20 feet, and shelters four boats.

(9.) Water tank.—On the hill, at the rear of the boys' building, stands a twelve-hundred gallon tank; the hydraulic ram-house is built on the beach.

(10.) Carpenter and shoemaker-shop, 40 × 20 feet.

(11.) Lumber-shed, 30 × 10 feet.

(12.) Stables, pig-sty and hen-house, 36 × 20 feet.

(13.) Barn, 52 × 22 feet.

The bakery, wood-shed and barn were erected last spring.

Grounds.—In front of all these buildings, down to the sea, we have two orchards, and the middle part is laid out for vegetable and flower gardens; at the rear of the buildings are the recreation grounds and farm. A considerable number of shade trees have been planted around the buildings, which enhance the beauty of the surroundings.

Accommodation.—Although the number of pupils authorized by the department is only fifty, still there is sufficient accommodation for seventy-five. All the bedsteads

are of iron, with wire mattresses, and each bed is supplied with tick, two pairs of blankets, a honeycomb quilt, a woollen pillow, a cotton slip and sheets.

Attendance.—During the year thirty-three boys and twenty-two girls attended school, eight new pupils were admitted, three were discharged, and one died.

Class-room Work and Grading.—Satisfactory progress was made in the various branches of study; the work in the class-room is from 9 to 12 a.m., from 5 to 6, and study from 7 to 8 p.m. At the end of the year, the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I.....	3
“ II.....	10
“ III.....	22
“ IV.....	13
“ V.....	4
“ VI.....	3

Farming Operations.—With the exception of the small boys, all the male pupils receive lessons in gardening and farming. This summer all the crops look very well. Our stock has materially increased since my last yearly report; we have now four milch cows, four calves, one yoke of oxen and a bull.

Industrial Work.—Ten boys are instructed in industrial work.

Carpenter-shop.—Mr. D. Gallant continues to have charge of this shop, and although he has only three apprentices, still, at times, most of the big boys were helping him. The bake-house, wood-shed and barn, referred to above, were erected without any extra help. The painting and whitewashing of buildings and fences were also done by the pupils.

Shoemaking.—Seven boys are taught shoemaking, and some of them are quite proficient. Mr. J. M. Read is still their instructor.

Girls' Industrial Work.—All the girls are carefully instructed by the sisters in a knowledge of housekeeping, in hand and machine sewing, in plain and fancy needle work, darning and knitting. We have four sewing-machines, and thus a good deal of work can be turned out.

Religious Instruction.—Half an hour's religious instruction is daily given to all the pupils. On Sundays they attend service in the village church.

Conduct.—With a few exceptions the conduct of the pupils has been good; one boy, No. 63, who seemed to suffer from a mania of truancy, would constantly coax other boys to run away with him, and this for a time created some uneasiness in the minds of the other boys. However, as soon as the department had discharged this boy, everything went on smoothly.

Discipline.—Discipline is enforced at all times, and pupils guilty of any misdemeanor are punished. Kindness and moral persuasion are, in my opinion, the best means to correct an Indian child, and will have better effect than any kind of corporal punishment.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The standard of health of the pupils seems to improve. The new pupils have first to pass a medical examination before they are admitted. I am sorry, however, that I have to record the death of George Baptist No. 66, who died at home of consumption of the bowels. Very careful attention has to be paid to the health of our scholars, as the stamina of their constitution seems to be much weaker than that of white children. Although they all look well and healthy, still the least little complaint is likely to bring on serious sickness and to endanger their lives.

The sanitary condition of the school is now very good; underground drains to carry off the water from the kitchen, laundry and lavatory to the sea, have been constructed, and the ventilation of the dormitories and school-rooms is carefully attended to.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—A never-failing stream of fresh water, flowing between the buildings, supplies the institution with water. An hydraulic ram with a one thousand two hundred gallon tank conveys the water all through the buildings. This at the same time affords ample protection against fire. The boys are regularly

Department of Indian Affairs.

trained in the operating of the fire hose, the handling of ladders and fire-buckets as well as in the working of the four Star chemical fire-engines.

Heating.—None but ordinary box-stoves are used for this purpose.

Recreation.—During recess time the boys indulge in all kinds of games, such as football and baseball, chess and checkers, swimming, fishing and boating. The girls in their own play-grounds amuse themselves at swinging, skipping and playing ball. Besides these various amusements we still enjoy our occasional concerts, consisting of recitations, dialogues and choruses with vocal and instrumental music. On several occasions our brass band, under the leadership of Mr. Gallant, supplied the music at various picnics and regattas, and was favourably commented upon. In the near future we expect to build a gymnasium and have all kinds of appliances for athletic and calisthenic sports.

General Remarks.—The diploma and medal presented to our pupils by the Commission of the Chicago World's Fair were received and have been framed and placed in a conspicuous place, so also the pictures of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and of the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

In conclusion I most respectfully beg to tender my sincere thanks to the department for the five months' leave of absence which was granted me this year.

I have, &c.,

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

METLAKAHTLA, 14th August, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1897.

Buildings and Accommodation.—At the commencement of the year the accommodation in the building occupied by the girls, owing to an increase in the number of pupils, was very insufficient, but since then additions consisting of a dormitory, kitchen and laundry have been erected by the carpenter and pupils.

Grounds.—Some improvement has been made to the grounds in front by forming flower beds, and by digging out stumps and sowing grass seed.

Garden.—A small garden has been trenched, fenced and planted, and more land cleared, drained and trenched for the purpose of forming a much larger garden next year.

Attendance.—The number of girls increased from six, as shown by my report for the year before, to twenty-five. About fifty pupils were maintained in this school except for a few weeks during the fishing season. Leave with the permission of the Indian Superintendent was allowed to some of the elder pupils to assist their parents, by whom they were much sought after, and I have no doubt much needed, to increase the family earnings by fishing and other work about the canneries, where good wages were obtained.

Class-room Work and Grading.—Fair progress has been made by the different classes. The standing of pupils on the roll for the last quarter was as follows: seven were in standard I, eleven in standard II, ten in standard III, fifteen in standard IV, and six in standard VI. The subjects of study and instruction were reading, writing,

arithmetic, singing, grammar, geography, history, composition, drawing and religious knowledge.

Industrial Work.—Seventeen boys received instruction in carpentry. They were employed chiefly at building and bench-work. Nine of the carpenters were for some time learning painting, and two have done all the shoe-mending required in the school. The girls under the kind and attentive care of Miss Tyte have been taught according to their age and capacity, cooking, house, laundry and needlework.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The buildings, but for their location in an Indian village, which exposes their occupants more or less to any prevalent infection, are well situated for sanitary purposes. In winter a mild form of fever was introduced to the village, and a few of the pupils caught the infection, and one boy had a severe attack of corneitis, which impaired his vision, but upon the whole the health of the children was very good, and there were no deaths in the school.

Water Supply.—In the boys' division of this institution the water supply is good and sufficient, except during an unusual continuance of dry or frosty weather; but at the building occupied by the girls more tanks are needed.

Fire Protection.—The boys' department is supplied with chemical fire-extinguishers and fireman's axes, and these, with ladders and buckets, are kept in convenient places, in readiness for use, should any necessity arise.

Heating.—The rooms on the lower floors are all heated by stoves, but in the upper rooms, the dormitories, there are not any heating appliances.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils, with two or three exceptions, continues satisfactory.

General Remarks.—The Rev. W. Hogan and Miss Jackson, a lady missionary, kindly gave a great deal of time and attention to educating the girls, and without making any claim upon the funds of this institution. The Sunday school has also been conducted by Mr. Hogan and the ladies belonging to the Church Missionary Society.

Great attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the pupils.

I have, &c.,

JNO. R. SCOTT,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME,

PORT SIMPSON, 30th June, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended this day, 30th June, 1897.

Location.—The school is located just outside of the Tsimpsean Reserve, on land belonging to the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The location is high and easily drained.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the dwelling-house, hen-house, wood-shed and closets. The house is frame, three stories and a half, or a basement. There is a school-room and work-room besides the ordinary rooms and dormitories. The building is comfortable and commodious.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Grounds.—We have two acres of land, most of which is used as play-grounds for the girls. We have had several trees planted and have flowers cultivated as much as possible in this soil and climate. We have enlarged our garden, and have now nearly quarter of an acre in potatoes and other vegetables; also a number of currant and raspberry bushes have been planted.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is good. We have room for fifty girls. There have been thirty-two pupils on the roll this year.

As the larger ones were allowed to go to the canneries with their parents for a few weeks and as some did not enter until after the New Year, the average was a little over twenty-four.

Class-room Work.—There has been a steady improvement in their class-room work. They understand English better and have made good progress. They are taught all ordinary branches. We are trying to bring them to the same standard as white children of the same age. They are taught cooking, bread-making, laundry-work and house-keeping in all its branches. Some of the girls excel in this department. Even the little ones are learning these things. They are also taught knitting, sewing, darning, patching, plain dressmaking and fancy-work. Even the youngest knitted their own stockings last winter and it is surprising how well some of them sew and darn.

They are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, industrious, kind and obliging. We have a Bible lesson every day with them, and they are storing God's word in their minds. We hope they will obey its precepts all their lives. Their religious training is good.

Conduct and Discipline.—The conduct on the whole has been good. The girls are growing more trustworthy and do not give much trouble. One or two large girls who came in could not stand the steady work and discipline, so we discharged them. The discipline is firm and kind. They are taught to obey, to be orderly in all their ways and to be clean. The punishments most frequently used are private and public reproof, sending pupils to their rooms, and in extreme cases, whipping or solitary confinement.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good with only one exception. Our oldest girl has lung disease, but is being treated by the doctor.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the building and premises is good.

Water Supply.—The water supply is from the roof. The rain-water is collected in a large tank and filtered. We also get some from springs a short distance from our yard.

Fire Protection.—The fire-protection we have is a chemical fire-engine and a fire company in the village.

Heating.—The heating is done by furnace and stoves.

Recreation.—For recreation they have games, walking, reading, singing, camping picnicking on the beach and boating.

I have, &c.,

(Mrs.) J. REDNER,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ST. MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

MISSION CITY, July, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897, together with the statement of receipts and expenditure for the year, as requested per circular of the 13th June, 1897.

Attendance.—During the past year the average attendance of children at the school was seventy-five, but the number at the close had increased to eighty-two. For sixty out of this number, that is, thirty boys and thirty girls, the school receives an annual Government grant of \$60 per capita.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department has been strictly adhered to by the teachers. The teaching of elementary book-keeping was introduced in the fourth standard of the boys' department. The pupils of that class have already become familiar with the simpler business forms. Steady progress has been made in all the branches of class-work, but the improvement is principally visible in the writing and speaking of the English language.

Garden.—The ever increasing taste for farming and gardening evinced by the boys, is a proof of the general advance made in the industrial line and gives great hope that our pupils, after leaving school, will become thrifty and useful men. The girls are not behind in their love for gardening. This is evidenced by the striking order and neatness in their vegetable garden and flower-beds.

Industrial Training.—I regret to state that we have had to dispense with the services of an instructor in the shoe-shop. Some of the larger boys, however, continued to repair the shoes of all the pupils. At present carpentering is the only trade taught to the pupils. Six boys are under instruction in this trade. Their work consisted chiefly of repairing and improving the buildings. They have also helped the carpenter to erect a laundry 28 x 40 feet, which replaces the one destroyed by fire last year.

The girls have made a decided improvement on former years in their efforts to become familiar with domestic work. Under the excellent training of the good sisters they have learned how to cook, knit, sew, and do laundry work very creditably.

Conduct.—The moral conduct and the general behaviour of the pupils has been satisfactory. Only one expulsion for misconduct was necessary.

Health.—With the exception of a few cases of la grippe, during the winter, the health of the pupils has been good. Only one death occurred during the year.

I have, &c.,

E. C. CHIROUSE,
Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WILLIAM'S LAKE, 6th September, 1897.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the William's Lake Industrial School for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

As stated in the last yearly report, our ambition was to improve the girls' department in such a manner that the two buildings, I mean the boys' and girls' departments, would look like counterparts of each other; now I am happy to be able to state that our wishes are realized: our good sisters and their little girls have now plenty of room and fine accommodation.

Buildings.—Last fall we put up a meat-house, 20 x 25 feet, a stone building, a kind of cold storage, which allows us to kill in the fall, when the cattle are still in good order, all the beef required for our winter use, and besides henceforth we do not run any risk of seeing our beef spoiling on our hands during the summer. In May last we had the misfortune of losing by fire our harness-shop; we are now building a new one, as the former harness-shop was small and gave room only for three apprentices, we are now putting up a larger building, (38 x 22 feet, two stories). On the first floor will be the working shop 28 x 22 feet and the office 10 x 22 feet. On the second floor the instructor will have his lodgings and plenty of room to stow away all the stock in hand.

Attendance.—At the end of the year there were on the roll 50: 25 boys and 25 girls; one girl was out on leave of absence, on account of sore eyes. During the whole year the average attendance was 49; 2 were admitted and 4 were discharged; the following statement will show how the pupils stand in their studies: standard I, 8; II, 13; III, 15; V, 14.

Class-room Work.—This consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, dictation, composition, vocal and instrumental music.

Industrial Work.—The only regular shop we have is the harness-shop; three boys have regularly attended the shop; the size of the building did not allow us to take in more apprentices. Our excellent instructor, Mr. A. Foster, takes a great interest in his boys and is proud of their progress. I am sorry to state that for want of a proper carpenter-shop, we have been unable to employ regularly our carpenter apprentices. In the blacksmith-shop there is little work done, we only attend to the wants of the establishment in that line. With the exception of the small boys, all take lessons in farming and gardening and learn to milk. All the vegetables required by the institution were raised by the boys under the supervision of the foreman.

Girls' Industries.—The girls are taught to do housework, cook, bake, sew, knit, crochet and make butter and cheese, besides which they have their flower and vegetable gardens. They graded their yard and generally beautified the surroundings. Indian children, even girls, require outdoor exercise.

Health.—The general health has been good. We had two cases of serious illness, erysipelas and gastritis. Good nursing and the assistance of our doctor, Mr. Herold, brought them round.

Water Supply.—In the spring, our boys dug in front of their school-house a large reservoir, twenty-five feet in diameter and seven feet deep, into which we can turn our ditch. We are thankful to the department for the four Star fire-extinguishers, the fire-buckets and sapper-axes; these implements have been divided between the two departments and are always kept ready for use in a place within easy reach.

Before closing, I beg leave to thank our Agent, Mr. E. Bell, and our Visiting Superintendent, Mr. A. Vowell, for the great assistance they gave us in impressing upon the minds of the pupils and their parents the necessity of a long stay at school, in order to derive some benefit from it.

I have, &c.,

J. M. J. LEJACQ, O. M. I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REPORT OF INSPECTOR MCGIBBON,
REGINA, 22nd November, 1897.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of Indian schools in the North-west Territories since my last annual report, which ended with the day school on Moose Woods Reserve, 15th September, 1896.

OAK RIVER DAY SCHOOL, BIRTLE AGENCY,

was inspected on 7th December, 1896. It is in connection with the Church of England; J. F. Fox, teacher.

Number of pupils present, 27: boys 17, girls 10. Number of children of school age on the reserve, 47; number enrolled, 47: boys 25, girls 22, classified as follows:—

Standard I.....	44
“ II.....	3

Industries.—Knitting by the girls, taught by a lady from the mission; gardening by the boys.

Buildings.—The building is a new frame one with four windows, and open chimney for ventilation, stove for heating; high ceiling, walls sheeted inside with dressed lumber; ceiling was to be done also. Size of building, 22 x 24; double floors.

Equipment sufficient. Some new desks were being made at Elkhorn school, which would shortly be added. School material ample; wood was regularly supplied by the parents. The pupils were clean and warmly dressed. The parents drive them to and from the school when the days are stormy and cold. Mr. Cox was doing good work and the pupils were making fair progress. Mr. Cox had only been in charge for a few weeks and was likely to make a success of this school.

OKANASE DAY SCHOOL, RIDING MOUNTAIN, BIRTLE AGENCY,

was inspected 17th December, 1896. This school is in connection with the Presbyterian Church; Rev. C. McPherson, teacher and missionary.

Number of pupils present, 8: boys 5, girls 3. Number of children of school age on reserve, 14: boys 10, girls 4; number enrolled, 14. Classified, standard I, 13; standard II, 1; total, 14.

Industries.—Knitting, sewing, some good specimens of socks, mitts, dresses, pinafores, &c., were to be seen, which the pupils make for themselves and friends. Mrs. McPherson teaches this class. The boys learn gardening.

Department of Indian Affairs.

School equipment and material ample.

Building old and uncomfortable. Plans and logs and other lumber were prepared for a new building, which I understand has since been built, also a new mission building. The older pupils in this school are transferred from time to time to the Regina industrial school, and also to Birtle boarding school. Mr. McPherson is a painstaking teacher and the children were doing very well. They were clean and well dressed. There is an open chimney in the school, and the walls were covered with scripture cards, making the place as bright and cheerful as possible.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, BIRTLE AGENCY,

was inspected on 21st January, 1897, and other days. The school is situated in the town of Birtle. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Number of pupils present, 44 : boys 18, girls 26. Number enrolled 46, classified as follows :—

Standard I.....	25
Standard II.....	9
Standard III.....	5
Standard IV.....	5
	—
Ungraded.....	44
	2
	—
Total.....	46

W. I. Small, B. A., principal and teacher ; Miss McLaren, matron ; Miss McLeod, assistant matron.

School material and house equipment sufficient.

Buildings.—Stone, 84 × 26 feet, class-room is 24 × 24 feet, six windows and good ventilation, heated by furnace ; a small organ, walls covered with engravings, &c., presenting a comfortable, bright appearance. The boarding portion of the work was being carefully attended to by Miss McLaren, and Miss McLeod, and the requirements of the department were being faithfully complied with. Comfortable sleeping apartments for both boys and girls, and entirely disconnected, well ventilated and clean ; sufficient, wholesome and nutritious food, three meals a day, and well cooked and served. Suitable clothing for winter and summer, and changes of underclothing once a week at least. I found all these were more than complied with. The dormitories were models of cleanliness, in fact the whole establishment was in the best of order.

The outbuildings consist of a large stone stable and barn, stables for Indian horses when Indians are visiting, boys' and girls' water-closets. There is a very good dairy and butter is made. There are thirty acres of land in connection with the school, chiefly covered with bluffs. The crop was four acres of potatoes, turnips, mangolds, carrots, onions, beets, cabbages, &c., enough to supply the house during the year. The boys have each a small patch, about half an acre in all, and they take care of them, and sell the produce in the town. The boys do all the scrubbing in their own department. Hay and wood required are purchased from the Indians. Games, such as crokinole, curling board, and others, small sleighs for coasting, &c. They have use of the skating rink on certain days and evenings. One boy plays in the town band. The whole work of the school was being conducted in a satisfactory manner. I examined the books and took an inventory of the property.

The working account for the year ending 31st December, was as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

January 1st, 1896.—Balance on hand.....	\$ 245 98	
Government grant, 25 pupils for 6 months, 40 for 6 months at \$72 per pupil.....	\$2,749 20	
From mission	1,900 00	
Clothing, donations valued.....	1,000 00	
Other items, receipts.....	122 00	
		6,017 18

EXPENDITURE.

Provisions, fuel, clothing, hay, salaries, &c..	\$4,931 43	
Loan returned.....	198 00	
Equipment	170 20	
Balance on hand.....	717 55	
		6,017 18
January 1st, 1897.—Balance on hand.....		\$717 55

ASSETS.

Buildings.....	\$8,450 00	
Farm equipment	518 00	
Dry goods, clothing and house furniture....	2,211 60	
Cash on hand.....	717 55	
		\$11,897 15

All accounts paid.

The average attendance during the year was 43. The cost per pupil is, therefore, \$114.68 for 12 months, including value of clothing, and without clothing or dry goods, which are donations, the cost is \$91.43.

The matron informed me that not more than \$20 had been spent for dry goods or clothing since the school started, all such having been liberally supplied by the W. F. M. S. of the Presbyterian Church, not only for the pupils, but for the old and helpless on the surrounding reserves.

The pupils are driven to church and Sunday school in the town, a sleigh for the purpose being provided by the school, and it can hold about thirty at a time. A flower garden is in front of the building, and trees were being planted also, to beautify the place. The girls are taught the usual house duties, besides sewing, knitting, mending, making butter, bread, &c. I was much pleased with all the arrangements, and all looked like, and was conducted as, a happy family.

KEY'S DAY SCHOOL, SWAN RIVER AGENCY,

was inspected on 18th February, 1897.

This school is in connection with the Church of England, Rev. Mr. Owens, teacher and missionary.

Number of pupils present, 15—boys 6, girls 9. Number of children of school age on the reserve, 19—boys 7, girls 12. Number enrolled 17; classified as under:—

Standard I.....	7
II.....	2
III.....	3
IV.....	5
	17

Department of Indian Affairs.

School material sufficient ; a few items in the equipment were required, and half of the desks were unsuitable.

The building is 18 x 20, and a wing 18 x 10. The building is an old one, and the logs are rotten, and a new building was contemplated. The pupils get a meal in the middle of the day in the school.

The girls were doing some nice work, besides dresses they had made for themselves from material supplied by the department ; they made scarfs, socks, mitts, patch quilts, dresses, &c. Mrs. Owens cuts out the dresses for them. The boys also do knitting. A garden was being got ready for the spring, fencing having been arranged for by the agent. The pupils were clean, well dressed, and some of them are very clever. Mr. Owens is an old and experienced teacher, and was doing excellent work.

The parents seemed to take quite an interest in the school.

THE DAY SCHOOL ON KEE-SEE-KOOSE RESERVE, SWAN RIVER AGENCY,

was inspected on 19th February, 1897. This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Number of pupils present, 3—boy 1, girls 2. Number of children of school age on reserve, 14—boys 7, girls 7. Enrolled 14 ; classified as follows :—

Standard I.....	10
“ II.....	4
	14

Sickness at the time was the cause of the poor attendance. The average is about six. School equipment and material sufficient. The girls do knitting, and a garden will be commenced for the boys. Mr. Edward Barton is the teacher. The building is log. The class-room is 15 x 18 feet, ceiling 8 feet ; light sufficient. There is no open chimney, but ventilation appeared to be good. The dwelling is at one end ; thatch roof and needs repairs ; place clean and tidy. This building was put up in 1883, and is not worth repairing.

THE CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, SWAN RIVER AGENCY,

was inspected on 2nd March, 1897, and other days. This school is in connection with the Presbyterian Church ; number of treaty pupils present, 27—boys 19, girls 8. In addition to these there were four day pupils, and eight non-treaty boarders, classified as follows :—

Standard I.....	17
“ II.....	8
III.....	2
	27

The older pupils are drafted to the Regina industrial school. Material and equipment plentiful. Miss Gillespie, teacher. Building (school) stone 30 x 40, three flats, class-room 13·6 x 25·6, three sliding windows. The walls were covered with pictures, maps and Christmas cards. The room was warm, cheerful and bright, and Miss Gillespie was doing excellent work, and the pupils were bright and clever in their lessons.

The boarding-house work was conducted by the following staff: Rev. C. W. Whyte, principal and missionary ; Miss Carson, matron ; Miss McIlwaine, assistant matron and in charge of girls' dormitory, sewing-room and laundry, girls' clothing, &c. ; Chas. Johnson, farmer and general servant. The members of the staff furnish their own rooms. The whole place was the pink of neatness and cleanliness, and the requirements of the department were fully complied with in all respects. Boys and girls have separate play-rooms and grounds.

The property consists of half a section ; fifteen acres were cropped and a sufficient supply of potatoes, turnips and garden produce was secured for the use of the house during the year, also a quantity of oats.

The sewing by the girls was a feature deserving of special notice, the work was the best I had seen anywhere. Miss McIlwaine was doing splendid work in teaching the girls in this department. There were two old-fashioned spinning-wheels, such as I had seen in the Province of Quebec fifty years ago, and each girl was taught how to use them. The storehouse I visited contained a large quantity of home-made preserves from the wild fruit so plentiful in these parts.

The elder girls make bread, butter and all do a share of the housework, but none lose their half day in the school-room. An entertainment was given one evening by the boys and girls under direction of Miss Gillespie, and these little things did uncommonly well and reflected credit on their teacher.

I took an inventory of the entire institution and made up the working account for the past year as best I could from data at hand.

Working account for year ended 31st December, 1896 :—

RECEIPTS.

Government grant.....	\$1,950 80
From Mission Committee	2,305 00
For clothing, provisions, labour, fuel, &c.....	1,167 45
For non-treaty pupils.....	180 00
“ board of staff.....	130 00
Donations clothing, W. F. M. S., Ont., value.....	817 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,550 25

EXPENDITURE.

Provisions, salaries, dry goods, clothing, labour, freighting, &c.....	\$ 6,503 88
Cash on hand.....	46 37
	<hr/>
	\$6,550 25
Liabilities 1st January, 1896, were.....	\$775 00
“ 1st January, 1897, “	600 00
Reduced this amount during year.....	<hr/>
	<u>\$175 00</u>

ASSETS.

Buildings.....	\$ 4,605
Less paid by department on new school 1,000	
	<hr/>
	\$3,605 00
Furniture, live stock, clothing, dry goods as per inventory.....	2,093 00
Balance of cash from working account.....	46 37
	<hr/>
	\$5,744 37

LIABILITIES.

Due principal.....	600 00
	<hr/>
Balance.	\$5,144 37

besides the land.

The average attendance of boarders for the year was 33, and the amount of expenditure was, \$4,154.22, or \$125.88 per pupil, including clothing, which was donated. Deducting this item, the cost per pupil is \$111.

It should be stated that the freighting of supplies to this distant point is a heavy item, and as the girls are very young, and it would be unwise to ask them to do heavy

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work such as washing and scrubbing ; the account for labour is therefore larger than if the girls were older and stronger. Precautions against fire are taken and Babcocks, grenades, fire-axes, &c., were distributed at different points of the building.

SIOUX BOARDING SCHOOL, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.,

was inspected on 16th, 17th and 18th March, 1897. This school is in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

Present, 28 : boys 10, girls 18.

Number of children of school age in Indian village, 44 : boys 18, girls 26. Number enrolled, 36 ; classified as follows :—

Standard I.	14
“ II.	5
“ III.	3
“ IV.	5
“ V.	4
“ VI.	3
	—
	34
Ungraded.	2
	—
	36

School material and equipment, sufficient. Improved patent desks. Class-room, 34 x 20 ; six windows ; nine and a half feet ceiling ; ventilation good ; maps, engravings, Christmas cards on walls. The room was airy and cheerful and the school one of the best conducted I had met with. Miss Laidlaw is an accomplished and capable teacher.

The exercises of the day commenced by all singing a hymn ; then the pupils repeated from memory the twenty-third psalm, which they all did in a clear distinct voice, after which a boy led in prayer, followed by one of the girls. The work of the day was then proceeded with as laid down in programme of studies.

The main building is frame 50 x 30, two stories, with high basement and attic, and stone foundation. Miss Fraser is the principal and matron. The whole place was in capital order. The buildings are about a quarter of a mile from town, and the grounds consist of four lots, or about one acre in all. The girls' dormitory is 20 x 30. Dining room 20 x 30. Boys' dormitory at the other end of the building, also 20 x 30. The beds are well furnished with blankets and quilts, sheets are used in summer, but not in winter. Bath-room. All the dormitories are nine feet in the ceiling and the ventilation was satisfactory, and all were in the pink of neatness and cleanliness. There is a sick-room, but fortunately it was unoccupied, as the pupils were in the best of health at the time. The old building has had a stone foundation put in, and it is now used : lower portion in class-room, already referred to, upper flat as store-room for clothing, and the space between the old and new is used as a play-room.

The girls are trained to do general housework, cooking, making bread, &c. Three of them are now at service in the town, and their employers told me they were well pleased at the thorough way they did their work. They get \$7.00 a month. The meals are well cooked and there was plenty of table room, the older boys, and girls taking charge during meals, of the different tables, either Miss Fraser or Miss Laidlaw being also present. The beef consumed is equal to nine ounces, and bread eleven ounces per pupil per day.

I took an inventory of the property and examined the accounts for the past year. The working account is as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

Government grant for twenty pupils.....	\$1,440 00
Missionary committee	741 00
Donations in flour and cash.....	43 55
“ in clothing.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,724 55

EXPENDITURE.

Provisions, salaries, fuel, furniture, interpreting at church services, outbuildings; balance owing 1st January, 1896 (\$119.58) and sundry small items.....	\$2,644 55
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	\$80 00

ASSETS.

New frame building	\$4,000 00
Old building, class-room	600 00
Four lots and outbuildings.....	550 00
Church at the village.....	750 00
House equipment, per list	821 00
Clothing, new and in use	633 10
School furniture, desks, &c	75 00
Cash on hand	80 00
	<hr/>
Liabilities	\$7,509 10
Sundry small accounts owing.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,409 10

The average number of pupils boarded during the year was twenty-eight. The actual expense of maintenance, salaries and clothing was \$2,174.47, or equal to \$77.30 per pupil for the year. Deducting the clothing, the expense would be \$59.80, and the total expense for all purposes, including balance due at the beginning of the year is \$94.45.

The village where the pupils came from is about three miles from the town, and consists of about thirty houses, and one hundred and fifty souls, including the school children. All have gardens and raise vegetables, which they sell in town. They own thirty-five acres of land, having paid for it out of their earnings. They have horses, but no cattle.

I noticed poultry at some of the places. These Indians earn a good deal working for white people. The houses were fair and most of them cleanly kept, rather low and flat in the roofs, but the Indians promised to remedy this, and would have shingled roofs. Accompanied by Miss Fraser and Miss Laidlaw, I visited every house and it was pleasing to see the warm reception given to these ladies, even the smallest children running to greet them. The church is a pretty little building, put up by the committee of the Presbyterian Church at a cost of \$700. It has a tower, and bell, good seats, organ, and is finished inside with dressed lumber, outside is painted. The size is 30 x 20. Services are held every Sunday afternoon, and each Thursday evening, conducted by Miss Fraser and Miss Laidlaw, assisted by Mr. Brown, mayor of the town, who takes a warm interest in the mission. I attended Sunday and week meetings. I noticed forty present at the week meeting, and about sixty on Sunday. The people were well dressed and seemed interested in the services. They sang the Sioux hymns heartily, and two or three of

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the men led in prayer. I was much interested in the meetings, and to my mind they were just such services as were most suited to the particular needs of the people. Miss Fraser and Miss Laidlaw were nobly performing their work, and were meeting with deserved success.

The sick are regularly visited also.

Before leaving the village one man came running after me and he had a piece of green ribbon pinned on his coat. He said: "Me took whiskey, but now wear ribbon; take no more whiskey." I told him to stick to his pledge and he went off quite happy.

This was the first time I had the opportunity of visiting this interesting mission, and I was more than pleased at the admirable way in which it is conducted.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FILE HILLS AGENCY,

was inspected on 3rd and 4th May, 1897. This school is in connection with the Presbyterian Church. Number of pupils present, 16: boys, 11, girls, 5; number of children of school age in the agency, 30; enrolled, 16. Ten pupils paid for by the department at \$72 per year and four at \$12 a year. The mission provided for the others.

Classification of pupils:—

Standard I.....	4
“ II.....	4
“ III.....	3
“ IV.....	3
“ V.....	2
	<hr/>
	16

School material and equipment ample.

Mr. Alex. Skene, principal and teacher.

School building is frame, 20 x 16; four windows, sheeted inside with dressed lumber. Painted outside and in. Porch 8 x 10. The building needed enlarging and this has since been done. Mr. Skene is an experienced teacher. The exercises commenced with reading the scriptures, singing and prayer. The children were then questioned on the passage of scripture read, and it was surprising how well they understood the subject. The usual routine of the programme of studies was then followed, reading, spelling, dictation, geography, composition, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, writing, singing.

The main building is stone, 30 x 30, three stories, mansard roof, verandah and conservatory. Frame kitchen as a lean-to, summer cellar for dairy purposes, outbuildings, such as play-room, laundry, sheds and stables, carpenter's shop, &c. These, with the fences, were whitewashed and gave the place a neat appearance. The property consists of two hundred acres of land, one hundred and sixty of which are pasture; forty acres are used for garden purposes and play-grounds. The boys are trained in caring for cattle. Mr. Skene gives them the calves and when they are three years old they are sold and the proceeds are given to the boys, less \$5 a year for their keep. This gives them an opportunity of earning a little for themselves, as well as getting a knowledge of how to take care of cattle, which is becoming one of the greatest industries of this country, and one which the Indians should follow as much as possible.

Games, hand-ball, &c., and inside crokinole, checkers, &c.

The principal expressed his gratitude for the uniform kindness of the former agent, Mr. Wright, and of Mr. McNeill, and said it was a pleasure to have such good neighbours, and he hoped the same would be the case with Mr. Graham, who was now taking charge of the agency. Four boys had just left to work for farmers and were to get good wages.

The working account for the year ending 31st March, 1897, was as follows :—

1896.		RECEIPTS.	
Mar. 31.	Balance on hand	\$	50 00
1897.			
Mar. 31.	Government grant, 10 pupils	720	00
	“ “ 4 “	48	00
	Mission grant, 4 boarders	240	00
	“ “ extra expenses	180	00
	“ “ salary	700	00
	Donations, clothing for pupils	250	00
	“ “ old people	300	00
		—————	\$ 2,488 00
		EXPENDITURE.	
	Salary, principal	\$	700 00
	Wages, “	180	00
	Boots, books, &c.	62	00
	Paint, lumber, &c.	65	00
	Clothing for pupils	250	00
	“ “ old people	300	00
	Provisions, fuel, light, freighting and other items	851	00
		—————	2,408 00
1897.			
Mar. 31.	Balance on hand	\$	80 00
		ASSETS.	
	Buildings	\$2,690	00
	Home equipment	512	00
	Clothing on hand	355	50
	New material	445	00
	School furniture	75	00
	Cash on hand	80	00
		—————	\$4,157 50

No liabilities.

The live stock, all but one cow, is the property of the principal, and the use of horses, and milk from the cows, are given for their keep. Butter is made for the use of the house.

The average attendance of boarders for the year was fifteen. The cost for each for one year, without clothing, is \$119, and with clothing and repairs to building, &c., \$140.

The cost would, of course, be much less in proportion, if the number of boarders were increased.

The full requirements of the department are complied with and the fullest justice is done to the pupils in every way.

Mrs. Skene looks after the internal arrangements of the house, and every part was clean and in the best possible order. The splendid garden was a pleasing feature. Mr. Skene was to be congratulated on the success of his work, and the only regret I had was that he could not be allowed to have more pupils, many on the reserves being willing to come.

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THE DAY SCHOOL ON DAY STAR'S RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,

was inspected 19th May, 1897. This school is in connection with the Church of England. Number of pupils present, 12: boys, 6; girls, 6. Children of school age on the reserve, 15: boys, 8; girls, 7. Number enrolled 12, classified as follows:—

Standard I	4
“ II	2
“ III	2
“ IV	4
Total	12

School material and equipment sufficient. Mrs. Smith teacher. Class-room out of the dwelling, or rather a separate thing, has an open chimney and three windows, and was neat and tidy.

There was a good garden, and each pupil, boys and girls, had a patch and their names stuck on with a piece of wood. They were taking great care of their little gardens.

Mrs. Smith was bringing up her pupils very well, they were neatly dressed and were clean.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL ON GORDON'S RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,

was inspected 21st May, 1897. This school is in connection with the Church of England. Number of pupils present 28: boys, 13; girls, 15. Number of children of school age on the reserve, 32: boys, 15; girls, 17; number enrolled, 30: 28 boarders and 2 day scholars, classified as follows:—

Standard I	11
“ II	3
“ III	6
“ IV	7
“ V	3
Total	30

School material, and equipment, sufficient; building, stone; and the same as described in last report. Mr. Mark Williams, principal and teacher; Mrs. Williams matron; Rev. Mr. Palgrave, missionary.

The grounds around the school were neatly laid out, flower plots and shrubbery. The garden is a large one and each boy had a plot of his own. The fences were in good condition and the whole place had an air of neatness about it and I am always pleased to find this the case where boys and girls have to be taught habits of neatness in all they do. Swings are in the play-grounds for the pupils.

The requirements of the department seemed to be fully complied with. The dormitories were clean, and bedding was plentiful. Iron bedsteads had been supplied since my last inspection, an improvement over the wooden ones.

The meals were well cooked and served, and all seemed to have what they needed. The consumption of beef averaged nine and a half ounces per day for each pupil, and bread sixteen ounces. Owing to the books being kept by the treasurer, who resides at Fort Qu'Appelle, I was unable to make out the working account for the past year. I took an inventory, however, of the property. The value was as follows:—

Buildings	\$4,477 00
Live stock	189 50
Furniture	513 72
Clothing in use	313 20
Clothing in store	80 95

\$5,574 37

There were some liabilities, but I could not find the amount. The pupils showed considerable proficiency in the class-room, and Mr. Williams was doing good faithful work. I sent specimens of composition, map-drawing and writing with my report to the Commissioner, Regina.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL ON MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY,

was inspected on 27th May, 1897. This school is in connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

Number of pupils present, 28 : boys, 16 ; girls, 12 ; number of children of school age on the reserve, 30 : boys, 17 ; girls, 13 ; number on roll, 28 ; classified as follows :—

Standard I	8
“ II	9
“ III	6
“ IV	5
	<hr/>
	28

School material and equipment ample.

Miss McKinnon, teacher.

The class-room is the lower part of the old church, 42 × 20, airy, well lighted and suitable in every way for the purpose.

The main building, (new), is of stone, 50 × 30, and forms a wing to the old church building, which is also of stone. It is well divided into dormitory for girls, 30 × 30, ten-foot ceiling, dining-room, kitchen, a large high basement. Concrete floor, high ceiling, and a commodious attic for clothing and other articles not in use. The lower part of the old church building is the class-room, 42 × 20, and the upper part is the boys' dormitory, 42 × 20, well lighted ; new iron bedsteads are in all the dormitories.

The outbuildings consist of a fine new cattle stable, 80 × 14, slab roof with gravel and straw. A recreation-room was under construction made from the material of the old frame school building. Flower plots were in front of the premises. Twenty-seven acres were being put under crop. The property consists of a quarter section. Boys attend to the cattle, poultry, wood, &c., and each boy has a small garden of his own. The girls are taught all household duties.

The requirements of the department were faithfully complied with. The dormitories are inferior to none in the country, and the whole house was in perfect condition as regards cleanliness and tidiness. The meals were well cooked and nicely served, and each pupil seemed to have all that was required, as I noticed bread and meat left on the table after dinner was over. Provision is made for bathing, and change of underclothing is made weekly.

Department of Indian Affairs.

I took an inventory of the property and made out the account for the past year.
The working account is as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

March 31st, 1897.—Government grant for	
year ending this date.....	\$1,710 00
Mission grant.....	100 00
	\$1,810 00

EXPENDITURE.

Provisions.....	\$1,080 00
Clothing.....	240 00
Fuel.....	84 00
Wages—Matron and man.....	180 00
F. H. Dennehey, late principal.....	226 00
	1,810 00
And \$600 balance owing.	

ASSETS.

Buildings.....	\$4,851 40
Live stock, lumber, house equipment, provisions, &c.....	1,280 48
	6,131 88
Liabilities.....	1,412 77
	\$4,719 11

Property, one-quarter section not included.

The cost of maintenance for twelve months was \$1,810, and balance still unpaid of \$600, total \$2,410. The average number of boarders for the year was twenty-four. The cost, therefore, per pupil is \$100.

The Rev. Father Germain was missionary-in-charge, assisted by another rev. father, who was taking the active management of the institution. Fire appliances were on hand, and every precaution was taken to guard against fire.

The pupils were polite and well behaved, and were clean and neatly dressed, and now, that they were in such a fine new building, the prospects were bright for the continued prosperity of the school.

This completed my inspection of schools, up to 30th June, 1897.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES

THE Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the teacher as far as possible, and shall be made only with the

SUBJECT.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.
English. . . .	Word- recognition and sentence-making. Simple sounds of letters of alphabet. Copying words.	Sounds continued. Sentence-making continued. Orthography, oral and written. Dictation of words learnt and of simple sentences.	Sounds completed. Simple homonyms explained. Sentence-making continued. Orthography, oral and written. Sentences dictated. Compose sentences about objects and actions.
General knowledge.	Facts concerning things in school. Develop what is already known. Days of week, month.	The seasons. Measures of length and weight in common use. Colours. Commence animal and vegetable kingdoms, their parts and uses, cultivation, growth, &c. Things in and about the school and their parts.	Animal and vegetable kingdoms continued. Money. The useful metals.
Writing	Elementary strokes and words on slates.	Words, &c., on slates.	Slates and copy-book No. 1.
Arithmetic. . .	Numbers 1 to 10: their combinations and separations, oral and written. The signs +, -, ×, ÷. Count to 10 by ones, twos, threes, &c. Use and meaning one-half, one-third, one-tenth. Making and showing one-half, one-fourth, one-eighth, one-third, one-sixth, one-ninth, one-fifth, one-tenth, one-seventh (no figures). Simple problems, oral.	Numbers 10 to 25: their combinations and separations, oral and written. Count to 25 by ones, twos, threes, &c. Use and meaning of one-half, one-third, one-fourth, &c., to one-twenty-fifth (no figures). Relation of halves, fourths, eighths, thirds, sixths, twelfths, ninths (no figures). Simple problems, introducing gallons in peck, pecks in bushel, months in year, inches in foot, pound, current coins up to 25c. Addition in columns, no total to exceed 25.	Numbers 25 to 100: their combinations and separations, oral and written. Count to 100 by ones, twos, threes, &c., to tens. Use and meaning of one-twenty-sixth, one-twenty-seventh, &c., to one-one-hundredth (no figures). Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions of Standard II. Roman numerals I to C. Simple problems, introducing seconds in minutes, minutes in hours, hours in day, pounds in bushel, sheets in quire, quires in ream.
Geography . . .	.....	.....	Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance, extent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

as the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary concurrence of the department.

STANDARD IV.	STANDARD V.	STANDARD VI.
Sounds reviewed. Sentence enlargement. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing. Simple composition, oral and written, reviewing work on general knowledge course.	Enlargement and correction of sentences continued. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing continued. Easy, oral and written composition, reviewing general knowledge course.	Analysis of simple sentences. Parts of speech. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing continued. Oral and written composition, reviewing general knowledge course.
Animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms continued. Uses of railways and ships. Explain manufacture of articles in common use. The races of man.	Same enlarged. Laws regarding fires, game, &c., of daily use.	Social relations. Seats of Government in Canada. System of representation and justice. Commerce and exchange of products.
Copy-books Nos. 2 and 3.	Copy-books Nos. 4 and 5.	Copy-books Nos. 6 and 7.
Numeration and notation to 10,000. Simple rules to 10,000. Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions already known (figures). Introduce terms numerator, denominator, &c. Roman notation to 2,000. Graded problems, introducing remaining reduction tables. Daily practice in simple rules to secure accuracy and rapidity.	Notation and numeration completed. Formal reduction. Vulgar fraction to thirtieths. Denominate fractions. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Graded problems. Reading and writing decimals to thousandths inclusive.	Factors, measures and multiples. Vulgar fractions completed. Easy application of decimals to ten thousandths. Easy application of square and cubic measures. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Easy application of percentage. Graded problems.
<p>(a) Review of work of Standard III. Lessons to lead to simple conception of the earth as a great ball, with surface of land and water, surrounded by the air, lighted by the sun, and with two motions.</p> <p>(b) Lessons on natural features, first from observation, afterwards by aid of moulding-board, pictures and blackboard illustrations.</p> <p>(c) Preparation for and introduction of maps. (Review of lessons in position, distance, direction, with representations drawn to scale.) Study of map of vicinity drawn on blackboard. Maps of natural features drawn from moulded forms. Practice in reading conventional map symbols on outline maps.</p>	Simple study of the important countries in each continent. Province in which school is situated and Canada to be studied first. The position of the country in the continent; its natural features, climate, productions, its people, their occupations, manners, customs, noted localities, cities, &c. Moulding-boards and map-drawing to be aids in the study.	<p>(a) The earth as a globe. Simple illustrations and statements with reference to form, size, meridians and parallels, with their use; motions and their effects, as day and night, seasons, zones, with their characteristics, as winds and ocean currents, climate as affecting the life of man.</p> <p>(b) Physical features and conditions of North America, South America and Europe, studied and compared. Position on the globe; position, relative to other grand divisions, size, form, surface, drainage, animal and vegetable life, resources, &c. Natural advantages of the cities.</p>

PROGRAMME OF STU

THE Programme of studies hereir: prescribed shall be followed by the

SUBJECT.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.
Geography.....			Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance, extent.
Ethics.....	The practice of cleanliness, obedience, respect, order, neatness.	Right and wrong. Truth. Continuance of proper appearance and behaviour.	Independence. Self-respect. Develop the reasons for proper appearance and behaviour.
Reading	First Primer.....	Second Primer.....	Second Reader.....
Recitation....	To begin in Standard II, is to be in line with what is taught in English, and developed into		
History.....			Stories of Indians of Canada and their civilization.
Vocal Music...	Simple Songs and Hymns. The subjects of the former to be interesting and patriotic.		
Calisthenics...	Exercises, frequently accompanied by singing, to afford variation during work and to		
Religious Instruction.	Scripture Reading. The Ten Commandments. Lord's Prayer. Life of Christ, &c., &c.		

NOTE.—ENGLISH.—Every effort must be made to induce pupils to speak English, and to teach them to read loudly and distinctly. Every word and sentence must be taught to read loudly and distinctly. Every word and sentence must be taught to read loudly and distinctly. Every word and sentence must be taught to read loudly and distinctly.

GENERAL.—Instruction is to be direct, the voice and blackboard being the principal agents. The mark applies to all teaching, viz.:—Everything must be thoroughly understood, before a pupil

Department of Indian Affairs.

DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit, &c.—*Continued.*

STANDARD IV.	STANDARD V.	STANDARD VI.
(d) General study from globe and maps. The hemisphere, continent, oceans and large islands, their relative positions and size. The continents: position, climate, form, outline, surroundings, principal mountains, rivers, lakes; the most important countries, productions, people, interesting facts and associations.	Simple study of the important countries in each continent, &c., &c.	(e) Observation to accompany the study of geography—apparent movements of the sun, moon and stars, and varying time of their rising and setting; difference in heat of the sun's rays at different hours of the day; change in the direction of the sun's rays coming through a school-room window at the same hour during the year; varying length of noon-day shadows; changes of the weather, wind and seasons.
Industry. Honesty. Thrift.....	Citizenship of Indians. Patriotism. Industry. Thrift. Self-maintenance. Charity. Pauperism.	Indian and white life. Patriotism. Evils of Indian isolation. Enfranchisement. Labour the law of life. Relations of the sexes as to labour. Home and public duties.
Third Reader.....	Fourth Reader.....	Fifth Reader.

pieces of verse and prose which contain the highest moral and patriotic maxims and thoughts.

History of province in which school is situated.	Canadian History (commenced)..	Canadian history (continued.)
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The tunes bright and cheerful.

improve physique.

understand it; unless they do, the whole work of the teacher is likely to be wasted. be fully explained to them, and from time to time they should be required to state the sense of a lesson or teacher understands it. unnecessary use of text books to be avoided. "parrot fashion" only, i.e., without in the least understanding what they read. And the following re- is advanced to further studies.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	Archie O. Kidd.....	Methodist
Back Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	Miss Elsie Cobban..	Undenominational
Bear Creek.....	"	"	Miss Carrie J. Lee..	"
Buzwah.....	Manitoulin Island.	Manitowaning.....	David Craddock....	Roman Catholic..
Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Percy T. Jermyn....	Undenominational
Christian Island.....	Christian Island..	Penetanguishene..	Rev. Ed. F. Douglas	Methodist
Fort William (boys)....	Fort William.....	Northern.....	Sister M. Ambrose..	Roman Catholic..
" (girls).....	"	"	" M. Dionysia....	"
" (orphanage).	"	"	Miss Helen Cameron	Undenominational
French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Rev. G. A. Artus, S.J.	Roman Catholic..
Garden River (R.C.)....	Garden River.....	Sault Ste. Marie..	Miss E. Williamson..	Church of England
" (C.E.).....	"	"	Robert Mayes.....	Methodist
Georgina Island.....	Georgina Island..	Rama.....	Miss E. Hyndman..	"
Gibson.....	Watha.....	Parry Sound.....	Miss S. Dunne....	Roman Catholic..
Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Byron M. Jacobs....	Undenominational
Henvey Inlet.....	Henvey Inlet.....	Parry Sound.....	John A. Windsor....	Methodist
Hiawatha.....	Rice Lake.....	Alnwick.....	Joseph A. Blais....	Roman Catholic..
Jackfish Island.....	Jackfish Island..	Northern.....	Miss Annie Vance...	Undenominational
Kettle Point.....	Kettle Point.....	Sarnia.....	Mrs. J. H. McKay..	Roman Catholic..
Lake Helen Mission....	Red Rock.....	Northern.....	Sister St. Gregory..	"
Mattawa.....	At Mattawa.....	Manitowaning.....	Miss Louisa Dyke...	"
Mississagua River.....	Maintoulin Island.	Manitowaning.....	Rev. R. Ashton.....	Undenominational
Mohawk Institute.....	At Brantford.....	Moravian.....	Wm. McTavish.....	Moravian Society..
Moraviantown.....	Moravian.....	"	Miss Dora Miller...	"
Moravian Orphanage....	"	"	Rev. W. W. Shepherd	Methodist
Mount Elgin Institute..	At Muncey.....	"	James Fox.....	Church of England
Muncey.....	Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	A. E. Kennedy.....	Undenominational
Mud Lake.....	Mud Lake.....	Rice Lake.....	John H. Porter.....	"
New Credit.....	New Credit.....	New Credit.....	Miss Rose McGee...	"
Nipissing.....	Nipissing.....	Parry Sound.....	Louis Scannado.....	Methodist
Oneida No. 1.....	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	Levi F. Dextater....	Church of England
" No. 2.....	"	"	Mrs. C. A. Vollick..	Methodist
" No. 3.....	"	"	Miss N. Murphy....	Roman Catholic..
Pays Plat.....	Pays Plat.....	Northern.....	Miss E. M. Nicholson	"
Pic River.....	Pic River.....	"	Sister Sacred Heart.	"
Port Arthur.....	At Port Arthur..	"	Thomas R. Ferguson	Undenominational
Port Elgin.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Rev. John Lawrence	Methodist
Rama.....	Rama.....	Rama.....	John Deschamp....	Roman Catholic..
Red Rock.....	Red Rock.....	Northern.....	Joseph Fisher.....	Undenominational
River Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	Miss Mary Pace....	"
Ryerson.....	Parry Island.....	Parry Sound.....	Benjamin Sweezeg..	Roman Catholic..
Sagamook.....	Spanish River....	Manitowaning.....	Miss Olie Miller....	Undenominational
Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	John Burr.....	"
Scotch Settlement.....	"	"	Miss Jos. Bisailon..	Roman Catholic..
Serpent River.....	Serpent River....	Manitowaning.....	Miss E. R. Lawrence	Undenominational
Shawanaga.....	Shawanaga.....	Parry Sound.....	Miss Florence S....	"
Sheguiandah.....	Sheguiandah.....	Manitowaning.....	Hammond.....	Church of England
Sheshegwaning.....	Sheshegwaning....	"	T. Augustine Kidd..	Roman Catholic..
Shingwauk Home.....	At Sault Ste. Marie	"	George L. King.....	Church of England

(a) 91 pupils at \$60 per capita. (b) 100 pupils at \$60 per capita.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.					Remarks.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Printer.		Painter.
8 cts.																		
250 00	Band and Methodist.	17	19	36	15	10	9	8	7	2								Half salary paid by Band, and half by Meth. Miss. Society.
200 00	Band	13	12	25	14	11	5	9										
200 00	"	10	3	13	6	9	2	2										
200 00	"	7	3	10	5	7	3											
300 00	"	16	3	19	8	11	4		3	1								
375 00	Band and Methodist.	20	12	32	20	19	8	1	1	3								Industrial Sch., all boys taught farming.
500 00	Voted	25	18	43	32	23	13	5	2									
500 00	"	8	19	27	23	14	6	5	2									
300 00	Band	15	13	28	17	21	1	3	3									
500 00	" and vote	48	57	105	47	57	22	16	10									
300 00	"	25	19	44	20	13	11	15	5									
300 00	" and Methodist.	14	4	18	12	7	2	4	3	2								
250 00	Vote and Methodist.	22	18	40	18	15	11	6	4	4								
300 00	Band	12	8	20	5	11	2	5	2									
250 00	Voted	12	23	35	15	17	10		5	3								
250 00	Band and Methodist.	7	7	14	7	3	3	5	1	2								
250 00	Voted	21	6	27	6	20	7											
250 00	Band	10	9	19	9	12	4	3										
250 00	Voted	7	7	14	10	4	8	1	1									
100 00	"	12	14	26	24	12	3	5	3	3								
250 00	"	14	6	20	9	15	3	1	1									
"	"	58	75	133	126	18	20	21	19	32	23	3	2					
350 00	Band	20	21	41	15	14	10	10	5	2								
"	Moravian Missionary Society	6	21	27	21	8	9	6	4									
"	School fund and vote	48	55	103	95	25	28	27	15	8		2		5		2		
200 00	Vote and Ch. of Eng	17	6	23	11	8	6	4	4	1								
"	New England Co.	16	6	22	17	4	1	6	10	1								
325 00	Band	21	14	35	19	8	12	11	4									
250 00	Voted	7	11	18	8	12	2	2	2									
300 00	Vote and Methodist.	15	11	26	15	12	9	5										
200 00	" Ch. of Eng.	27	14	41	16	32	2	6	1									
250 00	" Methodist.	28	15	43	21	25	2	16										
250 00	Voted	10	7	17	10	7	9	1										
250 00	"	13	12	25	7	19	6											
"	"		3	3	3	1	2											
300 00	Band	11	9	20	9	9	8		3									
250 00	Band and Methodist.	19	17	36	14	25	5	6										
250 00	Voted	11	4	15	9	10	3	1	1									
200 00	Band	15	13	28	12	16	7	5										
250 00	"	14	4	18	6	8	1	5	4									
250 00	Voted	19	10	29	10	16	11	2										
300 00	Band	18	11	29	11	7	7	8	5	2								
300 00	"	21	9	30	19	15	10	1	4									
250 00	Voted	10	12	22	9	17	4	1										
250 00	Band and vote.	11	15	26	14	11	4	9	1	1								
300 00	Band	13	14	27	11	15	5	5	2									
200 00	"	15	11	26	10	22	1	3										
(a)	Vote and school fund	63	2	65	57	13	19	13	13	7		8		2	5			
Carried forward...		707	611	1318	766	588	290	228	125	64	23							

(c) Indian pupils attending separate school ; \$12 per cap. tuition fee per annum.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—Continued.				
Sidney Bay.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Miss Isabella McIver	Undenominational
Six Nation No. 1.....	Six Nation.....	Six Nation.....	Elam Bearfoot	"
" 2.....	".....	".....	Miss Lizzie Davis...	"
" 3.....	".....	".....	Mrs. Sarah C. Smith.	"
" 5.....	".....	".....	Mrs. Mary J. Scott...	"
" 6.....	".....	".....	Peter T. Adams.....	"
" 7.....	".....	".....	Miss E. N. Latham.	"
" 9.....	".....	".....	John Lickers.....	"
" 10.....	".....	".....	Miss Sarah Davis...	"
" 11.....	".....	".....	Miss Henrietta Bomberry.....	"
Skene.....	Parry Island.....	Parry Sound.....	Miss Elizabeth Ma- guire.....	"
South Bay.....	South Bay.....	Manitowaning.....	Mrs. Elizabeth S. As- sance.....	Roman Catholic...
Spanish River.....	Spanish River.....	".....	Miss Carrie Morley..	Church of England
Stony Point.....	Stony Point.....	Sarnia.....	Miss Annie Rogers...	Undenominational
St. Clair.....	Sarnia.....	".....	Miss Frances E. Welsh	Methodist.....
Sucker Creek.....	Sucker Creek.....	Manitowaning.....	Miss Lucy E. Shep- herd.....	Church of England
Thessalon.....	Thessalon River...	".....	M. J. Walsh.....	Roman Catholic...
Thomas.....	Six Nations.....	Six Nations.....	John Miller.....	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Eastern)...	Tyendinaga.....	Tyendinaga.....	Mrs. Emma Leslie..	"
" (Western).....	".....	".....	Miss Stella Booth...	"
" (Central).....	".....	".....	Miss Violet Smith...	"
" (Mission).....	".....	".....	Mrs. Frank Clause..	Church of England
Walpole Island No. 1...	Walpole Island...	Walpole Island...	Albert J. Sahgiuj...	"
" 2.....	".....	".....	Arthur Muskokomon	Methodist.....
" 3.....	".....	".....	William Peters.....	Undenominational
West Bay.....	West Bay.....	Manitowaning.....	Miss Mary Fitzpat- rick.....	Roman Catholic...
White Fish Lake.....	White Fish Lake..	".....	Miss Celina Lemoine	"
White Fish River.....	White Fish River..	".....	Joseph Esquimaux...	Church of England
Wikwemikong Day (Boys)	Manitoulin Island (unceded).....	".....	Rev. J. M. Clancy, S.J	Roman Catholic...
" " (Girls).....	".....	".....	T. Walker.....	"
" Indust'l (Boys)	".....	".....	Rev. J. Paquin, S.J.	"
" " (Girls).....	".....	".....	".....	"
Wikwemikongsing.....	Wikwemikongsing	".....	Miss Adèle de La- morandière.....	"
Total, Ontario.....				

(a) 100 pupils at \$60 per capita. (b) 45 pupils at \$60 per capita. (c) 45 pupils at \$60 per capita.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.					General Remarks.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Printer.		Painter.	
\$ cts.	Brought forward ..	707	611	1318	766	588	290	228	125	64	23	5	2	5				2	
300 00	Band	15	11	26	18	12	5	4	2	3									
	Band, and New Eng- land Co. pays bal- ance	20	15	35	21	16	7	4	3	4	1								
	"	25	15	40	22	16	7	5	5	2	5								
	"	25	20	45	16	23	10	7	4		1								
450 00	"	18	20	38	18	23	2	5	3	4	1								
	"	13	6	19	8	12	2	3	1	1									
	"	36	37	73	26	39	20	9	3	2									
	"	24	22	46	28	15	11	10	5	5									
	"	34	26	60	23	26	19	6	3	4	2								
	"	24	19	43	19	22	12	6	3										
200 00	Band	6	11	17	7	7	5	3	2										
200 00	"	8	9	17	6	15	2												
200 00	Voted	13	6	19	7	12	4	3											
200 00	Band	3	7	10	4	6		3	1										
200 00	" and Methodist.	24	23	47	24	19	9	8	8	3									
200 00	Band	7	8	15	9	10	5												
300 00	Voted	13	11	24	6	17	5	2											
362 50	Band	41	31	72	29	28	10	9	20	5									
150 00	"	44	16	60	27	33	16	7	4										
250 00	"	24	19	43	12	19	9	8	4	3									
150 00	"	21	27	48	21	18	11	8	4	7									
200 00	New England Co'y.. Band and Church of England	27	18	45	19	42	2	1											
250 00	Vote and Methodist.	25	25	50	30	14	18	18											
300 00	Band	25	31	56	38	23	15	14	4										
	Band	17	14	31	18	10	8	9	4										
250 00	"	19	23	42	11	23	5	10	4										
200 00	Voted	7	8	15	9	6	7	1	1										
200 00	"	13	12	25	11	11	8		4	2									
300 00	"	45		45	19	22	13	9	1										
300 00	"		58	58	27	31	9	9	3	2	4								
(b)	"	60		60	54	4	18	15	10	13		5	2	2			2		
(c)	"		39	39	33	1	8	22	6	2									
200 00	"	18	7	25	12	22	3												
		1552	1279	2831	1529	1285	625	486	262	136	37	18	4	9	5	2	2	Girls taught housework, &c.	

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Becancour.....	Becancour.....	Becancour.....	Emeline Bergeron...	Roman Catholic...
Caughnawaga, boys.....	Caughnawaga.....	Caughnawaga.....	Frank M. Jacobs ..	"
" girls.....	"	"	Nellie Gibbons.....	"
" Mission.....	"	"	Agilda M. Demers...	Methodist
Cornwall Island.....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Leo Killoran	Undenominational
Lorette	Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Josephine Dubeau ..	Roman Catholic...
Maniwaki	Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	Annie O'Connor	"
Maria.....	Maria	Maria	Esther Audet.....	"
Oka (Country).....	Oka	"	Alberta R. Hodgins...	Methodist
" (Village).....	"	"	Maud M. Wilson.....	"
Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Mme. Engène Roy ..	Roman Catholic...
Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Mary Isaac	"
St. Francis (C. E.).....	St. Francis.....	St. Francis.....	Rev. H. O. Loiselle..	Church of England
" (R.C.).....	"	"	Sister St. Lawrence..	Roman Catholic...
St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Alex. Pirie	"
Temiscamingue.....	Temiscamingue.....	Temiscamingue.....	Marion J. Legge.....	"
" Mission.....	"	"	Sister Ste. Perpétue..	"
Total, Quebec.....				
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River.....	Bear River.....	Bear River.....	John L. DeVaney ..	Roman Catholic...
Cow Bay.....	Cole Harbour.....	District No. 5.....	Catherine F. Langley	"
Eskasoni.....	Eskasoni.....	District No. 13.....	Roderick McMillan..	"
Middle River.....	Middle River.....	Victoria Co.....	L. A. McEachen.....	"
New Germany.....	Lunenburg.....	Lunenburg.....	Annie S. Taylor.....	"
Salmon River.....	Salmon River.....	District No. 10.....	Donald A. Campbell..	"
Shubenacadie.....	Indian Brook.....	Shubenacadie.....	Robert J. Logan.....	"
Whycocomagh.....	Whycocomagh.....	Whycocomagh.....	Patrick A. Murphy ..	"
Total, Nova Scotia.....				
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church.....	Church Point.....	North-eastern.....	John Flanagan.....	Roman Catholic...
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss M. J. D'Olliqui..	"
Fel Ground	Fel Ground	"	Michael Flinne.....	"
Kingsclear.....	Kingsclear.....	Western.....	Frances McGinn.....	"
St. Mary's.....	St. Mary's.....	"	Nellie Doherty.....	"
Tobique.....	Tobique.....	"	Edith O'Brien.....	"
Total, New Brunswick.....				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island.....	Casimir J. Poirier...	Roman Catholic...

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
80 00	Voted	6	3	9	7	1	1	5	2		
450 00	"	59		59	18	43	5	3	8		
450 00	"	107	107	107	40	75	12	11	9		
250 00	Vote and Methodist	17	28	45	14	34	7	4			
325 00	Band	17	15	32	11	19	10	3			
300 00	Voted	38	43	81	54	14	17	19	22	9	
250 00	Band	6	9	15	7	4	3	1	1	3	3
150 00	Voted	14	12	26	10	14	2	10			
200 00	Vote and Methodist	12	11	23	11	14	1	7	1		
200 00	"	16	7	23	11	7	8	2	6		
150 00	Voted	12	21	33	21	2	7	7	17		
200 00	"	22	23	45	24	30	5	3	3		4
250 00	"	9	3	12	6	7	3	2			
290 00	"	19	24	43	31	24	3	2	6	4	4
300 00	Band	46	36	82	21	66	8	7	1		
300 00	Voted	24	25	49	28	13	19	5	9	3	
100 00	"	2	3	5	3	2	2	1			
		319	370	689	317	369	113	92	85	19	11
300 00	Voted	11	7	18	11	7		5	4		2
200 00	"	4	6	10	5	2		3	2	3	
200 00	"	11	7	18	6	5	3	9	1		
200 00	"	8	7	15	4	6	6	3			
300 00	"	8	3	11	7	3		1	2	3	2
200 00	"	12	11	23	8	12	7	3	1		
240 00	"	9	8	17	6	5	7		5		
200 00	"	13	13	26	10	15	7	4			
		76	62	138	57	55	30	28	15	6	4
200 00	Voted	15	7	22	10	19	1	1	1		
250 00	"	21	19	40	25	40					
250 00	"	9	5	14	5	4	4	4	1	1	
250 00	"	14	4	18	12	5	4	5	2	2	
250 00	"	10	7	17	10	9	4	1	2	1	
240 00	Band and vote	8	15	23	12	14	6	2		1	
		77	57	134	74	91	19	13	6	5	
300 00	Voted	20	8	28	13	8	1	11	2	5	1

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Ahousaht.....	Ahousaht.....	Cowichan.....	John W. Russell...	Presbyterian.....
Aiyansh.....	Kitladamicks.....	North-west Coast..	Jas. B. McCullagh..	Church of England
Alberni.....	Tres-aht.....	West Coast.....	John T. Ross.....	Presbyterian.....
Alert Bay (Day).....	Nimkish.....	Kwawkewlth.....	Elizabeth Hall.....	Church of England
" Girls' Home.....	".....	".....	Alfred Hall.....	".....
" Industrial.....	".....	".....	Rev. A. W. Corker..	".....
Bella Bella.....	Bella Bella.....	".....	Jessie Crosby.....	Methodist.....
Cape Mudge.....	Cape Mudge.....	".....	R. J. Walker.....	".....
Coqualeetza Industrial Home.....	At Chilliwack.....	Fraser River.....	Rev. Joseph Hall...	".....
Clay-o-quot.....	Clay-o-quot.....	West Coast.....	J. A. Van Nevel....	Roman Catholic...
Gwayasdums.....	Gwayasdums.....	Kwawkewlth.....	Christina Carleton..	Church of England
Hazelton.....	Giatamaksh.....	Babine.....	John Feild.....	".....
Kamloops Industrial.....	Kamloops.....	Kamloops and Okanagan.....	Rev. A. M. Carion..	Roman Catholic...
Kincolith.....	Kincolith.....	North-west Coast..	W. E. Collison.....	Church of England
Kitkahtla.....	Kitkahtla.....	".....	R. W. Gurd.....	".....
Kishifx.....	Kishifx.....	Babine.....	R. H. Pierce.....	Methodist.....
Kootenay Industrial.....	At Kootenay.....	Kootenay.....	Rev. N. Coccolla...	Roman Catholic...
Kuper Island.....	On Kuper Island..	Cowichan.....	Rev. G. Donckele...	".....
Lakalsap.....	Lakalsap.....	North-west Coast..	Rev. S. S. Osterhout.	Methodist.....
Masset.....	Masset.....	West Coast.....	J. H. Keen.....	Church of England
Metlakahtla Industrial.....	At Metlakahtla..	".....	John R. Scott.....	".....
" Day.....	".....	".....	Bertha Davies.....	".....
Nanaimo.....	Nanaimo.....	Cowichan.....	R. G. Wellwood....	Methodist.....
Nitinat.....	Claoose.....	West Coast.....	W. J. Stone.....	".....
Port Essington.....	Skeena.....	North-west Coast..	Kate Tranter.....	".....
Port Simpson Girls' Home.....	At Port Simpson..	".....	Miss H. M. Paul....	".....
" Day.....	".....	".....	Charles M. Richards.	".....
Saanich.....	Saanich.....	Cowichan.....	William Thompson..	Roman Catholic...
Skidegate.....	Queen Charlotte Island.....	North-west Coast..	Kate H. Ros.....	Methodist.....
Somenos.....	Somenos.....	Cowichan.....	Mrs. K. Nicholas...	".....
Songhees.....	Songhees.....	".....	Sister M. Rogation..	Roman Catholic...
St. Mary's Boarding.....	St. Mary's Mission	Fraser River.....	Rev. E. C. Chirouse..	".....
Ucluselet.....	Itedsu.....	West Coast.....	Miss C. Armstrong	Presbyterian.....
William's Lake Industrial	William's Lake.....	William's Lake...	Rev. J. M. J. Lejacq.	Roman Catholic...
Yale (All Hallows) Boarding.....	At Yale.....	Fraser River.....	Amy Sister Superior.	Church of England
Total, British Columbia				

NOTE.—Boys at industrial schools taught farming in addition to other studies, and girls taught sewing, a 35 boys at \$130 per capita, and 10 girls at \$60 per capita per annum. b 50 pupils at \$130 per capita pupils at \$130 per capita per annum. f 25 boys at \$140 per capita per annum, and 25 girls at \$100 per capita pupils at \$130 per capita per annum. j 35 pupils at \$60 per capita per annum.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Appropriation for Salary or or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.							General Remarks.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Tinsmith.	Baker.	Printer.	Harness-maker.		
\$ cts.																				
300 00	Voted.....	33	15	48	16	43	5													
300 00	"	11	14	25	18	17	8													
300 00	"	16	17	33	24	12	11	9	1											
300 00	"	4	8	12	6	5	4	1	2											
600 00	"		16	16	10	5	4	2	4	1										
a	"	18		18	11	8	6	1	3		6									
300 00	"	29	29	58	10	30	16	5	7											
300 00	"	7	10	17	4	14	3													
b	"	27	80	107	92	35	20	18	23	9	2		3			3				
300 00	"	14	13	27	11	22	5													
300 00	"	13	13	26	7	24	1	1												Only one return received.
300 00	"	16	18	34	6	26	8													
c	"	25	26	51	49	1	17	12	12	8	1	16		4						
300 00	"	13	13	26	15	14	7	1	4											
300 00	"	24	16	40	15	11	23	5	1											
300 00	"	12	21	33	11	33														
d	"	27	26	53	50	15	3	12	18	5		1		2						
e	"	34	22	56	50	2	12	22	13	7		6		7						
300 00	"	15	10	25	11	9	7	8	11											
300 00	"	25	33	58	19	39	17	2												
f	"	26	27	53	46	18	10	15	4	1	5	17								
300 00	"	13	5	18	10	7	6	1	1	3										
300 00	"	15	20	35	10	18	9	6	2											
300 00	"	8	11	19	9	14	4	1												
300 00	"	20	20	40	11	21	15	4												
g	"		32	32	27	8	3	9	7	5										
300 00	"	53	32	85	27	49	11	15	5	4	1									
300 00	"	16	9	25	23	17	8													
300 00	"	20	18	38	12	12	12	4	2	8										
300 00	"	20	3	23	6	10	13													
300 00	"	11	11	22	10	5	9	4	4											
h	"	36	39	75	69	25	14	13	17	6			1							
300 00	"	15	15	30	16	22	6	2												
i	"	24	28	52	49	14	8	15		15		3								4
j	"		34	34	30	10	6	8	3	3	4									
.....		643	709	1352	789	617	318	195	134	75	13	49	17			3				4

Only one return received.

Not paid by Department.

knitting and household duties generally. School material supplied by Government.
per annum. c 50 pupils at \$130 per capita per annum. d 50 pupils at \$130 per capita per annum. e 50
per annum. g 20 pupils at \$60 per capita per annum. h 60 pupils at \$60 per capita per annum. i 50

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Assabassca	Rainy River	Rat Portage.	R. B. Grant	Church of England
Berens River	Berens River.	Berens River.	B. Alexander.	Methodist.
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Robert Bear	Church of England
Black River	Black River	Berens River.	B. McKenzie.	"
Brandon Industrial	At Brandon		Rev. John Semmens.	Methodist.
Broken Head	Broken Head.	Clandeboye.	M. B. Edwards.	Church of England
Chemawawin	Chemawawin.	Pas	W. C. Lundie.	"
Coutcheeching	Coutcheeching.	Coutcheeching.	Peter J. Robinson.	Roman Catholic.
Crane River	Crane River	Manitowapaw.	John Favel.	Church of England
Cross Lake	Cross Lake.	Berens River.	J. Isbister.	Methodist.
Cumberland	Cumberland	Pas	Jas. Settee, jr.	Church of England
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebband Flow Lake	Manitowapaw.	M. Dumas.	Roman Catholic.
Elkhorn Industrial	At Elkhorn.		A. E. Wilson.	Church of England
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	Manitowapaw.	Geo. Bruce.	"
" (Lower)		"	Kemper Garrioch	"
Fisher River	Fisher River.	Berens River.	Jas. N. Clinton.	Methodist.
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander.	Clandeboye.	J. Arran Wilson.	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	R. Chevrefils.	Roman Catholic.
Frenchman's Head	Lac Seul	Savanne.	A. T. Norquay.	Church of England
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids.	Pas	T. H. P. Lamb.	"
Grassy Narrows	Grassy Narrows.	Savanne.	Ed. W. Lys	Roman Catholic.
Hollow Water River	Hollow Water Riv.	Berens River	John Sinclair.	Church of England
Islington	Islington.	Rat Portage	John A. Maggrah.	"
Jack Head	Jack Head.	Berens River.	F. A. Disbrowe.	"
Lac Seul	Lac Seul	Savanne.	Thos. Pritchard.	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba.	Manitowapaw.	Olive Goulet.	Roman Catholic.
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin.	"	John Moar.	Church of England
Little Forks	Little Forks	Coutcheeching.	H. A. George.	"
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatch'wn	Manitowapaw.	T. H. Dobbs.	"
Long Sault	Long Sault.	Coutcheeching.	R. H. Bagshaw.	"
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids.	"	D. W. Wood.	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	Wm. Mons.	"
Muckle's Creek	St. Peter's	Clandeboye.	J. M. Muckle.	"
Norway House	Norway House.	Berens River.	J. Isbister.	Methodist.
Pas	Pas	Pas	Richard Cox	Church of England
Pine Creek (Boarding)	Pine Creek.	Manitowapaw.	Rev. A. Chaumont.	Roman Catholic.
* (Day)	"	"	"	"
Portage la Prairie (B'ding)	At P. la Prairie.	P. la Prairie, Man.	Miss Annie Fraser.	Presbyterian.
Rupert's Land Industrial	At Middle Church	Manitoba.	Rev. J. H. Fairlie.	Church of England
Rat Portage (Boarding)	At Rat Portage.	"	Rev. Chas. Cahill.	Roman Catholic.
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay.	Manitowapaw.	W. Geo. Gow	"
Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain.	Pas	Thomas Bear.	Church of England
St. Boniface Industrial	At St. Boniface.	Manitoba.	Rev. J. B. Dorais.	Roman Catholic.
St. Peter's (North)	St. Peter's	Clandeboye.	Miss L. McLean.	Church of England
" (South)	"	"	" G. W. Rolston.	"
" (East)	"	"	" I. Jackson.	"
" (R.C.)	"	"	" A. Genthon.	Roman Catholic.
Trout Lake	Lac Seul	Savanne.	E. R. Pritchard.	Church of England
The Dalles	Rat Portage.	Rat Portage	John Kipling.	"
Wabigoon	Wabigoon	Savanne.	Mrs. Amy Johns.	"
Wabuskang	Wabuskang.	"	R. E. Atkinson.	"
Water Hen River (B'ding)	Water Hen River.	Manitowapaw.	J. H. Adam	Roman Catholic.
" (Day)	"	"	"	"
Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Rat Portage.	Henry Kelly.	"
Total, Manitoba				

NOTES.—Boys at industrial schools taught farming in addition to other trades, and girls taught sewing, Government. a. 100 pupils at \$115 per capita per annum. b. 10 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum. per capita per annum. * Day pupils at boarding school \$12 per capita per annum paid for tuition. f 10

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Return have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.							General Remarks.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Tinsmith.	Baker.	Printer.		Harnessm ^{kr}	Stone-cutter
cts.																					
300 00	Voted.	7	12	19	7	13	6														
300 00	"	25	23	48	9	38	9		1												
300 00	"	16	16	32	15	18	10	4													
300 00	"	7	10	17	6	7	2	6	2												
300 00	"	38	33	71	60	41	18	11			1	5									
300 00	"	13	9	22	8	16	3	3													
300 00	"	20	17	37	16	30	7														
300 00	"	8	5	13	3	9	4														
300 00	"	7	5	12	9	4	3	3	2												
300 00	"	16	21	37	21	29	7	1													
300 00	"	14	10	24	7	5	5	14													
300 00	"	9	8	17	11	11	4	2													
a	"	72	31	103	86	24	13	22	23	21		17	3	11	7	2		9	2	1	
300 00	"	5	10	15	8	5		4	1	5											
300 00	"	21	18	39	15	18	16	2	3												
300 00	"	33	20	53	19	34	7	7	5												
300 00	"	16	17	33	12	20	6	6		1											
300 00	"	14	8	22	11	17	3	2													
300 00	"	18	16	34	9	34															
300 00	"	16	11	27	16	14	6	7													
300 00	"	4	13	17	7	17															
300 00	"	16	9	25	12	15	5	5													
300 00	"	9	4	13	2	10	3														
300 00	"	8	15	23	7	15	7	1													
300 00	"	12	14	26	12	15	6	5													
300 00	"	15	9	24	9	7	10	6	1												
300 00	"	13	12	25	11	22	3														
300 00	"	8	4	12	2	8	4														
300 00	"	17	11	28	16	19	8	1													
300 00	"	11	17	28	7	17	3	8													
300 00	"	14	11	25	4	18	7														
300 00	"	11	15	26	13	26															
300 00	"	18	17	35	10	15	8	5	7												
300 00	"	13	11	24	7	23	1														
300 00	"	22	34	56	35	28	13	10	5												
b	"	3	7	10	10	4	5		1												
300 00	"	20	15	35	19	22	8	2	2	1											
c	"	15	19	34	24	14	6	5	4	4	1										
300 00	"	51	38	89	60	45	11	17	10	6		9					4	3			
d	"	5	5	10	7	10															
300 00	"	42	42	84	38	53	23	8													
300 00	"	11	12	23	15	8	4	7	4												
e	"	57	52	109	89	23	17	30	21	15	3	6		8							
300 00	"	17	15	32	11	19	7	5	1												
300 00	"	30	17	47	17	20	12	6	8	1											
300 00	"	20	15	35	10	12	15	6	2												
300 00	"	6	5	11	6	6	4	1													
300 00	"	26	14	40	21	18	19	3													
300 00	"	7	5	12	4	6	2	1	3												
300 00	"	14	11	25	10	13	8	4													
300 00	"	10	15	25	7	24	1														
f	"		10	10	10	4	5	1													
300 00	"	15	9	24	19	17	7														
300 00	"	9	6	15	7	10	5														
300 00	"	924	808	1732	886	970	366	231	106	54	5	37	3	19	7	2	4	12	2	1	
300 00	"																				
300 00	"																				
300 00	"																				
300 00	"																				
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300 00	"																				

All expenses paid by Government.

All expenses paid by Government.

\$12 per capita per annum paid for day pupils at boarding school.

knitting and household duties generally. Medical attendance, medicines and school material supplied by c. 20 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum. d. 20 pupils at \$60 per capita per annum. e. 100 pupils at \$110 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Alexander.....	Alexander.....	Edmonton.....	Sarah Cyre.....	Roman Catholic..
Attakakoop.....	Attakakoop.....	Carlton.....	Louis Ahenakew...	Church of England
Battleford Industrial.....	At Battleford.....		Rev. E. Matheson...	" " ..
Beaver River	Chippewayan.....	Onion Lake.....	L. O. Lamoureux...	Roman Catholic..
Birtle Boarding.....		Birtle.....	W. J. Small.....	Presbyterian
Blood "	Blood	Blood	E. F. Hockley (actg.)	Church of England
" Day	"	"	Hugh F. Baker.....	" " ..
Blue Quill's	Blue Quill's ..	Saddle Lake	F. Petitdemange....	Roman Catholic ..
Bull's Horn	Blood	Blood	A. F. H. Mills.....	Church of England
Calgary Industrial.....	At Calgary.....		Rev. G. H. Hogbin...	" " ..
Crowfoot	Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	Geo. H. Race.....	Roman Catholic..
Crowstand Boarding.....	Near Cote's.....	Swan River.....	Rev. C. W. Whyte...	Presbyterian
Day Star	Day Star.....	Touchwood Hills..	M. Williams	Church of England
Duck Lake Boarding ..	Duck Lake.....	Duck Lake.....	Rev. M. J. P. Paquette	Roman Catholic..
Emmanuel College.....	At Prince Albert..		Ven. J. A. Mackay..	Church of England
Ermineskin's Boarding...	Ermineskin's.....	Hopema.....	Rev. Z. Lizée.....	Roman Catholic..
" Day	"	"	S. St. Cœur de Marie	" " ..
File Hills Boarding ..	File Hills.....	File Hills.....	Alex. Skene.....	Presbyterian
Goodfish Lake.....	Pakan	Saddle Lake.....	Vincent Smith.....	Methodist.....
Gordon's Boarding.....	Gordon's.....	Touchwood Hills..	M. Williams, (actg. Principal.).....	Church of England
" Day	"	" " ..	M. Williams, (actg. Principal.).....	" " ..
Heavy Shields.....	Blood	Blood	Sister R. St. Germain.	Roman Catholic..
John Smith's	John Smith's ..	Duck Lake.....	Miss A. C. McGregor	Church of England
Joseph's.....	Joseph's.....	Edmonton.....	Miss J. Laderote...	Roman Catholic..
Keys	Keys	Swan River.....	Rev. Owen Owens ..	Church of England
Keeseekoose.....	Keeseekoose.....	" " ..	Edward Barton.....	Roman Catholic..
Lac la Biche Boarding ..	Lac la Biche ..	Saddle Lake.....	Rev. H. Grandin....	" " ..
Lac la Ronge.....	Lac la Ronge.....	Duck Lake.....	Samuel Abraham...	Church of England
Little Pine's.....	Little Pine's ..	Battleford	C. T. Desmarais ..	" " ..
Louis Bull's	Louis Bull's ..	Hopema.....	Jas. A. Youmans...	Methodist.....
Meadow Lake.....	Meadow Lake.....	Carlton	A. M. Venne.....	Roman Catholic..
Mistawasis.....	Mistawasis.....	"	Miss L. McIntosh...	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake.....	Montreal Lake.....	"	Rev. Thos. Clarke...	Church of England
Morley No. 1.....	Morley	Stony.....	John W. Niddrie...	Methodist.....
" 2.....	"	"	Rev. R. B. Steinhauer	"
Muscowequan's Boarding.	Muscowequan.....	Touchwood Hills..	F. W. Dennehy.....	Roman Catholic..
" Day	"	" " ..	" " ..	" " ..
McDougall Orphanage...	Morley	Stony.....	Rev. J. W. Butler...	Methodist.....
Oak River Sioux.....	Oak River	Birtle	J. Frances Cox.....	Church of England

NOTE.—Boys at industrial schools taught farming in addition to other trades, and girls taught sewing, Government.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.						General Remarks.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Baker.	Printer.		Painter.	Harness- maker.	Engineer.
\$ cts.																				
300 00	Voted	10	13	23	6	16	7													
300 00	"	13	9	22	13	14	2	6												
145 pupils at \$150 per capita per an- num.	"	72	44	116	102	39	13	28	19	17		14	4	3			2	4		
300 00	"	13	12	25	16	16	5	4												
25 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	"	18	24	42	34	24	9	8	1											
100 pupils at \$75 per capita per annum.	"	37	23	60	52	28	14	18												
	"	11	3	14	14	13	1													
																				Day pupils
300 00	Voted	12	6	18	9	11	3	4												at board-
300 00	"	15	6	21	7	21														ing school
	"	19		19	8	9	2	6	2			19								tuition
300 00	Voted	17	12	29	16	20	9													grant pd.
30 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	"	19	9	28	21	20	6	2												All expen-
300 00	"	6	7	13	10	5	2	2	4											ses paid by
70 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	"	32	28	60	53	30	25	5				3		4						Government.
20 pupils at \$100, 40 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	"	25	10	35	27	12	6	6	7	2	2									
20 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	"	12	11	23	21	11	7	5												
	"	11	13	24	6	21	1	2												Tuition
10 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	Voted	11	5	16	13	4	3	4	3	2										grant paid
300 00	"	15	18	33	16	19	4	7	3											for day
35 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	"	13	15	28	25	11	2	5	7	3										pupils at
	"	2	1	3	1		1	1		1										boarding
300 00	Voted	7	4	11	6	10	1													school.
300 00	"	11	15	26	7	11	5	6	4											Tuition
300 00	"	11	8	19	9	14	3	2												grant paid
300 00	"	6	11	17	8	7	2	3	5											for day
300 00	"	7	8	15	5	11	4													pupils at
23 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	"	22	16	38	32	9	7	8	9	5										boarding
300 00	"	12	12	24	8	20	4													school.
300 00	"	12	10	22	12	18	4													
300 00	"	13	10	23	5	23														
300 00	"	10	6	16	7	12	4													
300 00	"	5	9	14	5	8	4	2												
300 00	"	13	10	23	7	15	4	4												
300 00	"	20	26	46	14	35	7	4												
300 00	"	23	14	37	5	25	10	2												
30 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	"	16	15	31	20	8	12	6	5											Closed.
	"	3	4	7	4	3	2		2											
40 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	Voted	16	19	35	26	13	6	5	11											Tuition
300 00	"	27	22	49	24	46	3													grant paid
																				for day
Carried forward.		617	488	1105	674	632	203	165	82	30		2	36	4	7		2	4		pupils at
																				boarding
																				school.

Day pupils
at board-
ing school
tuition
grant pd.
All expen-
ses paid by
Govern-
ment.

Tuition
grant paid
for day
pupils at
boarding
school.

Tuition
grant paid
for day
pupils at
boarding
school.

Closed.

Tuition
grant paid
for day
pupils at
boarding
school.

knitting and general household duties. Medical attendance, medicine and school material supplied by

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES— <i>Con.</i>				
Okanase.....	Oakanase.....	".....	R. C. McPherson...	Presbyterian.....
Old Sun's Boarding.....	Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	Rev. H. W. Gibbon Stocken.....	Church of England
" Day.....	".....	".....	Rev. H. W. Gibbon Stocken.....	" "
Onion Lake, R. C. Board..	Seekaskootch.....	Onion Lake.....	Rev. W. Comire.....	Roman Catholic..
" Day.....	".....	".....	Sister St. Patrick...	Church of England
" C. E. Boarding..	".....	".....	Rev. J. R. Matheson	" "
Piegan C. E. Boarding...	Piegan.....	Piegan.....	" J. Hinchliffe....	" "
" R. C. ".....	".....	".....	" L. J. Danis, OMI	Roman Catholic...
Poundmaker's.....	Poundmaker's.....	Battleford.....	John Pritchard....	" "
Qu'Appelle Industrial....	At Qu'Appelle....	".....	Rev. J. Hugonnard..	" "
Red Crow.....	Blood.....	Blood.....	L. W. Wood.....	Church of England
Red Deer Industrial..	At Red Deer.....	".....	Rev. C. E. Somerset.	Methodist.....
Red Pheasant.....	Red Pheasant.....	Battleford.....	Miss M. Wilson....	Church of England
Regina Industrial.....	At Regina.....	".....	Rev. J. McLeod....	Presbyterian.....
Round Lake Boarding...	".....	Crooked Lake.....	Rev. H. McKay.....	".....
Running Wolf.....	Blood.....	Blood.....	Rev. Sister A. St. George.....	Roman Catholic..
Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake.....	Austin S. McKittrick	Methodist.....
Sampson's.....	Sampson's.....	Hobbema.....	Hannah Shaw.....	".....
Sarcee Boarding.....	Sarcee.....	Sarcee.....	Percy Stocken.....	Church of England
Shoal River.....	Key's.....	Swan River.....	Edward H. Bassing.	".....
Sioux Mission.....	Near Prince Albert	".....	Annie Cameron....	Presbyterian.....
Sturgeon Lake.....	Twatt's.....	Carlton.....	Emma Winter.....	Church of England
Sweet Grass.....	Sweet Grass.....	Battleford.....	Mrs. A. Gingras...	Roman Catholic...
St. Albert Boarding.....	At St. Albert.....	".....	Rev. Sister Brassard.	".....
St. Joseph's Industrial...	At High River....	".....	Rev. A. Naessens...	".....
Thunderchild (C. E.)....	Thunderchild.....	Battleford.....	C. T. Desmarais....	Church of England
" (R. C.).....	".....	".....	C. A. Lindsay.....	Roman Catholic..
White Cap Sioux.....	Moose Woods.....	".....	Mrs. W. R. Tucker.	Methodist.....
White Eagle Boarding...	Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	Rev. H. W. Gibbon Stocken.....	Church of England
White Fish Lake.....	Jas. Seenum's.....	Saddle Lake.....	M. J. Featherstone..	Methodist.....
White Whale Lake.....	Paul's.....	Edmonton.....	W. G. Blewett.....	".....
Total, N. W. T.....	".....	".....	".....	".....

NOTE.—Boys at industrial schools taught farming in addition to other trades, and girls taught sewing, Government.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.								General Remarks.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Baker.	Printer.	Harness- maker.	Engineer.	
\$ cts.																				
Brought forward...		617	488	1105	674	632	203	165	82	30	2	36	4	7		2	4			
300 00	"	9	5	14	9	12	2													
50 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	"	21	10	31	24	24	3	4												
	"	9		9	3		9													
50 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	"	22	22	44	29	25	6	8	1	3	1									
	"	9	7	16	13	13	2	1												
12 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	Voted	5	8	13	9	5	5	2	1											
40 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	"	29	8	37	24	25	12					3	1	5	2					
8 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum.	"		10	10	9	8	2													
300 00	"	8	8	16	8	8	6	2												
225 pupils at \$125 per capita per an- num.	.....	120	126	246	210	60	59	72	31	24		10	5	4			9	2		
300 00	"	10	4	14	7	13	1													
89 pupils at \$140 per capita per annum.	Voted	32	20	52	47	5	23	11	6	7		7	2	4						
300 00	Voted	12	11	23	9	18	4	1				56	11	16	5	11	4	4		
150 pupils at \$130 per cap. per annum	"	98	56	154	118	21	17	31	51	26		8	2	3	7			7	7	
20 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum	"	11	9	20	17	11	3	4	1	1										
300 00	"	7	8	15	9	10	5													
300 00	"	18	14	32	8	24	5	3												
300 00	"	12	13	25	9	14	4	7												
20 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum	"	17	6	23	16	2	4	11	6											
300 00	"	13	14	27	14	12	11	4												
300 00	"	5	5	10	5	8	2													
300 00	"	8	7	15	2	15														
300 00	"	5	7	12	7	6	4	1	1											
80 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum	"	34	36	70	64	20	9	8	16	9	8				1					
130 pupils at \$140 per capita per annum	"	91	33	124	99	42	33	31	10	8		10	2	9		2			1	
300 00	"	11	12	23	11	18	4	1												
300 00	"	12	12	24	9	18	4	1	1											
300 00	"	6	9	15	9	4		4	7											
50 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum	"	24		24	18	21	2	1												
300 00	"	6	8	14	5	8		3	3											
300 00	"	13	16	29	6	28	1													
		1294	992	2286	1501	1130	446	366	217	108		19	88	16	32	5	14	4	11	7

Tuition
grant of
\$12 per
capita per
annum pd
for day
pupils at
boarding
school.

Sch. closed
30 Dec.,
1896.

knitting and household duties generally. Medical attendance, medicine and school material supplied by

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Albany.....	James Bay.....	Rev. T. Vincent.....	Church of England
Fort Chippewayan.....	Athabasca and Mackenzie.....	E. Hatley.....	do
Fort George.....	East Main Coast, Hudson Bay.....	W. G. Walton.....	do
Fort McPherson.....	Mackenzie River.....	Rev. R. McDonald,	
		D.D.....	do
Fort Norman.....	do.....	C. Camsell.....	do
Fort Simpson.....	do.....	Emily Reeve.....	do
Isle-à-la-Crosse.....		Rev. Sister Langelier.....	Roman Catholic...
Lesser Slave Lake, Boarding.	Peace River.....	Rev. G. Holmes.....	Church of England
do do	do	Rev. A. Desmarais..	Roman Catholic...
Moose Fort.....	James Bay.....	Rev. I. J. Taylor...	Church of England
Nativity Mission.....	Athabasca and Mackenzie River..	Rev. Sister Martin..	Roman Catholic...
Providence Mission.....	Mackenzie River.....	Rev. Sister Séguin..	do
Ruperts House.....	Moosonee.....	Rev. E. Richards....	Church of England
	Total, Outside Treaty Limits.		

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1897.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						General Remarks.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												
200	Special grant..	26	24	50	25	50						
300	Voted	6	6	12	7	2	3	2	5			
200	Special grant..	44	42	86	16	86						
		11	6	17	10	17						
		13	8	21	5	19	1	1				
		8	7	15	8	15						
300	Voted	8	10	18	13	9	3	5	1			
20 pupils at \$50 per capita per annum.	do	17	11	28	17	12	8	5	3			
200	do	12	14	26	26	15	4	4	3			
200	Special grant..	38	52	90	20	90						
		7	12	19	17	7		6			4	2
200	Voted	14	16	30	24	8	16	6				
200	Special grant..	17	9	26	3	26						
		221	217	438	191	356	35	29	12	4	2	

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Number of Schools.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	STANDARDS.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Ontario	81	1,552	1,279	2,831	1,529	54·00	1,285	625	486	262	136	37
Quebec.....	17	319	370	689	317	46·00	369	113	92	85	19	11
Nova Scotia	8	76	62	138	57	41·30	55	30	28	15	6	4
New Brunswick.....	6	77	57	134	74	55·22	91	19	13	6	5	.....
Prince Edward Island.	1	20	8	28	13	46·43	8	1	11	2	5	1
British Columbia.....	35	643	709	1,352	789	58·35	617	318	195	134	75	13
Manitoba	54	924	808	1,732	886	51·15	970	366	231	106	54	5
North-west Territories.	70	1,294	992	2,286	1,501	65·66	1,130	446	366	217	108	19
Outside Treaty Limits.	13	221	217	438	191	43·61	356	35	29	12	4	2
Totals.....	285	5,126	4,502	9,628	5,357	55·64	4,881	1,953	1,451	839	412	92

Department of Indian Affairs.

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

INDUSTRIES.											Total.	Province.
Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Tinsmith.	Baker.	Printer.	Painter.	Harness-maker.	Stone-cutter.	Engineer.		
18	4	9	5	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	40	..... Ontario.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Quebec.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Prince Edward Island.
49	.....	17	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	73	..... British Columbia.
37	3	19	7	2	4	12	..	2	1	.....	87	..... Manitoba.
88	16	32	5	....	14	4	11	7	.....	1	178	..... North-west Territories.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... Outside Treaty Limits.
92	23	77	17	2	21	18	13	13	1	1	376	..... Totals.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1897, the total amount of purchase money, and the approximate quantity of surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....	796 60	390 00	1,258 36	Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with.
Amabel.....	".....	205 00	100 00	514 00	
Eastnor.....	".....	318 00	288 50	5,480 32	
Lindsay.....	".....	1,963 00	550 75	9,062 00	
St. Edmund.....	".....	300 00	100 00	33,569 00	
Bury (town plot).....	".....			1,693 18	
Hardwicke (town plot).....	".....			1,111 00	
Oliphant ".....	".....	48 91	26 40	40 09	
Southampton ".....	".....			26 25	
Warton ".....	".....	0 90	40 00	34 95	
Keppel.....	Grey.....	375 00	500 70	2,159 85	
Saugeen Fishing Islands.....	Lake Huron.....			880 50	
Cape Hurd Islands.....	Georgian Bay.....			7,720 50	
Mississagua Reserve.....	Algoma District.....			1,173 64	
Thessalon.....	".....	773 20	773 20	2,987 82	
" (town).....	".....	4 53	288 50	85 54	
Aweres.....	".....			13,584 00	
Archibald.....	".....			2,900 00	
Dennis.....	".....			3,349 00	
Fisher.....	".....			9,602 00	
Herrick.....	".....			7,267 53	
Havilland.....	".....			3,660 00	
Kars.....	".....			9,459 00	
Apaquosh (town plot).....	".....			316 23	
Laird.....	".....	67 11	47 19	8,380 64	
Macdonald.....	".....			1,996 85	
Meredith.....	".....			7,603 75	
Pennefather.....	".....			18,131 00	
Tilley.....	".....			12,691 00	
Tupper.....	".....			2,800 00	
Fenwick.....	".....	37 25	18 63	12,617 25	
Vankoughnet.....	".....			10,518 00	
Shingouicouse (town plot).....	".....			269 00	
Bidwell.....	Manitoulin Dist.....	497 00	152 00	7,249 00	
Howland.....	".....	414 00	128 50	5,300 00	
Sheguiandah.....	".....	2,215 00	561 40	10,192 00	
Sheguiandah (town plot).....	".....			397 61	
Billings.....	".....			5,878 00	
Assinmack.....	".....	71 00	35 50	7,502 00	
Campbell.....	".....	425 00	137 25	8,146 75	
Manitowaning (town plot).....	".....	6 21	403 75	73 20	
Carnarvon.....	".....	1,074 00	422 95	12,426 00	
Tehkummah.....	".....	436 40	205 30	7,858 60	
Sandfield.....	".....	33 00	16 50	8,367 00	
Shaftesbury (town plot).....	".....	2 00	100 00	144 86	
Tolmaville.....	".....	2 10	15 00	1,564 21	
Allan.....	".....	100 00	30 00	6,190 00	
Burpee.....	".....			13,625 00	
Barrie Island.....	".....	132 00	66 00	3,029 00	
Gordon.....	".....	628 00	128 10	3,917 00	
Gore Bay (town).....	".....	0 62	20 00	5 78	
Mills.....	".....	99 00	20 00	8,251 00	
Cockburn Island.....	".....			32,577 00	
Dawson.....	".....	980 00	466 70	29,234 00	
Robinson.....	".....	1,260 00	474 30	47,313 00	
Neebing.....	Thunder Bay Dist.....			3,778 00	
Sarnia (town).....	Lambton.....	0 59	706 00	5 25	
Carried forward.....		13,265 42	7,213 12	315,966 51	

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT, showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1897, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Brought forward.....		13,265·42	7,213 12	315,966·51	
Cayuga (town plot)	Haldimand.....	8·00	120 00	236·47	
"	"			312 60	
Dunn	"			1,571·50	
Caledonia (town plot).	"			55·44	
Brantford	Brant			136 10	
Bronte (town plot)	Halton.....			10 93	
Port Credit "	Peel			25	
Deseronto "	Hastings.....			6·50	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence.	Prov. of Ontario ..	0·85	525 00	315·05	
Islands in the Otonabee and its Lakes	Peterborough, &c..	9·42	150 00	2,063·01	
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe.....	3·00	30 00	371·00	
White Cloud Island.....	Georgian Bay.....	6·10	12 50	241·59	
Sultana Island	Rainy River Dist..			421·12	
Shannonville (town plot).	Hastings.....			3 77	
Tyendinaga	"			100 00	
Islands in Georgian Bay.....	Georgian Bay.....	56·60	177 75	.....	Surveyed as sold.
		13,349·39	8,228 37	421,811·84	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Oniatehouan	Chicoutimi.....	172·00	68 80	11,604·18	
Colrairie	Megantic			1,203·00	
Dundee.....	Huntingdon	391·25	978 35	8,592·06	
Viger	Temiscouata.....	215·50	75 00	131·00	
Maniwaki (town plot).....	Ottawa.....	2·96	1,930 00	99 59	
		781·71	3,052 15	21,629·83	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Papaschase.....	Alberta.....	320·00	1,240 00	4,385·83	
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General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 14,451·10 acres, which realized \$12,520·52. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 447,827 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands, amounted to \$140,910·93, a considerable portion of which is not yet due.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.

INDIAN RESERVES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	County.
1	Middle River.....	650	Victoria.
2	Whycomagh.....	1,555	Inverness.
3	Escasoni.....	2,800	Cape Breton.
4	Malagawatch.....	1,200	Inverness.
5	Chapel Island.....	1,281	Richmond.
6	Bear River (Indian Hills).....	1,600	Digby and Annapolis.
7	Cegumcega Lake.....	400	Annapolis.
8	New Liverpool Road.....	1,200	"
9	Cegumcega Lake.....	615	Queen's.
10	Liverpool Road.....	200	"
11	Medway.....	10	"
12	Port Medway (Wild Cat).....	450	"
13	Shubenacadie.....	1,000	Halifax.
14	Indian Brook.....	1,100	Hants.
15	Sambro.....	300	Halifax.
16	Ingrams River.....	325	"
17	Mosquodoboit.....	100	"
18	Ship Harbour Great Lake.....	500	"
19	Pennall's Reserve.....	100	Lunenburg
19 A	New Germany.....	824	"
20	New Ross.....	1,000	"
21	Gold River.....	1,041	"
22	Franklin Manor.....	1,000	Cumberland.
23	Pomquet.....	525	Antigonish.
24	Pictou Harbour.....	50	Pictou.
24 A	do (Fisher's Grant).....	30	"
25	Marguerite River.....	2	Inverness.
26	Port Hood (not surveyed).....	..	"
27	Millbrook.....	55	Colchester.
28	Sydney.....	538	Cape Breton.
29	Cariboo Marsh.....	..	"
30	Cow Bay.....	44	Halifax.
31	Merigonish.....	..	Pictou.
32	Cornwallis.....	10	King's.
33	Yarmouth.....	21	Yarmouth.

INDIAN RESERVES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

1	Indian Point.....	750	Northumberland.
2	Eel Ground.....	3,785	"
3	Eel River.....	220	Restigouche.
4	Red Bank.....	6,100	Northumberland.
6	French Village.....	460	York.
7	(No name).....	4,914	Northumberland.
8	Big Hole Tract.....	6,800	"
9	Tabusintac.....	9,740	"
10	St. Basil.....	800	Victoria.
11	Papineau.....	1,000	Gloucester.
12	Renous.....	100	Northumberland.
13	Pockmouche.....	2,400	Gloucester.
14	Burnt Church.....	2,160	Northumberland.
15	Richibucto.....	5,658	Kent.
16	Buctouche.....	4,655	"
17	Botsford.....	202	Westmoreland.
18	The Brothers.....	10	King's.
19	Canous River.....	100	Charlotte.
20	Tobique.....	18,500	Victoria.
21	Great Bend.....	900	Northumberland.
22	St. Croix.....	200	York.
23	Woodstock.....	200	Carleton.
24	St. Mary.....	24	York.
25	Indian Island.....	16	Gloucester.
26	Oromocto.....	125	Sunbury.
....	Indian Island (claimed by Indians).....	..	Kent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.

INDIAN RESERVES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	County.
1	Lennox Island.....	1,320	Prince.
2	Morell.....	204	King's.

INDIAN RESERVES IN QUEBEC.

1	Mann.....	9,645	Bonaventure.
2	Maria.....	416	"
3	Betsiamits.....	63,100	Saguenay.
5	Ouiatchouan.....	16,000	Chicoutimi.
7	Lorette.....	30	Quebec.
8	Quarante Arpents.....	1,352	"
9	Rocmont.....	9,600	Portneuf.
10	Crespieul.....	8,375	Chicoutimi.
11	Becancour.....	176	Nicolet.
12	Pierreville.....	750	Yamaska.
13	Colrairie.....	2,000	Megantic.
14	Caughnawaga.....	12,327	Laprairie.
15	St. Regis.....	14,350	Huntingdon.
17	Doncaster.....	16,060	Montcalm.
18	Maniwaki.....	45,750	Ottawa.
19	Temiscamingue.....	38,106	Pontiac.
20	Islands Opposite St. Regis (<i>See</i> No. 15).....		Huntingdon.
21	Whitworth.....	399	Temiscouata.
22	Cacouna.....	176	"
23	Weymontachinque.....	7,408	Champlain.
24	Coucoucache.....	380	"
25	Escoumains.....	97	Saguenay.

INDIAN RESERVES IN ONTARIO.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
1	Maganettawan....	On the River Maganettawan.....	Ojibjebas of Lake Huron	8,670	Reserved under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty, 9th September, 1850; subsequently surveyed and confirmed by O. C., 31st January, 1853.
2	Henvey Inlet.....	At Henvey Inlet on Georgian Bay.....	"	24,930	Robinson Huron Treaty. (<i>See note to No. 1.</i>)
3	Point Grondin.....	At Point Grondin, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	10,100	" "
4	White Fish River.....	At the mouth of White Fish River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	10,600	" "
5	Spanish River.....	At the mouth of Spanish River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	28,000	" "
6	White Fish Lake.....	At White Fish Lake, about 16 miles north of Collins Inlet, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	43,755	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve was not surveyed until 1884. The boundaries as then surveyed were amended and established by judgment of the court of 21st January, 1889. Attorney General of Ontario <i>vs.</i> Francis <i>et al.</i>)
7	Serpent River.....	The peninsula east of the mouth of Serpent River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	27,480	Robinson Huron Treaty. (<i>See note to No. 1.</i>)
8	Mississagua River.....	At the mouth of Mississagua River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	9,120	" "
9	Dokis.....	On French River.....	"	30,300	" "
10	Nipissing.....	On the north shore of Lake Nipissing.....	"	80,640	" "
11	Wanapitae.....	At Lake Wanapitae.....	"	2,560	" "
12	Thessalon.....	At the south east corner of the Township of Thessalon, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	2,307	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of the entire township, all of which except the present reserve has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (<i>See note to No. 1.</i>)
13	French River.....	At Ogawaning on French River.....	"	4,560	Robinson Huron Treaty. (<i>See note to No. 1.</i>)
14	Garden River.....	At Garden River, near Sault Ste. Marie....	"	24,126	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of a tract containing about 130,000 acres, all of which except the present reserve has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (<i>See note to No. 1.</i>)
15A	Goulais Bay.....	At Batchewaung Bay, east end of Lake Superior; includes a small island situated at Sault Ste. Marie.	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron	1,595	The whole of the original reserve, excepting the island at Sault Ste. Marie, which contained about 157,440 acres, was set apart under the Robinson-Huron Treaty, subsequently surveyed and finally confirmed by O. C., 31st January, 1852. It was surrendered for sale, for the benefit of the Indians, in 1859. The

16	Parry Island.....	In Georgian Bay, near its eastern shore	" " ..	19,000	present reserve at Goulais Bay is a portion of the original reserve set apart by Orders in Council in 1879 and 1885. The island at Sault Ste. Marie has never been surrendered.
17	Shawanaga.....	In the Township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound District.	" " ..	8,475	Under the provisions of the Robinson-Huron Treaty the reserve was located on the mainland. The island was surveyed in lieu of that location, and the survey approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, 22nd November, 1853.
17A	Naiscoutaing	In the Townships of Wallbridge and Harrison, Parry Sound District.	" " ..	2,650	Robinson-Huron Treaty. (See Note to No. 1.)
18	Temogaming.....	At Lake Temogaming.....	A band of Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, who had not been provided with a reserve under the provisions of the Robinson-Huron Treaty.	64,000	Surveyed in 1884. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government of Ontario.
19	Cockburn Island.....	On Cockburn Island, Lake Huron.....	Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron.	864	The Manitoulin Islands and islands on the north shore of Lake Huron were set apart, 9th August, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, as a reserve for the Ottawas and Chippewas and any other Indians who should be allowed to settle thereon. The Manitoulin and adjacent islands were surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians 6th October, 1862, and under the provisions of this surrender the present reserves, numbered 19 to 26 inclusive, were set apart. The Saugeen Peninsula was set apart as an Indian reserve 9th August, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, and surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, 13th October, 1854. Reserves Nos. 27, 28 and 29 were set apart under the provisions of the said surrender of 13th October, 1854. These islands were reserved in the surrender made by these Indians, 5th June, 1856, of the islands situated in Lake Huron which they claimed. The islands in Lake Huron claimed by these Indians were ceded in error in 1850 by the Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron. Purchased from the Provincial Government in 1881 for such members of the Oka band of Indians as might desire to settle there. Purchased from private parties at different dates between 1843 and 1848. These islands have remained in the possession of the Indians, and have never been ceded by them by treaty or purchase.
20	Sheshewaning	Manitoulin Island.....	" " ..	5,000	
21	Obidgewong.....	" "	" " ..	400	
22	West Bay	" "	" " ..	8,309	
23	Sucker Creek	" "	" " ..	1,665	
24	Sheguiandah.....	" "	" " ..	5,106	
25	Sucker Lake.....	" "	" " ..	599	
26	Manitoulin Island (unceded portion).	The eastern peninsula of Manitoulin Island.	" " ..	105,300	
27	Cape Croker.....	Saugeen Peninsula.....	" " ..	15,586	
28	Chief's Point.....	" "	" " ..	1,280	
29	Saugeen Reserve.....	At the south-western corner of the Saugeen Peninsula.	" " ..	9,020	
36	Christian Islands, viz.—Christian, Hope and Beckwith.	In Lake Huron.....	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	13,300	
31	Gilsen	The eastern portion of the Township of Gibson, County of Muskoka.	" " ..	25,582	
32	Rama	In the Township of Rama, County of Ontario.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	2,000	
33	Georgina Island.....	Georgina and Snake Islands in Lake Simcoe, and other islands in Lake Couchiching.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	3,497	

INDIAN RESERVES IN ONTARIO—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
34	Scugog.. .. .	On the Island in Lake Scugog.. .. .	Mississaguas of Scugog..	800	Purchased by these Indians with the proceeds of their own annuities, 3rd Nov., 1843.
35	Mud Lake.. .. .	On Mud Lake, in the Township of Smith, County of Peterborough.	Mississaguas of Mud Lake	2,043	Granted in 1837 to the New England Company.
36	Rice Lake.	On the north shore of Rice Lake, in the County of Peterborough.	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.	1,860	1,120 acres of this reserve was granted in 1834 to trustees for the benefit of Indian tribes in the Province. The remainder of the reserve was purchased by the Indians with their own funds.
36a	Islands in the Trent waters	In the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria.	Mississaguas of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes.	.....	Claimed by these Indians not to have been included in treaty of 1818, and claim subsequently admitted by the Crown Lands Department.
37	Alnwick	In the Township of Alnwick, County of Northumberland.	Mississaguas of Alnwick.	3,400	Purchased from private owners at different dates between 1836 and 1870.
38	Tyendinaga.. .. .	On the Bay of Quinte—The southern part of the Township of Tyendinaga.	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.	18,600	The reserve consisted originally of 92,700 acres granted under letters patent from the Crown in 1793, all of which except the present reserve has been surrendered and sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Indians.
39	Golden Lake.....	At the southerly end of Golden Lake in the County of Peterborough.	Algonquins of Golden Lake.	1,560	Purchased by the Dominion Government from the Provincial Government of Ontario in 1870 as a reserve for these Indians.
40	Tuscarora.	The Township of Tuscarora and parts of the Township of Oneida's and Onondaga.	The Six Nations, consisting of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares.	49,696	A tract six miles wide on each side of the Grand River was granted to the Six Nations in 1784 by Sir F. Haldimand containing about 694,910 acres. This grant was confirmed to them by Letters Patent in 1793 by Governor Simcoe. All of the tract except the present reserve has been surrendered in portions from time to time and sold for the benefit of the Indians. In 1847 the Six Nations invited the Mississaguas of the Credit to settle on their reserve, and offered them a free grant of 6,000 acres for the purpose. A number accepted, who now reside in the south-west corner of the reserve.
41	Oneida.....	In the Township of Delaware, County of Middlesex.	Oneidas of the Thames ..	4,620	Purchased for these Indians by the Government in 1840 with their own money which they brought with them from the United States.
42	Caradoc	In the Township of Caradoc, County of Middlesex.	Chippewas of the Thames and Munsees.	10,800	Reserved by the Chippewas in the cession made by them of the "Longwood Tract" in 1819. A small portion of the reservation was surrendered in 1834 and sold for the benefit of the Indians.

INDIAN Reserves.

TREATY NO. 8.

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
10	Little Fork.....	1920 13	Rainy River.
11	Manitou Rapids.....	5736 50	"
12	Long Sault No. 2.....	5046 75	"
13	" 1.....	6366 73	"
14	"The Bishop," Hungry Hall No. 1.....	3982 66	"
15	"Paskonkin," Hungry Hall No. 2.....	2300 94	"
15M	Wild Lands Reserve.....	20671 27	"
16A	Rainy Lake.....	160 00	"
16D	".....	11200 00	"
41	Agency Reserve, Fort Frances.....	170 00	"
17A	Rainy Lake (Niacatchewewin).....	3711 50	"
17B	" ".....	2439 75	"
18B	" ".....	4586 88	"
18C	" ".....	3861 76	"
21	English River or Grassy Narrows.....	10244 00	English River.
21	Wabaskang.....	8042 00	Wabaskang Lake.
22A1	Lac des Mille Lacs.....	3750 70	Lac des Mille Lacs.
22A2	Seine River.....	8476 70	Seine River.
23	Sturgeon Falls.....	6825 20	"
23A	Seine River.....	2003 20	"
23B	".....	2234 80	"
24C	Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	5948 30	Sturgeon Lake.
25D	Neguaquon Lake (Lac la Croix).....	15355 30	Lac la Croix.
26A	Rainy Lake (Nickickonesemenecaning).....	4850 00	Rainy Lake.
26B	" ".....	2640 00	"
26C	" ".....	2737 00	"
27	Wabagoon Lake.....	12872 00	Wabagoon Lake.
27	Eagle Lake.....	8882 00	Eagle Lake.
28	Lac Seul or Lonely Lake.....	49000 00	Lac Seul.
29	Isling on.....	20954 00	Winnipeg River.
29	Swan Lake.....	3277 00	Swan Lake.
29	One Man's Lake.....	668 00	English River.
30	Agency Reserve (Saskasing).....	640 00	Lake of the Woods.
31A	Naongashing.....	1280 00	"
31B	Lake of the Woods.....	726 00	"
31C	".....	800 00	"
31D	Big Island.....	915 00	"
31E	".....	1920 00	"
31F	".....	Not surveyed.	"
31G	Lake of the Woods.....	275 00	"
31H and pt. of 31 G.	Big Island.....	1541 00	"
31J	Shoal Lake.....	1280 00	Shoal Lake.
32A	White Fish Bay.....	4865 20	Lake of the Woods.
32B	Yellow Girl Bay.....	4454 30	"
32C	Sabaskong Bay.....	1280 00	"
33A	White Fish Bay.....	3091 00	"
33B	North-west Angle.....	3299 00	"
34	Lake of the Woods.....	611 00	"
34A	White Fish Bay.....	1529 20	"
34B	Shoal Lake, 1st Part.....	640 00	Shoal Lake.
34B	" 2nd Part.....	426 00	"
34C	North-west Angle.....	1261 80	North-west Angle River, in Mani- toba.
34C	".....	750 00	Lake of the Woods.
35A	Naongashing.....	1280 00	"
35B	Obabikong.....	1760 00	"
35C	Sabaskong Bay.....	1920 00	"
35D	".....	1280 00	"
35E1	Little Grassy River, 1st Part.....	640 00	"
35E2	Lake of the Woods, 2nd Part.....	Not surveyed.	"
35F	Sabaskong Bay.....	1280 00	"
35G	Big Grassy River.....	8960 00	"
35H	Sabaskong Bay.....	640 00	"
35J	Lake of the Woods.....	3481 60	"

Department of Indian Affairs.

TREATY No. 3.—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
36	Buffalo Point.....	5763 00	Lake of the Woods, in Manitoba.
37	Big Island.....	1946 00	"
37	Rainy River.....	3687 00	Rainy River.
37 A	Shoal Lake.....	1920 00	Shoal Lake, in Manitoba.
37 B	North-west Angle (Approx.).....	840 00	Lake of the Woods.
37 B	Lake of the Woods.....	262 00	"
37 C	North-west Angle River.....	690 00	North-west Angle River, in Manitoba.
38 A	Near Rat Portage.....	8000 00	Lake of the Woods.
38 B	".....	5289 90	"
38 C	".....	8000 00	Winnipeg River.
38 D	Lake of the Woods.....	Not surveyed.	Certain Islands in Lake of the Woods.
39	West Shore Shoal Lake.....	1031 00	Partly in Manitoba.
39	North-west Shore Shoal Lake.....	8415 00	"
40	".....	6759 00	"
39	} Islands in ".....	Not surveyed.	"
40			

INDIAN Reserves in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

TREATY NO. 1.

		Square Miles.	
1	St. Peters.....	80 00	St. Andrew's and St. Clement's, Manitoba.
2	Rosseau River.....	20 86	Franklin, Manitoba.
2 A	Rosseau River Rapids.....	1 25	"
3	Fort Alexander.....	32 20	Nepahwin and Powassin, Man.
4	Brokenhead River.....	21 90	St. Clements " "
5	Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba.....	19 00	Westbourne " "
6	Long Plain, Assiniboine River.....	16 90	Portage la Prairie and South Norfolk, Man.
7	Swan Lake. Not surveyed.....		Lorne, Man.
8	Hamilton's Crossing.....	1 00	South Norfolk, Man.

TREATY NO. 2.

43	Big Jack Head, Lake Winnipeg.....	4 20	Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
44	Fisher River, Lake Manitoba.....	21 00	Norquay " "
45	Waterhen River ".....	7 20	Winnipegosis " "
46	Dog Creek ".....	14 80	Patterson " "
48	Sandy Bay, Lake St. Martin.....	5 00	" " "
49	The Narrows ".....	6 30	" " "
50	Fairford, Lakes St. Martin and Manitoba.....	18 30	" " "
51	Crane River, Lake Manitoba.....	12 40	" " "
52	Ebb and Flow ".....	16 90	" " "
57	Birdtail Creek, Assiniboine River.....	10 75	Archie and Miniota " "
58	Oak River, Assiniboine River.....	15 20	Woodworth " "
59	Oak Lake, Pipestone Creek.....	4 00	Pipestone " "
60	Turtle Mountain.....	1 00	Winchester " "
61	Riding Mountain House.....	8 75	Strathclair " "
61 A	Clear or Clearwater Lake.....	1 15	Riding Mountain " "
	Temporary hay lands, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20, 20, 21 W.....	25	" " "
62	Waywayseecappo, Birdtail Creek.....	39 00	Silver Creek and Rossburn, Man.
63	The Gambler, Silver Creek.....	15 00	Russell and Ellice, Manitoba.
63 A	Valley River.....	18 25	" " "
66 A	Pine River, Lake Winnipegosis.....	14 30	Rosebery " "
67	Rolling River.....	20 00	Harrison " "
68	Moose Mountain, Pheasant Rump.....	36 60	} Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 5, 6, and 7, W. of 2nd I. M., Assiniboia.
69	" Ocean Man.....	37 00	
70	" White Bear.....	44 90	

INDIAN Reserves in Manitoba and North-west Territories—*Concluded.*

TREATY NO. 4.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
64	Gabriel Côté.....	56 50	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
65	The Key.....	38 00	" " " "
65 A	Dawson Bay, Mouth of Shoal River.....	1 50	Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
65 B	" Steep Rock Point.....	3 55	" " " "
65 C	Swan Lake, Woody and Birch Rivers.....	3 03	Swan Lake " "
65 D	Dawson Bay, Dog Island.....	0 43	Lake Winnipegosis " "
65 E	" ½ mile west of Shoal River.....	08	" " " "
66	Keeseekoosew.....	286 00	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
71	Kakeesheway (Round Lake).....	82 60	Round Lake " "
72	Kakewistahaw.....	73 00	Qu'Appelle River, between Round and Crooked Lakes, Assa.
72 A	" fishing grounds.....	0 15	Crooked Lake " "
73	Cowessess.....	78 00	" " " "
73 A	Little Bone.....	10 90	Crescent Lake " "
74	Sakimay.....	33 90	Crooked Lake " "
74 A	Sheesheep.....	5 60	" " " "
75	Piapot.....	53 98	Qu'Appelle River " "
76	"Carry the Kettle" or "The man-who-took the-coat.".....	73 21	Indian Head " "
78	"Standing Buffalo".....	7 60	Qu'Appelle Lake " "
79	"Pasquaw" Fishing Lakes.....	60 15	Near Qu'Appelle " "
80	Muscowpetung.....	59 50	" " " "
80 A	Fishing grounds at Long Lake.....	2 23	Little Arm River " "
80 B	Hay lands, Muscowpetung and others.....	72	Near Qu'Appelle " "
81	"Peepekeesis".....	41 60	File Hills " "
82	"Okanesse".....	22 36	" " " "
83	"Star Blanket".....	21 50	" " " "
84	"Little Black Bear".....	46 50	" " " "
85	"Muskowekum".....	36 00	Little Touchwood Hills " "
86	George Gordon.....	48 00	" " " "
87	"Day Star".....	24 00	Big Touchwood Hills " "
88	"The Poor Man".....	42 50	" " " "
89	"Yellow Quill".....	34 50	Fishing Lake " "
90	".....	16 17	Nut Lake, Saskatchewan.
	Hay Reserve on Swan River, for 64, 65 and 66.....	14 65	Swan River, Manitoba.
	Regina Industrial School.....	0 50	Regina, Assiniboia.
	Qu'Appelle.....	1 37	Qu'Appelle " "

TREATY No. 5.

9	Black River.....	3 10	Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba.
10	Hole or Hollow Water River.....	5 20	" " " "
11	Loon Straits.....	1 77	" " " "
12	Blood Vein River.....	5 20	" " " "
13	Berens River.....	11 50	" " " "
14	Little Grand Rapids, Berens River.....	8 75	Crow Lake, Manitoba.
15	Pekangekum.....	3 50	Lake Pekangekum, Keewatin.
16	Poplar River.....	5 90	Lake Winnipeg " "
17	Norway House.....	16 70	Norway House " "
19	Cross Lake.....	10 90	Nelson River " "
20	Cumberland House.....	6 29	Pine Island Lake, Saskatchewan.
21	The "Pas".....	10 00	The Pas " "
21A	Indian Pear Island.....	2 00	" " " "
21 B to K	For Pas Band.....	2 70	" " " "
27	Birch River.....	8 40	Saskatchewan River " "
28A	Shoal Lake.....	3 50	Carrot River " "
29	Near Red Earth.....	4 23	" " " "
29A	Red Earth.....	3 19	" " " "
31A	Moose Lake.....	0 70	Moose Lake " "
31B	" ".....	0 23	" " " "
31C	" ".....	4 40	" " " "
31D	" ".....	4 27	" " " "
31E	" ".....	0 31	" " " "
32	Chemawawin.....	4 75	Cedar Lake " "
33	Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River.....	7 26	Lake Winnipeg " "

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN Reserves in Manitoba and North-west Territories—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 6.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
94	"Moose Woods" Chief White Cap.....	2 30	S. Saskatchewan River, Assiniboia
94A	Wahspaton	3 75	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
95	"One Arrow"	16 00	Near Batoche "
96	"Okemasis" }	44 00	Near Fort Carlton "
97	Beardy		
98	Chacastapasin	24 00	South of Prince Albert, "
99	Muskoday or John Smith	37 40	" " "
100	James Smith or Fort à la Corne	27 80	Fort à la Corne "
100A	Carrot River for Cumberland Indians	65 00	" " "
101	Sturgeon Lake	34 40	N.W. of Prince Albert "
102	Paddling Lake	42 00	West of Prince Albert "
103	Mistawasis	77 00	" " "
104	Assissippi	67 17	" " "
105	Flying Dust	14 00	Meadow Lake "
106	Montreal Lake (Wm. Charles) ..	23 00	Montreal Lake "
108	Red Pheasant	38 00	Near Battleford "
109	Mosquito	36 00	" " "
110	"Grizzly Bear's Head" and "Lean Man" ..	36 20	" " "
111	Moosomin	23 00	" " "
112A	Hay Lands for Bands 112 and 115	2 00	" " "
113	Sweet Grass	61 13	" " "
113A	"Strike him on the Back"	3 32	" " "
113B	Hay Lands for 113 and 113A	2 00	" " "
114	"Poundmaker"	30 00	" " "
115	Thunderchild	24 00	" " "
115A	" "	8 50	" " "
116	"Little Pine" and "Lucky Man" ..	25 00	" " "
119	Seekaskootch	60 00	Near Onion Lake "
120	Makaoos	22 00	" " "
121	Oonepowhayoos	33 00	Frog Lake "
122	Puskeeahkeehewin	40 00	" " "

TREATY No. 6.

123	Keheewin	28 00	Long Lake, Saskatchewan.
125	Pakan, Little Hunter and Blue Quill.....	115 00	Saddle Lake, Saskatchewan.
126	"Bear's Ears"	12 25	Washatanow Creek "
127	Blue Quill (included in 125).....		
128	Pokan, Jas. Seenum.....	17 50	White Fish Lake "
132	Michel Calahoo	40 00	Near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
133	Alexis	23 00	Lake Ste. Anne's, near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
133 A	} White Whale Lake	32 70	Wahburmun Lake, near Edmon- ton, Saskatchewan.
133 B			
134	Alexander	41 00	Near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
135	Tommy la Potac or Enoch	44 50	" " "
136	Papaschase (sold)		" " "
137	Samson	61 50	South of Edmonton "
138	Erminskin	61 50	" " "
138 A	Pigeon Lake (Fishing Reserve).....	7 78	" " "
139	Bobtail's	31 50	" " "
141	Sharphead	42 40	" " "

INDIAN Reserves in Manitoba and North-west Territories—*Concluded.*

TREATY No. 7.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
142	Bear's Paw (Stony) }		
143	Jacob " }	109·00	Near Morleyville, Alberta.
144	Chiniquy " }		
145	Sarcee.....	108·00	Near Calgary "
146	Blackfoot.....	470·00	" "
147	Piegán.....	181·40	Near Macleod "
148	Blood.....	547·50	" "
A	Timber limit for 148 on Belly River.....	6·50	South of the Blood Reserve, Alberta.
B	" 147.....	11·50	West of the Piegán Reserve, Alberta.
C	" 146, Castle Mountain.....	26·50	West of the Rocky Mountain Park, Alberta.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN Reserves in British Columbia.

BABINE AGENCY.

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
1	Kispyouks	2,252	Near Hazelton, Cassiar District.
2	Hazelton	3,367	" " "
3	Kitsequecla	3,103	" " "
4	Kitwanga	2,994	" " "
5	Hagwilget	5,880	Babine Lake "
6	Trembleur	1,432	Cross Lake, Coast District.
7	Taché	3,375	Stuart Lake "
8	Necoslie	2,830	" " "
9	Fraser Lake	4,026	Fraser Lake "
10	Stony Creek	7,488	Noolki Lake "
11	Blackwater	537	Blackwater River, Cariboo District.
12	Fort George	3,095	Near Fort George, Cariboo District.
13	McLeod Lake	286	McLeod Lake, Cariboo District.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

1	Comox	378	Comox Harbour, N.E. coast, Vancouver Id.
2	Qualicum	197	Qualicum River " "
3	Nanoose	209	Nanoose Harbour " "
4	Nanaimo	638	Near Nanaimo " "
5	Lyackson	1,858	Valdez Island " "
6	Chemainus	3,084	Chemainus Harbour " "
7	Penelakuts	2,329	Kuper Island " "
8	Halalt	427	Chemainus District " "
9	Cowichan	6,188	Cowichan District, Vancouver Island.
10	Saanich	3,318	Saanich Arm " "
11	Songhees	260	Victoria " "
12	Esquimalt	47	Esquimalt Harbour " "
13	Becher Bay	775	Becher Bay " "
14	Sooke	166	Sooke Inlet " "
15	Cowichan Lake	208	Cowichan Lake " "

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

1	North Thompson (Canoe Lake)	3,239	North Thompson River, Yale District.
2	Adams Lake	6,073	Adams Lake " "
2 A	Little Shuswap	7,030	Little Shuswap Lake " "
2 B	Neskainilth	5,653	" " "
3	Salmon Arm	3,220	Shuswap Lake " "
4	Spellamacheen	9,481	Spellamacheen River " "
5	Kamloops	33,338	Kamloops " "
6	Deadman's Creek	20,134	Near Savona's Ferry " "
7	Bonaparte	6,314	Hat Creek " "
8	Ashcroft	5,577	Near Ashcroft " "
9	Oregon Jack Creek	2,381	" " "
10	Cook's Ferry	9,017	Near Lytton " "
11	Nicomen	1,987	" " "
12	Lytton	10,292	" " "
13	Skuppah	268	" " "
14	Lower Nicola	9,640	" " "
15	Siska Flat	563	" " "
16	Kanaka Bar	710	" " "
17	Boothroyd	1,534	" " "
18	Boston Bar	660	Near Yale " "
19	Spuzzum	456	" " "

INDIAN Reserves in British Columbia—*Continued.*

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

No. of Band.	Name of Band.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
1	Shuswap.....	2,759	Near Upper Columbia L. Kootenay Dist.
2	Upper Kootenay.....	37,471.	" Fort Steele "
3	Lower Kootenay.....	1,832	" S. end Kootenay L. "
.....	Fort Steele (Agency Reserve).....	11	" Fort Steele "

KWAKEWLTH AGENCY.

1	Quawshelah.....	716	Smith Sound, Coast District.
2	Nakwockto.....	704	Seymour Inlet "
3	Nahwitti.....	8,606	Northerly end of Vancouver Island.
4	Fort Rupert.....	259	Near Fort Rupert, N.E. coast Vanc'r Isd.
5	Quatsino.....	1,011	Quatsino Sound, S.W. "
6	Klaskino.....	116	Klaskino Inlet " "
7	Nimkeesh.....	446	Nimkeesh River N.E. "
8	Village Island.....	575	S. of Gilford Isd. " "
9	Turner.....	27	" " " "
10	Matilpi.....	145	" " " "
11	Laichkwiltach.....	2,032	Johnstone Strait " "
12	Knight Inlet.....	569	Knight Inlet, Coast District.
13	Gilford Island.....	852	Entrance to Knight Inlet, Coast District.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

1	Okanagan.....	29,790	Okanagan Lake, Yale District.
2	Upper Nicola.....	30,888	Douglas Lake "
3	Lower ".....	21,881	Mameet River "
4	Penticton.....	48,694	S. end Okanagan Lake "
5	Lower Similkameen.....	19,872	Similkameen River "
6	Upper ".....	7,791	" " "
7	Coldwater.....	6,277	Coldwater River "
8	Osoyoos.....	32,168	Osoyoos Lake "

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

1	Nass River.....	14,228	Nass River, Cassiar District.
2	Kitselas.....	3,275	Skeena River, Coast District.
3	Kitsumkalum.....	1,246	" " "
4	Tsimpsean.....	74,571	Near Fort Simpson "
5	Masset.....	1,871	North end Queen Charlotte Island.
6	Kitimat.....	930	Kitimat Arm, Coast District.
7	Kitlathla.....	3,414	Pitt and Banks Island, Coast District.
8	Kitkata.....	545	Douglas Channel " "
9	Kitlope.....	380	Gardner Channel " "
10	Skidegate.....	1,613	Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island.
11	Kemsquit.....	930	Deans Channel, Coast District.
12	Kokyet.....	399	Seaforth Channel "
13	Bella Coola.....	4,007	Bentinck Arm "
14	Bella Bella.....	2,972	Campbell & Denny Id's. "
15	Owekano.....	950	Rivers Inlet "
16	Lakelse.....	156	Sk-ena River "
17	Kitasoo.....	1,460	Finlayson Channel "

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INDIAN Reserves in British Columbia—Continued.

FRASER AGENCY.

No. of Band.	Name of Band.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
1	Homalko	1,417	Bute Inlet, Coast District.
2	Klahoose	3,326	Toba Inlet
3	Shammon	4,873	Malaspina Str't & In., New Westmin. Dist.
4	Seshelt	1,996	Gervis Inlet, New Westminster District.
5	Squamish	5,717	Howe Sound
6	Pemberton	1,223	Near Pemberton, Lillooet District.
7	Douglas	1,976	Near Douglas, New Westminster District.
8	Yale	1,108	Near Yale, Yale District.
9	Union Bar	1,287	Near Hope
10	Hope	1,601	"
11	Skawalook	197	"
12	Ohamil	629	"
13	Seabird Island	4,512	Near Agassiz
14	Squatits	425	Near St. Elu
15	Popcum	381	Near Agassiz, New Westmin. District.
16	Cheam	1,273	"
17	Harrison River	3,144	Harrison River
18	Chilliwhack	5,351	Chilliwhack River
19	Lakahamen	636	Near Chilliwhack
20	Sumas	1,333	Sumas Lake
21	Matsqui	1,074	Near Riverside
22	Langley	1,433	Stave River
23	Katzie	777	Near Hammond
24	Semiamoo	392	Boundary Bay
25	Coquitlum	209	Near New Westminster
26	Burrard Inlet	1,091	Burrard Inlet
27	Musqueam	488	S. of Vancouver City
28	Tsawassen	604	Near Guichon
29	New Westminster	50	New Westminster

WEST COAST AGENCY.

1	Chekleset	173	South-west coast of Vancouver Island.
2	Kyuquot	883	"
3	Esperanza	352	"
4	Nootka	655	"
5	Hesquot	606	"
6	Clayoquot	1,600	"
7	Ucluelet	493	"
8	Toquart	421	"
9	Seshart	1,429	"
10	Opechisat	523	"
11	Oheit	2,672	"
12	Nitinat	1,798	"
13	Pacheena	404	"
14	Uchuklesit	575	"

INDIAN Reserves in British Columbia—*Concluded.*

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

No.	Name of Band.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
1	Quesnelle.....	1,688	Near Quesnelle, Cariboo District.
2	Alexandria.....	1,849	Near Alexandria "
3	Soda Creek.....	5,210	Near Soda Creek "
4	Williams Lake.....	4,444	Williams Lake "
5	Anaham.....	9,922	Near Hanceville "
6	Stone.....	4,245	" "
7	Toosey.....	6,352	Near Chilcotin "
8	Alkali Lake.....	8,348	Near Alkali Lake, Lillooet District.
9	Canim Lake.....	4,560	Canim Lake "
10	Dog Creek.....	1,372	Dog Creek "
11	Canoe Creek.....	12,429	Canoe Creek "
12	High Bar.....	2,924	Big Bar Creek "
13	Bridge River.....	9,761	Bridge River "
14	Seaton Lake.....	2,437	Seaton Lake "
15	Anderson Lake.....	504	Anderson Lake "
16	Cayoose.....	1,152	Near Lillooet "
17	Lillooet.....	1,742	" "
18	Fountain.....	1,864	" "
19	Pavillion.....	4,136	Near Pavillion "
20	Clinton.....	1,073	Near Clinton "

CENSUS RETURN.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the number of Pagans, in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Algonquins, Golden Lake.....	92				92			Stragglers ; religion unknown.
" Benfrew, North.....	286							
Chippewas of the Thames.....	435	158		277				29 reside on Manitoulin Island.
" Walpole Island.....	635	444		164	13		14	
" Sarnia.....	446	64		382				
" Georgina and Snake Island.....	120			120				
" Rama.....	236			228	8			
" Saugeen.....	373	1		332	40			
" Nawash.....	400			264	136			
" Beausoleil.....	263			182	81			
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, (Watha)								
Muskoka District.....	119			91	5	23		
Moravians of the Thames.....	302	75	1	84		142		
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	165			165				
" Rice Lake.....	76			75	1			
" Scugog.....	38			38				
" Alnwick.....	229	10		219				
" New Credit.....	244	9	4	201		30		
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	1,206	1,206						
Munsees of the Thames.....	124	54		70				
Oneidas of the Thames.....	794	227		567				
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	187	63		107	3		14	
" Aux Sables.....	22			22				
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at—								
Cockburn Island.....	53				53			
Carried forward.....	6,845	2,311	5	3,558	432	195	28	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Brought forward	6,845	2,311	5	3,588	432	195	28	
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at—								
Sheshegwaning.....	168				168			
West Bay.....	327				327			
Sucker Creek.....	96	52			10	34		
South Bay.....	65	6			59			
Sheguiandah.....	106	96			6	4		
Sucker Lake.....	15				15			
Wikwemikong (unceded).....	998				998			
Wikwemikongsing (unceded).....	122				122			
Obidgewong.....	10				4		6	
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at—								
Fort William.....	380				234		17	Religion of 129 not given.
Red Rock or Lake Helen.....	211	23			177		11	" " "
Pays Plat.....	53				53			
Lake Nepigon.....	398				148		240	" 10 "
Pic River.....	166				166			
Long Lake.....	248	9			227		12	
Michipicoten and Big Heads.....	321	123		3	195			
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at—								
Thessalon River.....	201				201			
Maganettawan.....	66				66			
Spanish River.....	557	70			412		75	
White Fish Lake.....	141	4		1	125		11	
Mississagua River.....	172				163		9	
Point Grondin.....	54			8	43		3	
Serpent River.....	120				120			
French River.....								Reserve unoccupied.
Tagawinini.....	118				118			
White Fish River.....	92	51			35	6		

Party Island.....	100			48	28		24	
Shawanaga.....	111			80	31			
Henvey's Inlet.....	197			43	154			
Lake Nipissing.....	193				193			
Temogamingue.....	75				75			
Dokis.....	75				75			
Garden River.....	464	147		6	311			
Batchewana Bay.....	364	4		8	352			
Six Nations on the Grand River.....	3,703	1,527		409		964	803	
Wyandottes of Anderdon.....	10							
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—								Stragglers; religion unknown.
Hungry Hall No. 1.....	43						43	
" " 2.....	22						22	
Long Sault " 1.....	39	6					33	
" " 2.....	62	6					56	
Manitou Rapids " 1.....	87	4					83	
" " 2.....	36	5					31	
Little Forks.....	52	4					48	
Coutcheeching.....	133	5			102		26	
Stangecoming.....	47						47	
Niacatchewenin.....	53						53	
Nickickenesemenecaning.....	70						70	
Rivière la Seine.....	142						142	
Lac la Croix.....	105						105	
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	86						86	
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	27						27	
Wabigoon.....	86						86	
Frenchman's Head.....	190	133			54		3	
Lac Seul.....	331	280			2		49	
Wabuskang.....	65	27			5		33	
Grassy Narrows.....	98	10			54		34	
Eagle Lake.....	61						61	
The Dalles.....	64	47			14		3	
Islington.....	157	129			4		24	
Rat Portage.....	88						88	
North West Angle No. 37.....	119						119	
" " 33.....	54						54	
" " 34.....	22						22	
Big Island.....	141						141	
Assabasca.....	192						192	
White Fish Bay.....	51				6		45	
Shoal Lake No. 40.....	62						62	
" " 39.....	81						81	
Totals.....	20,208	5,079	5	4,194	6,084	1,203	3,197	Religion of 446 unknown.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	333	67			252	14		A number of these Indians have been ab- sent from the reserve for several years and are not therefore included in the census.
" Becancour.....	52				52			
Algonquins of River Desert.....	356				356			
" Temiscamingue.....	162				162			
354 Pontiac, unorganized.....	230							Religion unknown.
County of Ottawa.....	1,063							"
Champlain, St. Maurice Territory.....	261							"
St. Maurice.....	125							
Amalecites of Viger.....	121				121			
Hurons of Lorette.....	432	1	4		427			
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,879			33	1,846			
" St. Regis.....	1,297			139	1,158			
" and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.....	443			279	164			
Micmacs of Maria.....	86				86			
" Restigouche.....	521				521			
Indians of the Labrador Peninsula, viz.:—								
Montagnais and Naskapees at—								
Betsiamits.....	428				428			
Escoumains.....	54				54			
Godbout.....	40				40			
Grand Romaine.....	304				304			
Lake St. John.....	425	41			384			
Mingan.....	158				158			
Seven Islands.....	353				353			
St. Anne du Labrador, Chicoutimi.....	45							Religion unknown.
Unorganized territories.....	1,387							In Agency of A. O. Bastien.
Amalecites in County of Quebec.....	31				31			
Abenakis.....	17				17			
Algonquins.....	1				1			

Abenakis in County of Charlevoix.....	18				18		In Agency of A. O. Bastien.
Totals	10,622	109	4	451	6,933	14	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Kent County at—							
Big Cove.....	279				279		
Indian Island.....	37				37		
Buctouche.....	29				29		
Micmacs of Northumberland County at—							
Burnt Church.....	215				215		
Eel Ground.....	130				130		
Red Bank.....	49				49		
Micmacs of Gloucester County at Bathurst...	31				31		
" Restigouche County at Eel River.	56				56		
" Westmoreland County at—							
Fort Folly.....	46				46		
Shediac.....	7				7		
Petitcodiac and vicinity.....	16				16		
Micmacs of King's County at Hampton and vicinity	42				42		
Amalecites of York County at—							
St. Mary's.....	127				127		
Kingsclear.....	103				103		
Amalecites of Carleton County at Woodstock.							
Charlotte County.....	78				78		
" St. John.....	28				28		
" King's County at Apohaqui	12				12		
Micmacs of King's County at Norton Station.	31				31		
Amalecites of Sunbury County at Oromocto...	31				31		
" Queen's County at Upper and Lower Gagetown...	58				58		
" Victoria County at Tobique	15				15		
" Madawaska County at Edmundston	204				204		
	34				34		
Totals.....	1,658				1,658		

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

356.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Micmacs of—								
Annapolis County.....	71				71			
Digby ".....	112				112			
King's ".....	73				73			
Queen's ".....	75				75			
Lunenburg ".....	85				85			
Halifax ".....	121				121			
Hants ".....	93				93			
Colchester ".....	96				96			
Cumberland ".....	102				102			
Pictou ".....	187				187			
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties.....	130				130			
Richmond County.....	124				124			
Inverness ".....	130				130			
Victoria ".....	99				99			
Cape Breton ".....	243				243			
Yarmouth ".....	86				86			
Shelburne ".....	63				63			
Totals.....	1,890				1,890			110 Indians at Whycocomagh and 20 at Malagawatch.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs—John O. Arsenault, Superintendent	303				303			186 on Lennox Island, 25 on Morell Reserve, 92 reside at different points in the province.
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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

357

WEST COAST AGENCY.						
Ahous-aht.....	278	20	140	118		
Clao-qu-aht.....	263		150	113		
Chaic-cles-aht.....	126		60	66		
Ehatt-is-aht.....	118		60	58		
Ewl-hwilh-aht.....	176	40	40	96		
Hes-qui-aht.....	170		170			
Howchuk-lis-aht.....	46		22	24		
Kel-sem-aht.....	80		40	40		
Ky-uk-aht.....	400		220	180		
Match-itl-aht.....	58		30	28		
Mooacht-aht.....	208		120	88		
Nitin-aht.....	202	30	80	92		
Nooch-ahtl-aht.....	86		40	46		
Oi-aht.....	190	20	80	90		
Opitches-aht.....	66	34	10	22		
Pacheen-aht.....	71		40	31		
To-qu-aht.....	21		10	11		
Tsesh-aht.....	132	50	30	52		
Totals.....	2,691	164	30	1,342	1,155	
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.						
Aitchelitz.....	9		9			
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve.....	28			28		
Cheam.....	121		1	120		
Chehalis.....	124	6		118		
Coquitlam.....	25			25		
Douglas.....	82			82		
Ewa-woos.....	31			31		
False Creek.....	56			26	30	
Homalko.....	75			75		
Hope.....	88	4		84		
Hastings Saw-mill.....	91				91	
Katsey.....	86			86		
Klahoose.....	90			90		
Kapilano.....	53			24	29	
Kwaw-kwaw-apiet.....	16			16		
Langley.....	53			53		
Mission, (St. Mary's).....	166			166		
Musqueam.....	96		8	88		
Matsqui.....	44			44		
Carried forward.....	1,334	10	18	1,156	150	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Returns.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglean.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Cath- olic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
FRASER RIVER AGENCY— <i>Concluded.</i>								
Brought forward	1,334	10		18	1,156		150	
New Westminster	71				71			
Nicomien	19				19			
Ohamil.	60	5		3	52			
Pemberton Meadows	234				234			
Popcum	20	20						
Semiah-moo	43				43			
Sechelt	224				224			
Sumass	58			21	37			
Scowlitz	50				50			
Squiahla	17	5			12			
Skweahm	29				29			
Sliammon	280				280			
Sam-ah-quam	61				61			
Squatits	46	12		11	23			
Skw-a-mish, Howe Sound	26				8		18	
Skwah	82				82			
Skookum Chuck	91				91			
Skulkayer	24			22	2			
Skawah-looks	24				24			
Seymour Creek	48				38		10	
Skway	29	4			25			
Texas Lake	30	5			25			
Tche-wassan	42				42			
Tsoo-wah-lie	49			39	10			
Tyeach-ten	46			33	13			
Wharnock	29				29			
Yale	93	33			60			

Yu-kwea-kwi-oose.....	26		4	22	
Totals.....	3,185	94	151	2,762	178
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.					
Kit-wang-agh.....	147	102			45
Kit-wan-cool.....	68	39			29
Kit-se-quah-la (old and new vil- lage).....	80		49		31
Get-an-max (Hazelton).....	240	183			57
Kits-pioux.....	221		126		95
Kis-go-gas.....	272	99			173
Gal-doe.....	43	7			36
Moricetown (Lach-al-sap).....	150			150	
Ho-quel-get.....	151			151	
Fort Babine.....	164			164	
Old Fort Babine.....	151			151	
Yu-cutce (Portage Babine and Stuart's Lakes).....	21			21	
Thatce.....	39			39	
Grand Rapids.....	16			16	
Tsis-tlain-li (Lake Trembleur).....	14			14	
Pintce.....	36			36	
Stuart's Lake Village.....	161			161	
Fraser's Lake Village.....	59			59	
Stony Creek Village.....	99			99	
Fort George Village.....	123			123	
Tsis-tlatho Village.....	69			69	
McLeod's Lake.....	93			93	
Fort Grahame.....	97			97	
Connolly Lake.....	120			120	
Na-anees north of Connolly Lake (2 bands) (semi-nomadic).....	149			149	
Totals.....	2,783	430	175	1,712	466
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandra.....	51			51	
Alkali Lake.....	159			159	
Aneham.....	200			200	
Anderson Lake, No. 1.....	65			65	
Bridge River.....	97			97	
Canoe Creek.....	153			153	
Cayoosh, No. 1.....	32			32	
Carried forward.....	757			757	

Nomadic.

These are last year's figures, the agent's statement for 1897 not having been received as yet.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY— <i>Concluded.</i>								
Brought forward.....	757				757			
Cayoosh, No. 2	22	22						
Clinton	37				37			
Dog Creek.....	11				11			
Fountain.....	183				183			
High Bar.....	52				52			
Kenim Lake.....	80				80			
Lillooet, No. 1.....	80				80			
" (Chinook) No. 2.....	10	10						
Pavilion.....	59				59			
Quesnelle.....	70				70			
Seaton Lake, No. 1, or Mission.....	63				63			
" No. 2, or Enias.....	2				2			
" No. 5, or Schloss.....	33				33			
" No. 6, or Neciat.....	51				51			
Soda Creek.....	79				79			
Stenes.....	98				98			
Toosey.....	53				53			
Williams Lake.....	144				144			
Totals.....	1,884	32			1,852			
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.								
Massett.....	369	369						68 Clew Indians included in this Band.
Skidegate.....	246			246				
Kincolith.....	238	238						
Kit-tek.....	60						60	

Lach-alsap.....		108		108		
Kitangataa.....	Nishgar Nation.....	40				40
Kitwintshilth.....		77				77
Aiyansh.....		139	139			
Kit-lach-damax.....		164				164
Fort Simpson.....		693		693		
Metlakatla.....	Tsimpsen Nation.....	177	177			
Kitkatla.....		225	225			
Kitkaata.....		81		81		
Kitsumkalem.....		71		71		
Kitsalas.....		117		117		
Kitamat.....		267		267		
Kitlope.....		86				86
China Hat.....	Oweekayo Nation.....	111		111		
Bella-Bella.....		298		298		
Oweekayo.....		138		12		126
Kinisquit.....		87				87
Bella Coola.....	Tallion Nation.....	213		35		178
Tallion.....		43				43
Totals.....		4,048	1,148	2,039		861
KOOTENAY AGENCY.						
Columbia Lake.....	Upper Kootenay.....	76		76		
St. Mary's.....		200		200		
Tobacco Plains.....		69		69		
Flat Bow (Lower Kootenay.....		160		160		
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe).....		53		53		
Totals.....		558		558		
COWICHAN AGENCY.						
Sooke.....		28		28		
Cheerno.....		57		57		
Esquimalt.....		20		20		
Songhees.....		116	16	100		
Malakut.....		15		15		
Tae-kum.....		20		20		
Panque-chin.....		70		70		
Tsart-ilep.....		60		60		
Taaw-out.....		91		91		
Kil-pan-lus.....		6		6		
Comeakin.....		71		71		
Clem-clem-a-lats.....		141		141		
Carried forward.....		695	16	679		

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
COWICHAN AGENCY— <i>Concluded.</i>								
Brought forward	695			16	679			
Khe-nip-sim	62				62			
Kok-si-lah	41				41			
Quamichan	280				280			
Somenos	105				105			
Hellelt	30				30			
Sic-ca-meen	35				35			
Kul-leets	69				69			
Ly-ach-sun	75				75			
Ll-mache	24				24			
Penel-a-kut	138				138			
Tsussie	49				49			
Nanaimo	164	20		134	10			
Sno-no-wus	15				15			
Qualicum	16				16			
Comox	60				60			
Gagliano Island	25				25			
Mayne Island	28				28			
Fishing Stations	4				4			
Discovery Island	36				36			
Cowichan Lake	8			8				
Totals	1,959	20		158	1,781			
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.								
Spuzzum	119	64			55			
Kekalus	18				18			
Spuzzum Group								

Department of Indian Affairs.

Skuwha.....	11	1	10
Chataway.....	16	1	15
Tqwayaum.....	51	22	29
Kapatsitsan.....	48	45	3
Mpaktam.....	19	14	5
Skuzzy.....	39		39
Chomok.....	5	5	
Kamus.....	22	21	1
Speyam.....	27	22	5
Snuk.....	51	48	3
Nkatsam.....	54	54	
Hlukhlukatan (Kanaka Bar).....	48	48	
Siska.....	24	24	
Halaha.....	5	5	
Skappa.....	18	18	
Tlukumcheen.....	187	182	5
Kittsawat.....	4	4	
Spapium.....	35	34	1
Nhumeen.....	33	33	
Nquakin.....	15	15	
Strynne.....	42	42	
Nkaih.....	71	71	
Yent.....	34	34	
Snahain.....	40	40	
Skaap.....	21	21	
Nesikeep.....	13	13	
Nikaomin.....	44	44	
Shhahanih.....	86	84	2
Nkumckeen.....	130	130	
Piminos and Pakeist.....	5	5	
Apaptsim.....	101	101	
Nepa.....	17	17	
Pasha.....	17	17	
Stlahl (Ashcroft).....	56	56	
Naak.....	147	139	8
Quinshaatin.....	112	11	101
Quiskanaht.....	58	54	4
Yoh.....	30	30	
Nyiskat.....	18	8	10
Tluhtans (Bonaparte).....	145		145
Skichistan (Deadman's Creek).....	102		102
Kamloops (Kamloops).....	250		250
Chuckchuqualk (North Thompson).....	116		116
Halaut (South Thompson).....	142		142
Halthum (Adam's Lake).....	164		164
Kuult (Little Shuswap Lake).....	73		73
Spallumcheen.....	96		96
Totals.....	2,979	1,577	1,402

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

98

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
OKANAGAN AGENCY.								
Nkamaplix (Okanagan Lake).....	212				211		1	
Penticton (Penticton)..	131				131			
Nkamip (Osoyoos).....	72				72			
Shennosquankin.....	86				86			
Keremeus.....	55				55			
Chuckuwayha.....	44				44			
Spahamin (Douglas Lake).....	154				154			
Totals.....	754				753		1	
KWAUKEWLTH AGENCY.								
Ah-wha-mish.....	107	107						
Koskimo.....	119						119	
Kla-wit-sis.....	69						69	
Kwat-seno.....	27						27	
Kwaw-shela.....	54						54	
Kwaw-kewlth.....	89	89						
Kwi-ah-kah.....	42	42						
Mah-til-pi.....	62	62						
Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla.....	129	129						
Nak-wak-ta.....	107						107	
Nimkish.....	148	148						
Nu-witti.....	73						73	
Ta-nak-tenk.....	133						133	
Tsa-waw-ti-e-neuk.....	152	152						
Waw-lit-sun.....	75						75	
Wi-wai-ai-kum.....	102				102			
Wi-wai-ai-kai.....	117			117				
Totals.....	1,605	729		117	102		657	

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 1 AT—						
Rosseau River, including Rapids.....	261			72		189
Long Plain.....	129	1		2		126
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing.....	119					119
St. Peter's.....	1,064	873		121	42	28
Broken Head.....	198	116		45		37
Fort Alexander.....	486	215		250		21
Sandy Bay.....	248	51		175		22
Totals, Treaty No. 1.....	2,505	1,256		665	42	542
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2, AT—						
Lake Manitoba.....	111	4		83		24
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	64	4		46		14
Fairford.....	174	140		2	32	
Little Saskatchewan.....	103	73			30	
Lake St. Martin.....	101	67			25	9
Crane River.....	51	9				42
Water Hen River.....	124			124		
Total, Treaty No. 2.....	728	297		255	87	89
CHIPPEWAS AND SAULTEAUX OF TREATY NO. 3, AT—						
Buffalo Bay.....	51					51
Total, Treaty No. 3.....	51					51
CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 5, AT—						
Black River.....	61	61				
Hollow Water River.....	105	32		14		59
Loon Straits.....	14	13		1		
Blood Vein River.....	70	9		6		55
Fisher River.....	339		339			
Jack Head River.....	85	37		2		46
Berens River.....	265		224	41		
Carried forward.....	939	152	563	64		160

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census. Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY No. 5 AT— <i>Concluded.</i>								
Brought forward	939	152		563	64		160	Reserve unoccupied.
Poplar River	138			100			38	
Norway House	573			573				
Cross Lake	253			253				
Grand Rapids (Berens River)	168			106			62	
Pekangikum	76						76	
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux)	113	111			2			
Chemawawin (Crees)	147	139					8	
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux)	121	113					8	
The Pas " "	400	375			9	16		
Pas Mountain (Crees)	181	104					77	
Cumberland " "	148	143			5			
Birch River " "								
Totals, Treaty No. 5	3,257	1,137		1,595	80	16	429	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>								
BIRTLE AGENCY.								
Kee-see-koo-wenin.....	139		104		27		8	
Way-way-see-cappo.....	155		31		25		99	
Valley River.....	59	15			12		32	
Gambler's.....	16				16			
Rolling River.....	108		14		11		83	

Bird Trail	} Sioux. {	74	41			33
Oak River		283	119		4	160
Oak Lake		37	4			33
Turtle Mountain		32	2			30
Totals		903	134	196	95	478
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.						
Coté		275	1	170	15	89
Key		233	138		7	88
Kisickouse		151	12	15	61	63
Totals		659	151	185	83	240
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.						
Pheasant Rump		45		1	5	39
Striped Blanket		35			2	33
White Bear		126	1	2	7	116
Totals		206	1	3	14	188
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.						
Ochapowace		120	2	7	20	91
Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw		128	5	16	21	86
Cowesess		175	1	19	143	12
Sakimay		213	1	4	8	200
Totals		636	9	46	192	389
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.						
Carry-the-kettle		216		12	15	189
FILE HILLS AGENCY.						
Little Black Bear		75		3	33	39
Star Blanket		51			2	49
Okanees		73		7	7	59
Pee-pee-keeses		81		4	29	48
Totals		280		14	71	195

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Treaty No. 4—Con.								
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.								
Day Star.....	79				3		76	
Poor man.....	101	6			8		87	
George Gordon.....	161	124			23		14	
Muscowequan.....	152				91		61	
Yellow Quill.....	357				10		347	
Totals.....	850	130			135		585	
MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.								
Piapot.....	269		12		22		235	
Pasquah.....	174		22		98		54	
Muscowpetung.....	119		20		7		92	
Standing Buffalo (Sioux) ..	153				92		61	
Totals.....	715		54		219		442	
PINE CREEK.....	75				75			
Totals, Treaty No. 4.....	4,540	425	510		899		2,706	
Treaty No. 6.								
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.								
James Roberts (Lac la Ronge).....	479	479						
William Charles (Montreal Lake).....	138	138						

14-24

One Arrow	94	1		57	36
Okemasias	16			16	
Beardy	127		6	53	68
John Smith	130	126	1	2	1
James Smith	103	87			16
Cumberland	127	96			31
Checastapasin					
Totals	1,214	927	7	128	152
CARLTON AGENCY.					
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake)	150	19			131
Petequakey (Muskeg Lake)	74	2	1	71	
Mistawasis (Snake Lake)	144	12	94	38	
Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake)	224	209		15	
Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake)	72			31	41
Kenemotayoo (Stony and Whitefish Lakes)	103	78			25
Pelican Lake Indians, Pelican and Whitefish Lakes	91				91
Wah-spa-ton Sioux, non-treaty (Round Plain)	45		20		25
Totals	903	320	115	155	313
HOBBEMA AGENCY.					
Ermineskin	172		1	171	
Sampson	314		196	110	8
Louis Bull	60		53	7	
Little Bear	120				120
Sharp Head (Cheepostequan)					
Totals	666		250	288	128
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.					
Mosquito } Stony	87	1			86
Bear's Head }					
Lean Man					
Red Pheasant	150	99		51	
Sweet Grass	134	31		72	31
Poundmaker	146			128	18
Little Pine and Lucky Man	141	49		66	26
Moosomin	114	32		48	34
Thunderchild	156	73		49	34
Totals	928	285		414	229

Reserve unoccupied.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
<i>Treaty No. 6—Con.</i>								
UNION LAKE AGENCY.								
See-kas-kootch.....	178	90						
Sweet Grass (attached).....	21							
Wee-misticooseahwasia.....	104				399		33	
Oo-nee-pow-hayo.....	79							
Pus-kee-ah-kee-wein.....	22							
Kee-hee-win.....	118				186			
Kinoosayo (Chippewayan).....	186							
Totals.....	708	90			585		33	
EDMONTON AGENCY.								
Enoch.....	138			14	124			
Michel.....	81				81			
Alexander.....	201			8	193			
Joseph.....	138				138			
White Whale Lake.....	140			132	8			
Orphans of St. Albert.....	7				7			
Totals.....	705			154	551			
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.								
Saddle Lake and Wahsatanow.....	119		1	89	29			
Blue Quill.....	99			7	92			
James Seenum.....	325			282	43			

Lac la Biche.....	18			18	
Chippewayan.....	68			68	
Beaver Lake.....	102			102	
Totals.....	731		1	378	352
Totals, Treaty No. 6.....	5,855	1,622	123	782	2,473
Treaty No. 7.					
SARCEE AGENCY.					
Bull Head.....	219	21		7	191
Stony Reserve.....	581			581	
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.					
Running Rabbit.....	1,145	54		27	1,064
BLOOD AGENCY.					
371 Bloods.....	1,300	74	1	57	1,168
PIEGAN AGENCY.					
Piegans.....	733	1			732
Totals, Treaty No. 7.....	3,978	150	1	581	91
UPPER M'KENZIE DISTRICT.					
Rampart House.....		400		No return.	
EASTERN ATHABASKA DISTRICT.					
Green Lake.....		No return.		14	32
Ile à la Crosse.....		"		500	
Portage la Loche.....		"		220	
Water Hen Lake.....		"		4	111
Totals.....				738	143

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
LOWER M'KENZIE DISTRICT.								
Peel River.....		430			255			
Fort Good Hope.....					570			
Fort Norman.....		80			244			
Fort Wrigley.....		90			190			
Fort Simpson.....		100			99			
Totals.....		700			1,358			
GREAT SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.								
Providence.....		100			482			
Fort Rae.....					800			
Fort Resolution.....		30			503			
Totals.....		130			1,785			
RIVIÈRE AUX LIARDS DISTRICT.								
Fort Liards.....					205			
Fort Nelson.....					172			
Totals.....					377			
ATHABASKA DISTRICT.								
Fort Smith.....					280			
Fort Chippewayan.....					641			

Fond du Lac				260	
Fort McMurray				150	
Totals				1,331	
PEACE RIVER DIST ICT.					
Fort Dunvegan	2			98	No return.
Smoky River	3			135	" 3
Grand Prairie				72	25
Fort St. John				125	No return.
Fort Vermillion	52			145	1
Hay River	1			122	25
Red River	20			64	
Totals	78			761	54
LESSER SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.					
Lesser Slave Lake	42			558	7
Sturgeon Lake				152	4
Whitefish Lake	41			42	37
Trout and Manitou Lake				38	36
Wabaskaw, Kilrow and L'Original	33			174	54
Totals	116			964	138
YUKON DISTRICT.					
Forty Mile Creek	400			No return.	} 2,000
Selkirk or Pelly River	200			"	
Totals	600				2,000
NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT.					
Pelican Narrows	No return.			211	No return.
Nelson River	"			115	"
Churchill	"				"
Lac Caribou	"			525	"
Esquimaux	"			1	"
Totals				852	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RECAPITULATION.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	
West Coast Agency.....	2,691		164	30	1,342	1,155	
Fraser River	3,185	94		151	2,762	178	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	2,783	430		175	1,712	466	
Williams Lake Agency	1,969	32			1,852		
North-west Coast Agency	4,048	1,148		2,039		861	
Kootenay	558				558		
Cowichan	1,459	20		158	1,781		
Kamloops	2,979	1,577			1,402		
Okanagan	754				753	1	
Kwawkewlth	1,605	729		117	102	657	
Bands not visited, about.....	2,500						
Grand Totals.....	24,946	4,030	164	2,670	12,264	3,318	These are mainly some detached bands of Stickeen, Chilcats and some small Tinnie tribes, on the head waters of the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Liards and Dease Rivers. Religion unknown.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

RECAPITULATION.

Treaty No. 1.....	2,505	1,256			665	42	542
" 2	728	297			255	87	89
" 3.....	51						51
" 5.....	3,257	1,137		1,595	80	16	429
Grand Totals.....	6,541	2,690		1,595	1,000	145	1,111

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

RECAPITULATION.

Treaty No. 4.....	4,540	425	510	782	899	2,706	Religion unknown.
" 6.....	5,855	1,622	123	581	2,473	855	
" 7.....	3,978	150	1		91	3,155	
Non-treaty Indians.....	282						
Grand Totals.....	14,655	2,197	634	1,363	3,463	6,716	

Eastern Rupert's Land ..	4,016*
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000*
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux.....	1,000*

*Religion unknown.

RECAPITULATION.

376 Ontario.....	20,208	5,079	5	4,194	6,084	1,203	3,197	Religion of 446 unknown.
Quebec.....	10,622	109	4	451	6,933	14		
Nova Scotia.....	1,890				1,890			
New Brunswick.....	1,658				1,658			
Prince Edward Island.....	303				303			
British Columbia.....	24,946	4,030	164	2,670	12,316		3,318	" 2,500 "
Manitoba.....	6,541	2,690		1,595	1,000	145	1,111	
North-west Territories.....	14,655	2,197	634	1,363	3,463		6,716	" 282 "
Upper McKenzie District.....	400	400						
Eastern Athabaska ..	881				738		143	
Lower McKenzie ..	2,058	700			1,358			
Great Slave Lake ..	1,915	130			1,785			
Rivière Aux Liards ..	377				377			
— Athabaska ..	1,331				1,331			
Peace River ..	893	78			761		54	The census of these Indians is not perfectly accurate.
Lesser Slave Lake ..	1,218	116			964		138	
Yukon ..	2,600	600					2,000	
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District.....	852				852			
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016							Religion unknown.
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000							
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux.....	1,000							
Grand Totals ..	99,364	16,129	807	10,273	41,813	1,362	16,677	

WHEREABOUTS of Sioux and Straggling Indians in North-west Territories (not reported in Agents' Tabular Statements).

Name of Band.	Located.	Tribe.	Number.
(None).....	Birtle District.....	Sioux.....	75
White Cap.....	Moose Woods.....	".....	54
(None).....	Moosejaw and Regina.....	".....	70
(None).....	Stragglers in the vicinity of Swift Current, Maple Creek and Medi- cine Hat.....	} Cree and Saulteaux. }	83
	Total.....		282

Department of Indian Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL
AND
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

378

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 Yrs.		From 6 to 15 Yrs., Inclusive.		From 16 to 20 Yrs., Inclusive.		From 21 to 65 Yrs., Inclusive.		From 65 Yrs. Upwards.		Post Office Address of Superintendent or Agent.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	3,703	214	261	385	359	186	143	1,008	978	83	86	Brantford.
Mississaguas, New Credit.	Hugh Stewart, Agent	244	16	5	40	17	10	8	63	72	5	8	Hagersville.
Walpole Island.	Alex. McKelvey "	822	54	67	95	97	32	40	225	212			Wallaceburg.
Western Superintendency—													
1st Division.	Adam English, Agent	*468	24	41	38	34	30	15	125	120	10	9	Sarnia.
2nd "	A. S. McDougall "	1,253	81	79	156	128	72	67	392	319	32	27	Melbourne.
3rd "	John Beattie "	302	29	23	35	35	11	10	81	76	2		Highgate.
Northern Superintendency—													
1st Division.	B. W. Ross, Superintendent.	3,481	276	294	417	402	238	190	776	888			Manitowaning.
2nd "	W. B. Maclean "	870											Parry Sound.
3rd "	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.	1,149	91	105	110	111	59	51	269	296	29	28	Sault Ste. Marie.
4th "	J. P. Donnelly "	†1,456	131	124	146	136	88	72	250	324	18	17	Port Arthur.
Golden Lake Agency	E. Bennett	92	7	8	13	7	1	4	28	24			Castile.
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson	1,206	93	100	134	110	74	77	265	322	20	11	Marysville.
Lake Simcoe	D. J. McPhee	120	6	2	10	5	8	30	36	36	7	8	Atherley.
Cape Croker	John McIver	400	30	26	45	28	17	9	112	113	9	11	Cape Croker.
Saugeen	John Scofield	373	20	24	32	35	32	35	82	98	6	9	Chippawa Hill.
Alnwick	John Thackeray	229	16	9	28	25	17	11	56	55	6	6	Roseneath.
Mud Lake	"	165	19	10	24	12	8	3	41	38	2	3	"
Rice Lake	"	76	2	6	10	4	6	3	22	18	1	4	"
Rama	D. J. McPhee	236	14	16	19	15	7	8	53	57	20	27	Atherley.
Penetanguishene Agency	Chas. McGibbon	234	15	23	27	22	11	16	52	62	3	3	Penetanguishene.
Scugog Agency	A. W. Williams	38	2	4	4	5	1	1	7	10	2	2	Port Perry.
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	B. W. Ross, Superintendent.	29	3	3	4	1			6	12			Manitowaning.
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty 3 at—													
Hungry Hall, No. 1.	M. Begg, Agent	43	2	4	7	2	1		11	16			Fort Frances.
" No. 2.	"	22	1	2	1	2		4	5	7			"
Long Sault, No. 1.	"	39	2	4			1	2	10	12		1	"
" No. 2.	"	62	3	2	7	16	3	3	14	18	1	2	"

Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	"	"	87	10	9	14	11	6	5	16	16	"	"
" No. 2.....	"	"	36	5	7	2	3	1	9	8	1	"	"
Little Forks.....	"	"	52	3	2	8	7	2	2	11	15	"	"
Coutcheeching.....	"	"	133	13	11	10	5	11	14	26	38	2	3
Stangecoming.....	"	"	47	6	8	4	9	2	2	7	9	"	"
Niacatchewenin.....	"	"	53	4	3	6	7	3	4	10	16	"	"
Nickickonesemenecaning.....	"	"	70	6	4	11	7	5	4	13	17	1	2
Rivière la Seine.....	"	"	142	10	12	19	18	12	16	26	29	"	"
Lac la Croix.....	"	"	105	8	14	8	12	5	10	18	28	"	"
Lac de Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.	"	86	6	12	11	16	4	3	14	13	3	4
Kawaiaagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	"	"	27	3	1	4	1	1	1	8	5	1	2
Wabigoon.....	"	"	86	5	6	13	14	3	1	19	20	2	3
Frenchman's Head.....	"	"	190	16	25	24	17	6	7	47	38	6	4
Lac Seul.....	"	"	331	35	38	42	35	19	15	73	58	7	9
Wabuskang.....	"	"	65	9	8	1	11	1	3	15	14	1	2
Grassy Narrows.....	"	"	98	5	7	12	15	11	4	18	20	3	3
Eagle Lake.....	"	"	61	8	4	5	5	5	1	15	15	3	"
The Dalles.....	R. J. N. Pither, Agent.....	"	64	6	1	11	10	4	6	11	13	1	1
Islington.....	"	"	157	10	8	17	26	14	5	35	38	2	2
Rat Portage.....	"	"	88	8	4	8	11	8	7	19	23	"	"
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	"	"	119	5	15	15	14	8	12	23	23	"	4
" No. 33.....	"	"	54	4	5	4	6	3	3	13	14	"	2
" No. 34.....	"	"	22	"	1	1	2	"	2	7	9	"	"
Big Island.....	"	"	141	20	12	20	16	8	9	27	27	"	2
Assabasca.....	"	"	192	6	17	22	24	2	17	45	58	"	1
White Fish Bay.....	"	"	51	1	3	5	10	4	3	12	13	"	"
Shoal Lake, No. 40.....	"	"	62	6	2	11	13	"	1	14	15	"	"
" No. 39.....	"	"	81	9	6	7	10	"	6	21	22	"	"
Totals.....			19,912	1,378	1,480	2,107	1,942	1,063	949	4,555	4,795	288	313

NOTE.—The 1st Division of the Western Superintendency of Ontario includes the Chippewas of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Riviere aux Sables; the 2nd Division of that superintendency embraces the Chippewas and Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames; and the 3rd Division of the same superintendency comprehends the Moravians or Delawares of the Thames.

The 1st Division of the Northern Superintendency of that province includes the Objibbewas, Ottawas and Nipissinguas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, and the Objibbewas of the north shore of Lake Huron; the 2nd Division of that superintendency embraces the Objibbewas of Parry Island, Shawanaga, Henvey Inlet, Lake Nipissing, French River, Lake Temiscamingue and the Iroquois of Gibson; the 3rd Division of the same superintendency comprehends the Objibbewas of Garden River, Batchewana Bay and Michipicoten; and the 4th Division of the said superintendency takes in all the Objibbewas of Lake Superior.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued. RELIGION AND PROPERTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Religion.						REALTY.							Post Office Address of Superintendent of Agent.
			Anglican.	Presbyterian	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagans.	Lands.		Public Buildings, the property of the Band.					
									Cleared, including Natural Pasturage.	Cultivated, including Made Pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.		Ferries.
ONTARIO.																
Grand River Superintendency—									Acres.	Acres.						
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	3,703	1,527		409		964	803	2,644	10,722	10	1	11	6	1	Brantford.
Mississaugas, New Credit.	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	244	9	4	201		30		3,915	2,575	1	1	1	2	2	Hagersville.
Walpole Island	Alex. McKelvey "	822	507		271	16		28	5,000	3,102	2	2	3	2	4	Wallaceburg.
Western Superintendency—																
1st Division	Adam English "	468	64		404				5,000	3,800	4	2	3	1		Sarnia.
2nd "	A. S. McDougall "	1,353	439		914				15,206	5,000		3	7		13	Melbourne.
3rd "	John Beattie "	302	75	1	84		142		416	1,455		1	1		1	Highgate.
Northern Superintendency—																
1st Division	B. W. Ross, Supt.	3,481	279		9	3,045	44	104	3,792	6,169	10	1	11		4	Manitowaning.
2nd "	W. B. Maclean "	870			262	561	23	24		1,469						Parry Sound.
3rd "	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.	1,149	274		17	858			2,066	966		1			1	Sault Ste. Marie.
4th "	J. P. Donnelly "	1,456	32			1,005		269	755	454	2	1	6	1	1	Port Arthur.
Golden Lake Agency	E. Bennett "	92				92			574	534	1		1			Castile
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	Geo. Anderson "	1,206	1,206						16,790		4	1	4		1	Marysville.
Lake Simcoe Agency.	D. J. McPhee	120			120				800	388	1	1	1	1	2	Atherley.
Cape Croker	John McIver "	400			264	136			1,000	5,000	2	1	3	2	1	Cape Croker.
Saugeen	John Scofield "	373	1		332	40			500	500	2	1	3	3	6	Chippawa Hill.
Alnwick	John Thackeray "	229	10		219				2,485	2,485	1	1	1	1	4	Roseneath.
Mud Lake		165			165				230	230	1		1		5	"
Rice Lake		76			75	1			755	755	1	1	1	1	2	"
Rama	D. J. McPhee "	236			228	8			378	422	1	1	1	2	2	Atherley.
Penetanguishene	Chas. McGibbon "	234			182	52			423	423	2	1	1			Penetanguishene.
Scugog	A. W. Williams "	38			38				219	156	1					Port Perry.
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	B. W. Ross, Supt.	29				29										Manitowaning.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Acres Fenced.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.														Post Office Address of Superintendent or Agent.
			Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	
ONTARIO.																	
Grand River Superintendency—																	
Six Nations.	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	44,133	1	13	195	338	25	109	341	71	160	150	50	27	98	46	Brantford.
Mississaugas, New Credit.	Hugh Stewart, Agent	4,735		3	40	23	2	31	21	6	1	10	1		14		Hagersville.
Walpole Island.	Alex. McKelvey "	3,102			88	136	6	18	135			30	45	1	30	60	Wallaceburg.
Western Superintendency—																	
1st Division.	Adam English "	6,000		2	114	12	9	25	87		13	41	5	9	2	14	Sarnia.
2nd "	A. S. McDougall "	17,180		4	114	179	29	58	150	7	40	40	85	3	45	68	Melbourne.
3rd "	John Beattie "	1,850		1	24	53	4	16	43		8	20	2	4	6	14	Highgate.
Northern Superintendency—																	
1st Division.	B. W. Ross, Supt.	6,391½			76	543	113	142	353	1	96	244	93	243	9	49	Manitowaning.
2nd "	W. B. Maclean "				31	118	20	80	80								Parry Sound.
3rd "	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent	1,053			29	94		38	61			5	7	20			Sault Ste. Marie.
4th "	J. P. Donnelly "	281			17	114	3	27	2		18		8	3			Port Arthur.
Golden Lake Agency.	E. Bennett "	400				14	6	5	13			3	1				Castile.
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.	Geo. Anderson "	16,700		3	225	21		103	88	10		40	1			20	Marysville.
Lake Simcoe Agency.	D. J. McPhee "	383			13	19		17	17	4	17	7	5	11	3		Atherley.
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	5,000	1		40	83		50	56		30	40	1	1			Cape Croker.
Saugeen "	John Scofield "	500		1	44	45		18	64								Chippawa Hill.
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	2,485			43	15	2	21	16	2		6		2			Roseneath.
Mud Lake "	" "	230			18	16		3	8	1	14	2					"
Rice Lake "	" "	755			7	21		8	10	1	1	6		2	3		"
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	800			43	36	3	31	32	5		11	32	17	3		Atherley.
Penetanguishene Agency	Chas. McGibbon "	423			4	39		10	31								Penetanguishene.
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "				3	5		4	3		1						Port Perry.
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	B. W. Ross, Supt.	40				8		3	5		2	1		5			Manitowaning.
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—																	
Hungry Hall No. 1.	M. Begg, Agent.	3				5	5		3								Fort Frances.
" 2.	" "	2				5	5		1								"

Long Sault No. 1	"	"	8				7	7	4											"
" 2	"	"	16				14	12	5											"
Manitou Rapids No. 1	"	"	40				11	11	4											"
" 2	"	"	1				2	1	1											"
Little Forks	"	"	10				8	8	6											"
Coutcheeching	"	"	8				27	26	11											"
Stangecoming	"	"	2				4	4	3											"
Niacatchewenin	"	"	2				8	8	1											"
Nickickonesemenecaning	"	"	4				9	10	1											"
Rivière la Seine	"	"	3				15	13	5											"
Lac la Croix	"	"	13				13	12	1											"
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspect						8	11												Rat Portage.
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	"	"					1	8												"
Wabigoon	"	"					19	19	3											"
Frenchman's Head	"	"					28	45												"
Lac Seul	"	"					53	63												"
Wabuskang	"	"					18	11												"
Grassy Narrows	"	"					14	16												"
Eagle Lake	"	"					13	14												"
The Dalles	R. J. N Pither, Agent		3				15	15												"
Islington	"	"	15				28	38												"
Rat Portage	"	"					18	4												"
Northwest Angle No. 37	"	"	10				17	35	7											"
" " 33	"	"	2				5	10												"
" " 34	"	"	2				5	6	1											"
Big Island	"	"					17	30	8											"
Assabasca	"	"	3				23	60	4											"
White Fish Bay	"	"	1				10	25	3											"
Shoal Lake No. 40	"	"					7	15	1											"
" 39	"	"					4													"
Totals			112,583	2	27	1,168	2,383	760	820	1686	108	43	656	336	348	213	271			

AGRICULTURAL AND
PERSONALTY

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL						
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.
ONTARIO.								
Grand River Superintendency—								
Six Nations.....	E. D. Cameron, Superintendent	339	303	49	159	77	103	78
Mississaguas, New Credit.....	Hugh Stewart, Agent.....	32	21	3	13	7	4	3
Walpole Island.....	Alex. McKelvey "	92	54	16	49	6	32	6
Western Superintendency—								
1st Division.....	Adam English "	87	76	9	31	7	28	17
2nd ".....	A. S. McDougall "	162	120	13	52	7	43	23
3rd ".....	John Beattie "	50	49	4	47	2	9	10
Northern Superintendency—								
1st Division.....	B. W. Ross, Superintendent...	218	155	...	1	1	22	1
2nd ".....	W. B. Maclean "	33	34	...	...	...	1	...
3rd ".....	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.....	33	23	...	...	...	...	...
4th ".....	J. P. Donnelly "	10	10	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Lake Agency.....	E. Bennett "	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	George Anderson "	185	180	15	45	10	60	35
Lake Simcoe Agency.....	D. J. McPhee "	17	14	...	3	2	2	3
Cape Croker ".....	John McIver "	122	80	1	...	1	3	2
Saugen ".....	John Scofield "	51	30	...	...	...	1	...
Alnwick ".....	John Thackeray "	23	18	3	5	...	2	1
Mud Lake ".....		12	9	1	...	2	...	...
Rice Lake ".....	"	10	8	1	...	2	1	1
Rama ".....	D. J. McPhee "	24	26	...	...	2	3	2
Penetanguishene.....	Chas. McGibbon "	16	14	...	...	2	1	...
Scugog ".....	A. W. Williams "	7	5	3	...	...	1	1
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	B. W. Ross, Superintendent...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No 3 at—								
Hungry Hall, No 1.....	M. Begg, Agent.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " 2.....	" ".....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Long Sault " 1.....	" ".....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
" " 2.....	" ".....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Manitou Rapids " 1.....	" ".....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " 2.....	" ".....	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Little Forks.....	" ".....	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Coutcheecheing.....	" ".....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stangecoming.....	" ".....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niacatchewenin.....	" ".....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kickickonesemenecaning.....	" ".....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Riviere la Seine.....	" ".....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lac la Croix.....	" ".....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kawaagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	" ".....	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Wabigoon.....	" ".....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Frenchman's Head.....	" ".....	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
Lac Seul.....	" ".....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Wabuskang.....	" ".....	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Grassy Narrows.....	" ".....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle Lake.....	" ".....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
The Dalles.....	R. J. N. Pither, Agent.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Islington.....	" ".....	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Rat Portage.....	" ".....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Northwest Angle No. 37.....	" ".....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " 33.....	" ".....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " 34.....	" ".....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Big Island.....	" ".....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Assabasca.....	" ".....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
White Fish Bay.....	" ".....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Shoal Lake, No. 40.....	" ".....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " 39.....	" ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....		1,576	1,275	118	405	128	316	183

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued. OF INDIANS.

IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &C.											Value of Implements and Vehicles.	Remarks.
Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.		
											\$ cts.	
99	140	2	72	1,133	292	78	229	70	100	205	28,188 00	
7	11			3	23	8	19	9	6	23	2,295 00	
24	24			1	125		65	28	5	40	11,137 00	
21	46	1	3	12	82		39	4	2	79	14,154 00	
39	64	1	2		137		85	45	44	85	18,337 00	
7	16		1	40	40		28	8	15	39	4,900 00	
19	15	3	54	1,891	117	9	193	212	14	27	17,628 00	
	2	1			10							
			3		16	6	12	6			2,044 00	
					1	2	17	2		1	575 00	
							4		3	1	120 00	
30	60	2		550	108	5	70	5	40	109	14,707 00	
3	6	1	4	80	7		6	4		4	1,429 10	
15	30	1	1	1,400	112	4	30	25	15	20	7,000 00	
	10	2		120	20		50	50	24	50	2,245 00	
6	5	1	4	4	17	2	19	4	8	23	1,576 00	
	3	1	2	60	4		7	3	1		900 00	
1	3	1	1	1	7	1	7	4		3	1,126 00	
4	7		3	127	15		6	8		8	1,600 00	
1	1	1		75	7		12				550 00	
1	6		4	25	2		4	3	3	3	365 00	
	1		2	50	1	1	6	5			375 00	
				8							8 00	
				9							24 00	
				17							37 00	
				40							70 00	
				10							40 00	
				2							17 00	
				16							56 00	
				37							66 00	
				12							21 00	
				19							12 00	
				17							30 00	
				27							33 00	
				29							19 00	
			1	70							130 00	
				18							9 00	
			1	38							139 00	
			1	123							156 50	
			1	194							257 00	
			1	62							126 00	
			1	59							139 50	
			1	55							57 50	
				17			1					
				150			6					
				28								
				65								
				30								
				30								
			1	50								
				115								
				40								
				12								
277	460	16	161	6,971	1,143	116	915	495	280	720	132,698 60	

Value not given.

**AGRICULTURAL AND
PERSONALTY**

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE						
		Horses.			Cattle.			
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, milch.
ONTARIO.								
Grand River Superintendency—								
Six Nations.	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	380	669	198	28	2	106	686
Mississaguas, New Credit.	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	37	21	10			2	60
Walpole Island.	Alex. McKelvey "	484		97	4	8		212
Western Superintendency—								
1st Division.	Adam English, Agent.	86	108	27	2		24	94
2nd "	A. S. McDougall "	113	180	115	11		24	158
3rd "	John Beattie "	40	62	21	4		11	70
Northern Superintendency—								
1st Division.	B. W. Ross, Supt.	243	321	168	21	35	78	184
2nd "	W. B. Maclean "	45			2	10		96
3rd "	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent	41	30	17	6	22	6	67
4th "	J. P. Donnelly, Agent.	8			7	13	5	21
Golden Lake Agency.	E. Bennett "	8	3				2	9
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	Geo. Anderson "	260	50	30	20			400
Lake Simcoe Agency.	D. J. McPhee "	15	11	6	1		6	22
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	70	40	20	1	2	8	60
Saugeen "	John Scofield..	20	75	30		2	20	22
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	29	23		2		6	20
Mud Lake "	" "	7	13	2				14
Rice Lake "	" "	7	10	1				10
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	10	20	10	2			25
Penetanguishene "	Chas. McGibbon "	20	25	11	3	14		30
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "	4	7	3				5
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	B. W. Ross, Supt.	4	5	2			2	3
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—								
Hungry Hall No. 1.	M. Begg, Agent.	1	4					
" 2.	" "							
Long Sault No. 1.	" "	1	1					
" 2.	" "	3	6					
Manitou Rapids No. 1.	" "	1	5			6		3
" 2.	" "							
Little Forks.	" "	2	2					
Coutecheching.	" "		2			1	1	2
Stangecoming.	" "		1					
Niacatchewenin.	" "							
Kickickonesemenecaning.	" "		2					
Rivière la Seine.	" "							
Lac la Croix.	" "	1						
Lac des Mille Lacs.	L. J. Leveque, Inspector.	1				1		1
Kawaisagamot (Sturgeon Lake).	" "							
Wabigoon.	" "	2						
Frenchman's Head.	" "				1			4
Lac Seul.	" "				2	1		9
Wabuskang.	" "							
Grassy Narrows.	" "							1
Eagle Lake.	" "							1
The Dalles.	R. J. N. Pither, Agent					2		
Islington.	" "				2	8	9	5
Rat Portage.	" "							
North-west Angle No. 37.	" "	10			2	3		4
" 33.	" "	1						
" 34.	" "	1			1	3		4
Big Island.	" "	8				1		3
Assabasca.	" "	16				2		5
White Fish Bay.	" "	4						2
Shoal Lake No. 40.	" "	1						
" 39.	" "							
Totals		1,984	1,696	668	122	135	310	2,312

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued. OF INDIANS—Continued.

STOCK AND POULTRY.										Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Remarks.
Young Stock.	Other Stock.				Poultry.				Cocks and Hens.		
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.			
										\$	cts.
808	182	80	21	293	1,025	1,009	155	1,402	16,822	48,425	00
55	...	...	...	19	52	183	23	175	1,365	5,208	00
323	42	...	...	...	460	70	130	125	400	20,986	00
87	7	3	3	26	160	576	35	81	3,245	12,727	00
264	16	19	7	65	328	364	55	111	3,232	24,050	00
69	30	16	5	50	212	60	35	90	1,800	9,100	00
141	71	11	207	279	900	16	22	5	4,167	25,429	25
138	40	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	5	...	4	6	28	7	11	...	1,582	6,369	55
13	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	34	179	2,425	00
10	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	900	00
40	170	70	25	225	280	60	50	35	400	19,285	00
23	14	17	...	3	97	42	27	47	200	1,970	00
20	106	20	2	40	500	15	...	10	800	11,620	00
30	15	8	...	50	150	50	20	50	250	2,609	00
24	3	...	...	11	44	22	7	2	558	3,128	00
22	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	27	1,300	00
9	...	...	...	3	40	33	16	36	305	1,473	00
52	11	8	...	5	148	57	40	32	180	3,050	90
21	40	10	5	20	26	...	...	...	250	2,035	00
7	...	...	...	1	9	35	...	...	65	442	80
2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	50	300	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	00
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	40	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	00
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	80	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	00
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	00
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	00
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	00
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	00
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	00
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not given.	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
...	"	
2,240	746	262	281	1,056	4,555	2,600	636	2,240	25,877	204,633	50

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.							HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.	Remarks.
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Value of.		
									\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.		4	1	15	129	1	280	873 00	23,250 00	762,253 00
Six Nations...	Hugh Stewart, Agent...		1		5	11	2	6	75 00	5,225 00	235,903 00
Mississaguas, New Credit...	Alex. McKelvey "	4	20	25	10	12		200	700 00	4,440 00	120,290 00
Walpole Island...											
Western Superintendency—	Adam English "		37		16	33	10	7	992 00	12,640 00	376,781 00
1st Division...	A. S. McDougall "								11,200 00		453,632 00
2nd "	John Beattie "		3	2	10	12	6	16	200 00	1,800 00	102,000 00
3rd "											
Northern Superintendency—	B. W. Ross, Supt.	166	76	132	47	291	529	1,227	15,663 00	41,805 00	496,375 00
1st Division	W. B. Maclean, Supt.										1,028,800 00
2nd "	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.	49	37	28	7	115	25	681	5,964 50	13,535 75	67,130 00
3rd "	J. P. Donnelly "	28	20	387	66	359	632	1,970	18,611 00	13,850 00	32,461 00
4th "	E. Bennett "			12	13	8	12	14	375 00	640 00	3,335 00
Golden Lake Agency...	Geo. Anderson "				10	35	2	100	365 00	14,400 00	474,080 00
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté...	D. J. McPhee "	4	26	6	6	10	6	6	560 00	1,480 00	48,700 00
Lake Simcoe Agency...	John McIver "	5	20	2	21	25	250	25	1,590 00	2,600 00	4,190 00
Cape Croker "	John Scofield "	3	10		50	100	50	100	1,685 00	2,560 00	20,304 00
Saugeen "	John Thackeray "				19	7	7	1	605	3,275 00	154,304 00
Alnwick "	" "				58	4	42		564	1,154 00	36,054 00
Mud Lake "	" "				12		8		585	469 00	56,049 00
Rice Lake "	D. J. McPhee "		12	70	23	14		250	1,000 00	3,000 00	49,000 00
Rama "	Chas. McGibbon "	10	25	10	20	15	10	35	455 00	960 00	11,500 00
Penetanguishene "	A. W. Williams "		5	8	3	8	8	250	110 10	355 50	1,473 40
Scugog "											
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island...	B. W. Ross, Supt.	2		2	2	5	5	2	150 00	800 00	2,775 00
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—											
Hungry Hall No. 1	M. Begg, Agent				9	5	6	1		2 0 00	660 00
" 2	" "				5	3	2			110 00	480 00

Long Sault No. 1.....	"	"			8	3	5	1	11		195 00	895 00	
" 2.....	"	"			12	6	9	1	14		310 00	1,600 00	
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	"	"			17	7	9	2	19		435 00	2,015 00	
" 2.....	"	"			7	4	5	1	8		180 00	340 00	
Little Forks.....	"	"			10	4	6	2	13		260 00	1,120 00	
Coutcheeching.....	"	"			25	12	9	4	30		665 00	2,765 00	
Stangecoming.....	"	"			9	2	3	1	11		235 00	605 00	
Niacatchewenin.....	"	"			10	4	5	2	14		265 00	815 00	
Kickickonesemenecaning.....	"	"		1	15	4	8	3	21		350 00	1,010 00	
Rivière la Seine.....	"	"			28	10	13	4	31		710 00	1,800 00	
Lac la Croix.....	"	"			21	6	8	5	26		525 00	1,355 00	
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspect'r				30	2	12	32	48	334 00	80 00	1,860 00	
Kawaigamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	"	"			16		8	16	24	182 00	40 00	438 50	
Wabigoon.....	"	"			35	3	13	48	40	410 00	90 00	4,953 00	
Frenchman's Head.....	"	"			50	2	40	90	150	770 00	205 00	8,347 50	
Lac Seul.....	"	"			75	5	58	170	275	1,277 50	375 00	11,645 50	
Wabuskang.....	"	"			38	1	17	76	114	532 00	85 00	3,586 00	
Grassy Narrows.....	"	"			42		21	84	132	591 00	110 00	4,301 50	
Eagle Lake.....	"	"			30	1	18	36	54	367 00	90 00	3,556 50	
The Dalles.....	R. J. N. Pither, Agent				15	1	15	15	50	535 00			
Islington.....	"	"			50	2	39	40	70	1,445 00			
Rat Portage.....	"	"			40		20	50	100	1,070 00			
North-west Angle No. 37.....	"	"			50	3	30	40	80	1,645 00			
" " 33.....	"	"			30	1	18	35	150	915 00			
" " 34.....	"	"			12		9	12	40	356 00			
Big Island.....	"	"			50	2	40	50	60	1,510 00			
Assabasca.....	"	"	1		60	20	20	100	200	1,800 00			
White Fish Bay.....	"	"			25		10	30	150	675 00			
Shoal Lake No. 40.....	"	"			30		20	30	60	820 00			
" 39.....	"	"			50	1	27	30	200	1,205 00			
Totals.....					272	297	1,678	449	1,752	2,554	9,287	75,052 10	143,461 25 \$4,581,737 90

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1896.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.												Remarks.		
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.			Buckwheat	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.																
Grand River Superintendency —																
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	1,105	5,544	2,430	48,515	75	741	710	38,191	800	741	190	1,311	75	379	
Mississaguas, New Credit ..	Hugh Stewart, Agt.	101	335	306	6,020	13	277	33	810	76	860	44	300			
Walpole Island	Alex. McKelvey "		3,997		6,885				9,116		115					
Western Superintendency —																
1st Division	Adam English "		4,321		14,122		633		5,617		738					
2nd "	A. S. McDougall "	982	13,908	977	22,241	20	339	641	31,966	64	686	6	111	22	239	
3rd "	John Beattie "	369	2,690	320	6,400			250	3,744	25	165	15	160	15	75	
Northern Superintendency —																
1st Division	B. W. Ross, Supt.	56½	576	314½	9,851			227½	5,189	3,472	9,855					
2nd "	W. B. Maclean "				900				282		115					
3rd "	Wm. Van Abbott, Agt.			70	1,056			16	239	23	358					
4th "	J. P. Donnelly, Agt.	¾	40	24½	800	2	60			1½	85					
Golden Lake Agency	E. Bennett "			52	240			4	180	40	300					
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte ..	Geo. Anderson "	200	2,000	300	4,500	400	5,000	100	2,000	200	3,000	70	1,000	110	2,500	
Lake Simcoe Agency	D. J. McPhee "	32	900	200	6,200	10	300	14	180	30	800			10	200	
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	150	3,500	400	5,000			10	800	500	5,000					
Saugeen "	John Scofield "	30	240	75	1,500			75	2,000	30	600	5	100	5	150	
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	103	1,288	141	3,160	18	250			188	2,765	49	505	6	150	
Mud Lake "		50	800	115	2,300			5	70	13	185					
Rice Lake "		52	795	82	1,950					64	978					
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	40	620	220	6,400	20	410	18	220	70	1,400			10	100	
Penetanguishene	Chas. McGibbon "	15	250	30	600			25	261	10	180					
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "	21	300	69	1,860	11	199	4	56	13	15					

Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Isl'd	B. W. Ross, Supt.			4	60			2	20	5	60						
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—																	
Hungry Hall No. 1.	M. Begg, Agt.							$\frac{1}{4}$	50								
" No. 2.	" "								15								
Long Sault No. 1.	" "			4				4	65								
" No. 2.	" "			5	15	120		$1\frac{1}{2}$	300								
Manitou Rapids No. 1.	" "	5	75	4	120			4	125								
" No. 2.	" "							2	30								
Little Forks	" "			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	45			1	60								
Coutcheeching	" "							1	10								
Stangecoming	" "								7								
Niacatchewenin.	" "								15								
Nicki konesemenecaning	" "							$\frac{1}{2}$	60								
Rivière la Seine.	" "							$\frac{1}{4}$									
Lac la Croix	" "																
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.																
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon L.)	" "																
Wabigoon	" "																
Frenchman's Head	" "																
Lac Seul.	" "																
Wabuskang	" "																
Grassy Narrows.	" "																
Eagle Lake	" "																
The Dalles	R. J. N. Pither, Agt.						$\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	10							
Islington	" "							5	$\frac{1}{2}$								
Rat Portage	" "																
North-west Angle No. 37.	" "									$\frac{1}{2}$							
" No. 33.	" "									$\frac{1}{2}$	5						
" No. 34.	" "								1	150							
Big Island	" "								1	50							
Assabasca	" "								2	300							
White Fish Bay.	" "								1	200							
Shoal Lake No. 40	" "								2	100							
" No. 39	" "								1	10							
Totals		3,312 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,194	6,145 $\frac{1}{2}$	150,605	569 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,216	1,958 $\frac{1}{2}$	102,503	5,624 $\frac{1}{2}$	29,001	379	3,487	253	3,793		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1896—Continued.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.

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Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.												Remarks.	
		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.			Other Fodder.
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		
ONTARIO.												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Grand River Superintendency—															
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	66	1,068	500	25,695	12	1,468	15	1,233	12½	2,974	1,259	9	303	
Mississaugas, New Credit..	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	6	146	13	885				220			78			
Walpole Island.....	Alex. McKelvey, "		1,126		8,431							110	950		
Western Superintendency—															
1st Division	Adam English, "		349		6,791		498		462			452		42	
2nd "	A. S. McDougall, "	53	963	195	10,215	12	470	2	200	22	1,379	600			
3rd "	John Beattie, "	125	2,500	40	2,500	2	300	4	600	3	500	100		150	
Northern Superintendency—															
1st Division	B. W. Ross, Supt.	40½	507	708½	32,608	5½	283	24	1,582	3	169	1,905	415	296	
2nd "	W. B. Maclean, "				4,270							153			
3rd "	Wm. VanAbbott, Agt	5	80	39	6,823	2	25	6	850	4	30	210	219		
4th "	J. P. Donnelly, "	½	8	34½	9,500	½	50	2½	620			155	24		
Golden Lake Agency.....	E. Bennett, "			106	800							40	15		
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	Geo. Anderson, "			180	4,000							225		450	
Lake Simcoe Agency.....	D. J. McPhee, "	1	23	7	1,400	1	30	6	275	1	100	110	10	16	
Cape Croker "	John McIver, "	3	50	300	3,000		100		100			300		200	
Saugeen "	John Scofield, "			30	3,000					20	500	30			
Alnwick "	John Thackeray, Agt. {	3	50	20	2,245			10	2,163			70		90	
Mud Lake "				15	1,350			2	120			15		25	
Rice Lake "			½	11	7	590			5	955	1	100	13		79
Rama "			2	60	18	4,800	3	600	10	3,000	4	300	200	40	
Penetanguishene "	Chas. McGibbon, "			10	600							25	10		
Scugog "	A. W. Williams, "	1	12	4	260			1	300			17	2		

Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	B. W. Ross, Supt.....	15	600			1	50	1	40	25	5	1		
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—														
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	M. Begg, Agent.....	2½	230					½						
" " " 2.....	" " " ".....	7	120											
Long Sault, " 1.....	" " " ".....	7	400					1			6			
" " " 2.....	" " " ".....	6½	375					2			25			
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	" " " ".....	10	200					2			30			
" " " 2.....	" " " ".....	2	27					2			8			
Little Forks.....	" " " ".....	6	480					½			36			
Coutcheeching.....	" " " ".....	7	500								28			
Stangecoming.....	" " " ".....	2	150								5			
Niacatchewenin.....	" " " ".....	1½	200					½			8			
Nickickonesemenecaning.....	" " " ".....	2½	200								4			
Rivière la Seine.....	" " " ".....	2½	300								13			
Lac la Croix.....	" " " ".....	1	150								5			
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Leveque, Ins'r.....	3	257	½	15½	½	38½				8			
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon L'ke)	" " " ".....			½	2	½	2							
Wabigoon.....	" " " ".....	9	147	½	2	½								
Frenchman's Head.....	" " " ".....	16	155	½	11½	1	36				15			
Lac Seul.....	" " " ".....	23	920	1	4	2½	2				20			
Wabuskang.....	" " " ".....	5	190	½		½								
Grassy Narrows.....	" " " ".....	4	175	½		½					3			
Eagle Lake.....	" " " ".....	10	234	½		½					7			
The Dalles.....	R. J. N. Pither, Agent.....	3	100	½		½					4			
Islington.....	" " " ".....	7	200	½	6	½	4				50			
Rat Portage.....	" " " ".....	3	100	½		½	5							
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	" " " ".....	5	200	½		½								
" " " " 33.....	" " " ".....	1½	20	½	1	½	5							
" " " " 34.....	" " " ".....	2	300	½		½								
Big Island.....	" " " ".....	6	300	½		½								
Assabasca.....	" " " ".....	6	150	½	30	½	30							
White Fish Bay.....	" " " ".....	5	200	½		½								
Shoal Lake, No. 40.....	" " " ".....	2	200	½		½								
" " " " 39.....	" " " ".....	2	200	½	20	½	50							
Totals.....		305½	6,953	2,405½	137,043	44½	2,946	97½	12,902½	79½	6,093	6,092	1,974	1,652

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1896.

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Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENT.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
		Land cleared.	Land broken.	Land cropped for first time.	Land fenced.	Dwellings, stone.	Dwellings, brick.	Dwellings, frame.	Dwellings, log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse stables.	Driving houses.		Cattle stables.
ONTARIO.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.									
Grand River Superintendency—														
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	400	700	700		3	35	1	3		15		2	5
Mississaguas, New Credit	Hugh Stewart, Agent	34	5			1	2							
Walpole Island	Alex. McKelvey, "	70	20	20	70									
Western Superintendency—														
1st Division	Adam English, "	115	64	130	600		6				2	3		
2nd "	A. S. McDougall, "	20	109	109	50		7	3				3		3
3rd "	John Beattie, "		35	35	150		2	2	2					
Northern Superintendency—														
1st Division	B. W. Ross, Supt.	772	423	415	2694		1	25	10		7	15	1	1
2nd "	W. B. Maclean, "			4										
3rd "	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent	111	111											
4th "	J. P. Donnelly, "						3	1						1
Golden Lake Agency	E. Bennett, "													
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	Geo. Anderson, "				16700	3	225	21			103	88	10	
Lake Simcoe Agency	D. J. McPhee, "	20	14	14	14		2							
Cape Croker "	John McIver, "	10	300	70	25		7				5			
Saugeen "	John Scofield, "	25		25	25		2				2	2		
Alnwick "		15			15									
Mud Lake "	John Thackeray, "	17	5	8	8		6							2
Rice Lake "														
Rama "	D. J. McPhee, "	5	5	5	5									
Penetanguish'ne "	Chas. McGibbon, "	10			10									
Scugog "	A. W. Williams, "		15	15										
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	B. W. Ross, Supt.													
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—														
Hungry Hall, No. 1	M. Begg, Agent													

Long Sault " 2	"	"	8	8	8	8													
" " 1	"	"							4	2									
Manitou Rapids " 1	"	"	4			4													
" " 2	"	"								1									
Little Forks	"	"																	
Coutcheeching	"	"								1									
Stangecoming	"	"																	
Niacatchewenin	"	"																	
Nickickonesemenecaning	"	"																	
Rivière la Seine	"	"								2									1
Lac la Croix	"	"								1									
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector																		
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	"	"																	
Wabigoon	"	"																	
Frenchman's Head	"	"																	
Lac Seul	"	"	1																
Wabuskang	"	"																	
Grassy Narrows	"	"																	
Eagle Lake	R. J. N. Pither, Agent									1									
The Dalles	"	"																	
Islington	"	"																	
Rat Portage	"	"																	
North-west Angle No. 37	"	"																	
" " 33	"	"																	
" " 34	"	"																	
Big Island	"	"																	
Assabasca	"	"																	
White Fish Bay	"	"																	
Shoal Lake No. 40	"	"								1									
" 39	"	"																	
Totals			1,637	1,433½	1,568	17943½	7	298	64	17	134	111	13	13					

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1896—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.					INCREASE IN VALUE.			Remarks.
		Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribes.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.	
ONTARIO.							\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Superintendent	7	9	3	11	10		10,830 00		
Six Nations	Hugh Stewart, Agent						1,590 00	1,490 00	3,080 00	
Mississaguas, New Credit	Alex. McKelvey, "						1,400 00	6,700 00	679 00	
Walpole Island										
Western Superintendency—										
1st Division	A. English, "	5				3	1,200 00	1,100 00	3,000 00	
2nd "	A. S. McDougall "	1	1			2	785 00	1,275 00		
3rd "	John Beattie "	4		2		2	900 00	600 00	2,000 00	
Northern Superintendency—										
1st Division	B. W. Ross, Superintendent	13		7		6	3,734 00	1,200 00	7,171 00	
2nd "	W. B. McLean "									
3rd "	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent						2,220 00		2,220 00	
4th "	J. P. Donnelly "							500 00		
Golden Lake Agency	E. Bennett "									
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	Geo. Anderson "	40	1			20	200,000 00	156,400 00		
Lake Simcoe Agency	D. J. McPhee "	2		2			200 00	500 00	700 00	
Cape Croker	John McIver "	10					8,850 00	1,650 00	12,400 00	
Saugeen	John Scofield "						350 00	200 00	200 00	
Alnwick	John Thackeray "						250 00			
Mud Lake			2				200 00	2,200 00	700 00	
Rice Lake										
Rama	D. J. McPhee "			2	1		150 00	50 00	1,200 00	
Penetanguishene Agency	Chas. McGibbon "								510 00	
Scugog	A. W. Williams "						30 00			
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	B. W. Ross, Superintendent									

Chippewa and Saulteaux of											
Treaty No. 3 at—											
Hungry Hall No. 1.	M. Begg, Agent.										
" " 2.	" "										
Long Sault " 1.	" "								160 00		
" " 2.	" "									260 00	
Manitou Rapids No. 1.	" "								80 00		
" " 2.	" "									50 00	
Little Forks.	" "									50 00	
Coutcheeching.	" "										
Stangecoming.	" "										
Niacatchewenin.	" "										
Nickickonese-menecaning.	" "									130 00	
Rivière la Seine.	" "									50 00	
Lac la Croix.	" "										
Lac des Mille Lacs.	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.										
Kawaigamot (Sturgeon Lake)	" "										
Wabigoon.	" "										
Frenchman's Head.	" "										
Lac Seul.	" "								5 00		
Wabuskang.	" "										
Grassy Narrows.	" "										
Eagle Lake.	" "										
The Dalles.	R. J. N. Pither, Agent.									50 00	
Islington.	" "										
Rat Portage.	" "										
North West Angle No. 37.	" "										
" " " 33.	" "										
" " " 34.	" "										
Big Island.	" "										
Assabasca.	" "										
White Fish Bay.	" "										
Shoal Lake No. 40.	" "									50 00	
" " " 39.	" "										
Totals.		82	13	16	12	43	222,104 00	185,335 00	33,860 00		

AGRICULTURAL AND
SOURCES AND

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products including Hay.	Government Distribution to Destitute, of Food, Clothing, &c.	Wages Earned.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO.				
Grand River Superintendency—				
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	60,530 00		78,499 00
Mississaguas, New Credit	Hugh Stewart, Agent	3,575 00		977 00
Walpole Island	Alex McKelvey "	15,964 85	77 10	4,000 00
Western Superintendency—				
1st Division	Adam English "	12,190 85		6,880 00
2nd "	A. S. McDougall "	26,312 85	1,900 00	1,050 00
3rd "	John Beattie "	7,600 00		800 00
Northern Superintendency—				
1st Division	B. W. Ross, Supt.	34,623 00	289 01	34,435 00
2nd "	W. B. Maclean, Supt.			
3rd "	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent	8,194 20	4,584 00	33,234 70
4th "	J. P. Donnelly "	7,532 00		7,100 00
Golden Lake Agency	E. Bennett "	880 00		200 00
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.	Geo. Anderson "	10,800 00		
Lake Simcoe Agency	D. J. McPhee "	2,700 00		375 00
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	70,500 00		1,000 00
Saugenee "	John Scofield "	2,413 50	20 00	1,640 00
Alnwick "	John Thackeray " }	5,062 26		3,380 00
Mud Lake "		1,400 00		900 00
Rice Lake "		2,121 00		500 00
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	3,200 00	30 79	800 00
Penetanguishene "	Chas. McGibbon "	1,010 00		
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "	661 00		43 00
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	B. W. Ross, Supt.	400 00		500 00
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at—				
Hungry Hall No. 1.	M. Begg, Agent	135 00	8 03	60 00
" " 2.	" "	100 00	6 00	150 00
Long Sault " 1.	" "	386 00	11 43	700 00
" " 2.	" "	718 75		135 00
Manitou Rapids No. 1.	" "	597 50	11 05	675 00
" " 2.	" "	112 25	4 78	
Little Forks.	" "	766 50	12 58	120 00
Coutcheecheing.	" "	659 00	16 45	590 00
Stangecoming.	" "	165 30	6 44	100 00
Niacatchewenin.	" "	236 00	11 43	150 00
Nickickonesemenecaning.	" "	214 00	8 51	210 00
Rivière la Seine.	" "	355 00	10 00	400 00
Lac la Croix.	" "	162 50		175 00
Lac des Mille Lacs.	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector	179 50	33 05	
Kawaagamot (Sturgeon Lake).	" "	2 00	19 95	
Wabigoon.	" "	173 50	34 60	
Frenchman's Head.	" "	346 25	123 54	
Lac Seul.	" "	784 00	184 03	
Wabuskang.	" "	155 00	80 90	
Grassy Narrows.	" "	96 50	100 25	
Eagle Lake.	" "	138 00	23 34	
The Dalles.	R. J. N. Pither, Agent			
Islington.	" "			
Rat Portage.	" "			
North West Angle No. 37.	" "			
" " " 33.	" "			
" " " 34.	" "			
Big Island.	" "			
Assabasca.	" "			
White Fish Bay.	" "			
Shoal Lake No. 40.	" "			
" " " 39.	" "			
Totals		284,153 06	7,607 26	179,778 70

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

VALUE OF INCOME.

Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.	Remarks.
	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
3,354 25				142,383 25	
1,566 00				6,118 00	
1,550 00	1,971 00	314 00	4,501 00	28,377 95	
1,783 00	2,436 00		824 00	24,113 85	
3,038 23			2,665 95	34,967 03	
30 00	800 00		500 00	9,730 00	
360 00	43,629 65	149,225 25	6,575 00	269,136 91	
	1,700 00	3,330 00	1,375 00	6,405 00	
2,550 00	2,774 00	4,007 00	2,156 00	57,499 90	
	10,560 00	21,500 00	1,800 00	48,492 00	
	25 00	350 00	300 00	1,755 00	
4,288 00			3,500 00	18,588 00	
	375 00	70 00	100 00	3,620 00	
	4,000 00	150 00	6,200 00	81,850 00	
20 00	200 00	150 00	8,500 00	12,943 50	
1,535 83	334 00	305 00	456 00	11,073 09	
	4,300 00	700 00	210 00	7,510 00	
568 47	530 00	369 00	120 00	4,208 47	
	400 00	300 00	400 00	5,130 79	
	450 00	475 00	2,956 00	4,891 00	
67 50	285 00	136 00	514 00	1,706 50	
	900 00	2,000 00	200 00	4,000 00	
	215 00	160 00	50 00	628 03	
	110 00	125 00	75 00	506 00	
	105 00	150 00	175 00	1,527 43	
	310 00	200 00	60 00	1,423 75	
	420 00	260 00			
	100 00	125 00	160 00	2,465 58	
	290 00	175 00	50 00	1,414 08	
	315 00	190 00	200 00	1,970 45	
	210 00	140 00	25 00	646 74	
	120 00	140 00	40 00	697 43	
	140 00	165 00	80 00	817 51	
	215 00	195 00	50 00	1,225 00	
	200 00	250 00	50 00	837 50	
	340 00	680 00	170 00	1,402 55	
	100 00	200 00	50 00	371 95	
	340 00	680 00	170 00	1,398 10	
	760 00	1,520 00	380 00	3,129 79	
	1,320 00	2,640 00	660 00	5,588 03	
	260 00	520 00	130 00	1,145 90	
	380 00	760 00	190 00	1,526 75	
	240 00	480 00	120 00	1,001 34	
		500 00	100 00	600 00	
		2,000 00	50 00	2,050 00	
		600 00	700 00	1,300 00	
		1,800 00	500 00	2,300 00	
		200 00	150 00	350 00	
		150 00	150 00	300 00	
			300 00	300 00	
		600 00	200 00	800 00	
		300 00	120 00	420 00	
		200 00	500 00	700 00	
		300 00	200 00	500 00	
20,711 28	82,159 65	200,286 25	49,657 95	824,354 15	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

POPULATION.

400

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Popu- lation.	Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 Inclusive.		From 16 to 20 Inclusive.		From 21 to 65 Inclusive.		From 65 years Upwards.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
QUEBEC.													
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	Alex. Brosseau, Agent	443	39	28	37	38	28	25	133	105	5	5	
Caughnawaga Agency	"	1,879	191	140	205	204	103	93	443	431	34	35	
St. Regis	George Long	1,297	117	119	144	149	91	57	277	273	38	32	
Viger	N. LeBel	121	7	3	18	10	14	13	17	36	1	2	
St. Francis	W. C. Boucher	333	32	24	41	32	7	19	82	82	6	8	
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte	425	46	37	51	50	27	29	92	83	5	5	
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné	86	11	4	12	14	5	7	14	17	1	1	
Restigouche	V. J. A. Venner, M. D.	521	No details given.										
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey	356	33	34	38	40	15	16	87	81	1	11	
Jenne Lorette	Antoine O. Bastien	432	39	31	46	50	33	29	94	92	8	10	
Becancour Agency	H. Desilets, M. D., Agent	52	1		7	3	2	8	10	16	1	4	
Temiscamingue Agency	A. McBride	162	22	13	24	18	9	3	32	38	1	2	
Totals		6,107	538	433	623	608	334	299	1,281	1,254	101	115	
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
North-eastern Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	937	63	72	107	98	30	21	254	237	26	29	
South-western Superintendency—													
1st Division	James Farrell, Supt.	483	50	36	71	53	15	20	102	117	9	10	
2nd "	"	238	18	16	28	33	5	15	57	54	5	7	
Totals		1,658	131	124	206	184	50	56	413	408	40	46	

NOTE.—The North-eastern Superintendency of New Brunswick includes the Micmacs of the counties in the north-east of that province. The 1st division or South-western Superintendency of that province embraces the Amalecites of all the counties on the south and west side of the province, except Victoria and Madawaska, which form the 2nd division of the superintendency.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	RELIGION.						REALTY.						Remarks.					
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagans.	Land.		Public Buildings, Property of the Band.									
									Cleared, including natural Pasturage.	Cultivated, including made Pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Houses.		Other Buildings.	Ferries.			
QUEBEC.												Acres	Acres							
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau Agent.	443			279	164			10,646	10,646			1	1						
Caughnawaga	"	1,879			33	1,846			3,900	4,100	1	1	3		3					
St. Regis	George Long	1,297			139	1,158			2,961	1,787	2	1	4		11					
Viger	N. LeBel	121				121														
St. Francis	W. C. Boucher	333	67			252	14		600	600	3	1	2		2					
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte	425	41			384			755	485	2		1		3					
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné	86				86			266	150	1		1							
Restigouche	V. J. A. Venner, M. D.	521				521														
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey	356				356			376	351			1							
Jeune Lorette	Antoine O. Bastien	432	1	4		427			280	220	1		1							
Becancour	H. Desilets, M. D.,	52				52			78	78			1							
Temiscamingue	A. McBride,	162				162			74	187	1		1							
Totals		6,107	109	4	451	5,529	14		19,936	18,604	11	3	16	1	19					
NEW BRUNSWICK.																				
North-eastern Superintendency.	W. D. Carter, Supt.	937				937			1,515	885	5		3							
South-western Superintendency—																				
1st division	James Farrell, Supt.	483				483			168½	168½	1	1	2							
2nd division		238				238			287	287	1	1	1							
Totals		1,658				1,658			1,970½	1,340½	7	2	6							

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

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Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.															Remarks.
		Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	
QUEBEC.																	
Lake of Two Mountains Agency...	Alex. Brosseau, Agent....	...	1	...	48	25	...	18	44	4	15	20	14	7	8	7	
Caughnawaga Agency.....	Alex. Brosseau ".....	...	40	20	13	354	...	104	292	...	100	10	1	12	15		
St. Regis ".....	George Long ".....	918	...	...	130	64	...	85	48	...	40	42	13	...	...	23	
Viger ".....	N. LeBel ".....	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis ".....	W. C. Boucher ".....	400	...	3	72	...	...	8	12	...	30	...	1	...	...	...
Lake St. John ".....	P. L. Marcotte ".....	295	...	...	11	27	1	12	16	...	...	4	...	4	10	...	
Maria ".....	Rev. Jacob Gagné ".....	80	...	...	17	1	...	10	4	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	
Restigouche ".....	V. J. A. Venner, M.D., Agt.	...	...	...	67	23	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Desert ".....	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent....	100	...	...	...	23	25	9	11	1	5	...	1	...	...	...
Jeune Lorette ".....	Antoine O. Bastien ".....	1,640	1	1	67	...	...	10	9	...	10	12	1	...	...	...
Becancour ".....	H. Desilets, M.D., ".....	30	...	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	
Temiscamingue ".....	A. McBride ".....	105	...	...	49	13	10	10	9	...	8	6	7	12	5	...	
	Totals	3,568	42	24	479	552	38	325	445	5	114	186	47	24	41	45	
NEW BRUNSWICK.																	
North-eastern Superintendency....	W. D. Carter, Supt.....	825	...	...	115	3	85	41	39	...	23	34	...	6	2	...	
South-western Superintendency—																	
1st Division.....	} James Farrell " ... {	1574	...	...	51	5	18	9	8	...	...	6	...	2	...	...
2nd ".....		120	...	...	41	1	...	16	7	...	3	13	...	1	...	...
	Totals.....	1,1024	...	...	207	9	103	66	54	...	26	53	...	9	2	...	

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Movers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs—Draught.	Sleighs—Driving.	Democrat Wagons.		Buggies and Road Carts.
Quebec.																			\$ cts.	
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.....	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.....	40	28				6		8	5	2	330	10	41	28	26		28	3,651 00	
Caughnawaga Agency.....	" ".....	245	180	12	30	8	28	8	30	20	16	60	110	140	180	180	50	80	2,365 00	
St. Regis ".....	George Long ".....	92	74	3	60	1	38	15	41	8	12	62	144	54	26	72	36	35	12,203 00	
Viger ".....	N. LeBel ".....																			
St. Francis ".....	W. C. Boucher ".....	2	2										10		12	6		16	760 00	
Lake St. John ".....	P. L. Marcotte ".....	12	14	1			1		2		1		1	13	18	14		13	1,388 25	
Maria ".....	Rev. Jacob Gagné ".....	4	7	21		1						3	4	6	7	6		6	1,200 00	
Restigouche ".....	V. J. A. Venner, M.D., Agent.....	30	20				5	7		10	2	5	24	9					Not given.	
River Desert ".....	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent.....	15	21				1		1	1			4	8	20		1	6	1,050 00	
Jeune Lorette ".....	Antoine O. Bastien ".....	5	5										5	7	10	5	1	3	30 00	
Becancour Agency.....	H. Desilets, M.D. ".....	3	2				1		1			25	1	1	1	1		1	130 00	
Temiscamingue Agency.....	A. McBride ".....	7	9			2	1		1	2	1	40	2	2	1	1			817 00	
	Totals.....	455	362	37	90	12	80	30	83	46	34	122	657	255	292	349	145	11	188	29,594 25
New Brunswick.																				
North-eastern Superintendency.....	W. D. Carter, Supt.	14	9				2					108	18	3	22	2			975 00	
South-western Superintendency—																				
1st Division.....	James Farrell, ".....	12	12		2		1		1	1		132	15		11	7		5	775 00	
2nd Division.....	" ".....	20	22		14				3			95	17		19	11		10	1,100 00	
	Totals.....	46	43		16		3		4	1		335	50	3	52	20		15	2,850 00	

AGRICULTURAL AND
PERSONALTY

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE						
		Horses.			Cattle.			
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.
QUEBEC.								
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.	85			8			58
Caughnawaga "	" " "	50	75	105	20			310
St. Regis "	George Long "	84	105	48	16		17	152
Viger "	N. Le Bel "							
St. Francis "	W. C. Boucher "	12	6				1	25
Lake St. John "	P. L. Marcotte "	10	9	4	2	4		23
Maria "	Rev. Jacob Gagné "	3	5				1	4
Restigouche "	V. J. A. Venner, M. D., A't	39			2	22		20
River Desert "	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent.	16	10	3				35
Jeune Lorette "	Antoine O. Bastien "	2	5	2	2		7	16
Becancour "	H. Desilets, M. D. "					1		2
Temiscamingue "	A. McBride "	9	8	1		1	3	12
Totals		310	223	163	50	28	29	657
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
North-eastern Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	8	7	3	6	12		26
South-western Superintendency—								
1st Division	James Farrell "	10	3	1			2	3
2nd Division	" "	16	7	4			6	12
Totals		34	17	8	6	12	8	41

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

OF INDIANS—Continued.

STOCK AND POULTRY.										Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Remarks.
Young Stock.	Other Stock.					Poultry.					
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		
48	29				87			4	510	4,666 00	
280	15	10	2	25	140	10	30	15	700	12,180 00	
151			8	96	127	383	43	63	1,731	17,998 00	
8					30				30	1,110 00	
				4	17				31	2,151 50	
6	1	1			3		2		30	800 00	
20	15				112						
18	12	10			12	12			50	1,895 00	
10		3			30				400	1,350 00	
4				2	5				5	100 00	
17	25	3			12				72	2,175 00	
562	97	27	10	127	575	405	75	82	3,559	44,425 50	
58					34	2	5	6	108	1,245 00	
15				2	21				75	655 00	
29				10	52				250	1,525 00	
102				12	107	2	5	6	433	3,425 00	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.							HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.	Remarks.
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Value of.		
									\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC.											
Lake of Two Mountains Agency...	Alex. Brosseau, Agent										32,258 00
Caughnawaga Agency.....	" "		50	10					300 00		211,145 00
St. Regis ".....	George Long, " "		72	4	17	7	5	940	1,127 00	16,310 00	241,107 00
Viger ".....	N. LeBel " "		1	11	1	13		34	319 00	617 00	3,776 00
St. Francis ".....	W. C. Boucher " "		8	12	6	30		720	540 00		65,910 00
Lake St. John ".....	P. L. Marcotte " "			94	14	117	49	1,832	6,824 00	5,286 00	36,919 75
Maria ".....	Rev. Jacob Gagné " "			4	0	7	1	20	200 00	3,000 00	15,000 00
Restigouche ".....	V. J. A. Venner, M.D.,										
River Desert ".....	Agent.....										
	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent.			30	11	93	12	500	1,642 00	920 00	41,533 00
Jeune Lorette ".....	Antoine O. Bastien " "			20	5	70		200	1,050 00	9,050 00	54,180 00
Becancour ".....	H. Desilets, M.D. " "			4	2				20 00	800 00	13,750 00
Temisamingue ".....	A. McBride " "		3	11	11	8	9	90	410 00	1,840 00	18,301 00
	Totals.....		134	200	67	345	76	4,336	12,432 00	37,823 00	733,479 75
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
North-eastern Superintendency....	W. D. Carter, Supt.....	40	32	53		140	186	164	4,880 00	6,080 00	29,875 00
South-western Superintendency—											
1st Division.....	James Farrell " "	2	2	52	15	36	1	35	800 00	1,325 00	11,380 00
2nd ".....	" ".....			33	19	16		135	850 00	1,120 00	36,195 00
	Totals.....	42	34	138	34	192	187	334	6,530 00	8,525 00	77,450 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1896.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.												Remarks.		
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.			Buck-wheat.	
		Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres sown.	Bush. Harvested.		Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.
QUEBEC.																
Lake of Two Mountains Agency...	Alex. Brosseau, Agent	4	48	200	4,200	8	90	30	503	10	90			54	1,088	
Caughnawaga	"	10	200	600	18,000	75	1,500	30	850	40	600			80	2,800	
St. Regis	George Long	80	978	457	10,777	16	223	178	5,100	40	619			35	578	
Viger	N. LeBel															
St. Francis	W. C. Boucher			50	550											
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte	22½	184	81	1,015					4½	46			3½	90	
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné			90	300									1	2	
Restigouche	V. J. A. Venner, M. D., Agent			120½	5,590	9	115							21½	380	
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent			45	900					7	100					
Jeune Lorette	Antoine O. Bastien			15	300			1	10	½	8			1	6	
Becancour	H. Desilets, M. D.,			25	340	4	60	½	20	2	22			10	102	
Temiscamingue	A. McBride			174	1,748					46½	323					
Totals		116½	1,410	1857½	43,720	112	1,988	239½	6,483	150½	1,808			206	5,046	
NEW BRUNSWICK.																
North-eastern Superintendency...	W. D. Carter, Supt.	19	185	192	4,505	1	6	2	25	2½	28			14	207	
South-western Superintendency—	James Farrell " {			24½	780			1	20	1	10			5	130	
1st Division		1	25	50	1,350			1	20					30	950	
2nd "																
Totals		20	210	266½	6,635	1	6	4	65	3½	38			49	1,287	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON OF 1896—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.												Remarks.	
		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.			Other Fodder.
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		
QUEBEC.															
408 Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	Alex. Brosseau, Agent	12	40	140	2,850	12	20					98			
Caughnawaga Agency	"	20	600	400	10,000	5	100					600			
St. Regis	George Long	2	38	85	4,778		3	303	1	14		583	164	443	
Viger	N. Le Bel														
St. Francis	W. C. Boucher			16	2,500							45	12		
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte			14½	719							3,487½	1,650	1,905½	
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné			96	180							20			
Restigouche	V. J. A. Venner, M. D., Agt.			43	1,377							60			
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent.			20	1,000		2	500				50	10	30	
Jeune Lorette	Antoine O. Bastien	1	10	6	450	1	50	2	150	2	200	24	20	24	
Becancour	H. Desilets, M. D.	½	5	3½	160	1½	3			½	10	15			
Temiscamingue	A. McBride			197	1,630		8	110				43	10		
Totals		35½	693	1,021½	25,644	6½	165	7½	1,083	3½	224	5,025½	1,866	2,402½	
NEW BRUNSWICK.															
North-eastern Superintendency.	W. D. Carter, Supt	1½	13	316	9,975		2	20				198			
South-western Superintendency—	} James Farrell "	1½	35	13½	995					4	96	22		11	
1st Division.		3½	70	34	1,800					2½	55	65	15	20	
2nd "															
Totals		6½	124	363½	12,770		2	20	6½	151		285	15	31	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1896-97.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENT.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.		Cattle Stables.
QUEBEC.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.									
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent	4									1	3		
Caughnawaga	"	4,000		45				2			3	3		1
St. Regis	George Long	40		40				2			3	3		
Viger	N. LeBel													
St. Francis	W. C. Boucher	5		2				2						
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte	50		47½	21									
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné	2						1						
Restigouche	V. J. A. Venner, M.D., Agent	670	20											
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent	4		3					3					
Jeune Lorette	Ant. O. Bastien	2		1				1			1			
Becancour	H. Desilets, M.D.									1				
Temiscamingue	A. McBride	15		26				5						1
Totals		4,792	20	164½	21			13	3	1	8	8		2
NEW BRUNSWICK														
North-eastern Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	19	16	16	22			3		1				
South-western Superintendency—														
1st Division	Jas. Farrell							6		4		4		
2nd "	"								1			1		
Totals		19	16	16	22			9	1	5		5		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1896-97—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.					INCREASE IN VALUE.			Remarks.
		Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.	
QUEBEC.							\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.....	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.....		2				265 00			
Caughnawaga Agency.....	"	2					600 00	1,500 00		
St. Regis ".....	George Long ".....	2	1			2	265 00	2,670 00	2,935 00	
Viger ".....	N. LeBel ".....									
St. Francis ".....	W. C. Boucher ".....						50 00	400 00	450 00	
Lake St. John ".....	P. L. Marcotte ".....						805 00			
River Desert ".....	W. J. McCaffrey, Agent.....						50 00	450 00	500 00	
Jeune Lorette ".....	Antoine O. Bastien ".....	2					25 00	270 00	150 00	
Becancour ".....	H. Desilets, M.D., Agent.....							25 00	375 00	
Temiscamingue ".....	A. McBride, ".....		2				690 00	501 00		
Totals.....		6	5			2	2,750 00	5,816 00	4,410 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
North-eastern Superintendency.....	W. D. Carter, Supt.....	1					180 00	175 00	200 00	
South-western Superintendency—										
1st Division.....	James Farrell, Supt.	3						350 00		
2nd ".....	".....	2						55 00	55 00	
Totals.....		6					180 00	580 00	255 00	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products including Hay.	Government Distribution to Destitute of Food, Clothing, &c.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.	Remarks.
						Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
QUEBEC.										
III Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.		50 35		285 00			8,945 00	9,280 35	
Caughnawaga	Alex. Brosseau,	10,760 00	50 50		610 00			7,500 00	18,920 50	
St. Regis	George Long,	8,422 80		1,500 00		310 20	320 00	14,395 00	24,948 00	
Viger	N. LeBel		166 00	1,350 00	224 17	38 00	305 00	1,465 00	3,548 17	
St. Francis	W. C. Boucher	1,200 00			263 59			30,000 00	31,463 59	
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte	42,346 40	162 50	5,473 00		1,076 00	17,565 00	185 00	66,807 90	
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné	400 00	50 00	900 00		10 00	100 00	75 00	1,535 00	
Restigouche	V. J. A. Venner, M. D.		125 00			200 00	350 00	500 00	1,175 00	
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey	1,080 00	28 00	720 00	138 00	25 00	624 00	4,157 91	6,772 91	
Jeune Lorette	Antoine O. Bastien	980 00	42 00	7,500 00	125 11	80 00	1,000 00	26,000 00	35,727 11	
Becancour	H. Des Iets, M. D.	375 00	392 42	500 00		25 00	160 00	500 00	1,952 42	
Temiscamingue	A. McBride	2,880 00			182 00			1,400 00	4,462 00	
	Totals.....	68,444 20	1,066 77	17,943 00	1,827 87	1,764 20	20,424 00	95,122 91	206,592 95	
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
North-eastern Superintendency.	W. D. Carter, Supt.	5,525 00	1,023 88	4,425 00	150 00	5,050 00	475 00	3,475 00	20,123 88	
South-western Superintendency—	James Farrell, Supt. {	848 00	468 06	5,750 00		60 00	275 00	4,850 00	12,251 06	
1st Division.....		1,667 00	440 70	9,000 00			1,200 00	800 00	13,107 70	
2nd ".....										
	Totals.....	8,040 00	1,932 64	19,175 00	150 00	5,110 00	1,950 00	9,125 00	45,482 64	

AGRICULURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*
POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 Yrs.		From 6 to 15 Yrs., Inclusive.		From 15 to 20 Yrs., Inclusive.		From 21 to 65 Yrs., Inclusive.		From 65 Yrs. Upwards.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
NOVA SCOTIA.													
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	71	3	6	6	10	4	4	16	20	1	1	
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor	63	3	5	9	7	7	3	14	12	1	2	
Digby "	Rev. J. J. Sullivan	112	12	10	14	7	2	4	28	28	2	5	
Yarmouth "	Geo. R. Smith	86	4	15	11	7			27	22			
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith	73	7	7	6	10	6	6	13	13	2	3	
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.	Rev. Thos. J. Butler	160	12	14	18	12	11	35	29	5	12	6	
Halifax County	Rev. D. O'Sullivan	121	12	8	11	14	4	6	26	28	6		
Hants "	A. Wallace	93	8	11	8	9	5	1	25	25	1		
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith	96	10	7	7	13	2	6	22	26	3		
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M.D.	102											
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald	187	12	9	21	19	7	18	47	48	3	3	
Antigonish & Guysboro' Counties.	J. R. McDonald	130	7	11	7	17	8	8	20	21	19	12	
Richmond County	Rev. John Fraser	124	13	13	19	13	8	6	23	26	2	1	
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac	130	12	12	17	16	3	6	31	32		1	
Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald	99	9	10	9	14	7	5	15	25	2	3	
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	*243	20	20	22	20	20	23	42	53			*Details of 23 not given
Totals		1,890	144	158	185	188	95	107	384	408	47	49	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
P. E. I. Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt	303	24	36	34	25	14	10	70	69	11	10	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
RELIGION AND PROPERTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	RELIGION.						REALTY.							Remarks.
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagans.	Land.		Public Buildings, the pro- perty of the Band.					
									Cleared includ- ing natural Pasturage.	Cultivated, in- cluding made Pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses	School Houses.	Driving Houses.	Other Buildings.		Ferries.
NOVA SCOTIA.																
413 Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	71				71										
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.	63				63										
Digby "	Rev. J. J. Sullivan	112				112			2½	2½	1		1			
Yarmouth "	Geo. R. Smith	86				86			3	2						
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith	73				73			3	2						
Queen's & Lunenburg "	Rev. Thos. J. Butler	160				160			525	458			1	1		
Halifax "	Rev. D. O'Sullivan	121				121			25	15			1			
Hants "	A. Wallace	93				93			200	80	1		1		1	
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith	96				96			25	10						
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M.D.	102				102			100	50						
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald	187				187			65	65		1	1			
Antigonish & Guysboro "	J. R. McDonald	130				130			410	280	1					
Richmond "	Rev. John Fraser	124				124			100	100	1		1		1	1
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac	130				130			400	655			1		1	
Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald	99				99			10	139			1		29	
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	243				243			1,200	1,200	1		1			
Totals		1,890				1,890			3,065½	3,056½	6	1	9	1	32	1
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																
P. E. I. Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt.	303				303			328	130	1		1			

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.															Remarks.
		Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	
NOVA SCOTIA.																	
Annapolis	County George Wells, Agent				6		7	1									
Shelburne	" J. J. E. de Molitor "	14			8			3				3					
Digby	" Rev. J. J. Sullivan "	100			20						6	6					
Yarmouth	" Geo. R. Smith "				3												
King's	" Chas. E. Beckwith "	2			8		1	1			1						
Queen's & Lunenburg	" Rev. Thos. J. Butler "	490			29	6	2	14	8		11	10					
Halifax	" Rev. D. O'Sullivan "				38	5		8	2		2						
Hants	" A. Wallace "	80			14		2	7	1		5	3					
Colchester	" Thos. B. Smith "	10			16												
Cumberland	" F. A. Rand, M.D. "	10			14		6	4	5		3	4					
Pictou	" Rev. R. McDonald "	10			31		8	3	3		1	1					
Richmond	" Rev. John Fraser "	100			7	3	14	7									
Inverness	" Rev. D. McIsaac "	630			18	10	1	9			1	1			2		
Victoria	" A. J. Macdonald "	100			12	3	2	6	6		6	1					
Cape Breton	" Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agt. "	600			9	7	25	12							2		
Totals.....		2,146			233	34	68	75	25		36	29			4		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																	
P.E.I. Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Supt....	300			45	1	2	27	23		24	5			1		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	Remarks.
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.			Buggies and Road Carts.
NOVA SCOTIA.																			\$ cts.	
Annapolis County.....	George Wells, Agent.....	1																	10 00	
Shelburne ".....	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.....	2	1											1					30 00	
King's ".....	Charles E. Beckwith ".....												1			1			100 00	
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.....	Rev. Thos. J. Butler ".....	8	5			1					2	5	6	3		2		1	118 00	
Halifax County.....	Rev. D. O'Sullivan ".....																		40 00	
Hants ".....	A. Wallace ".....	3	1		3		1						40	2		5	4		200 00	
Cumberland ".....	F. A. Rand, M.D. ".....	1	1										14	2		2			100 00	
Pictou ".....	Rev. R. McDonald ".....	1	1										7	2		1			50 00	
Antigonish & Guysboro Counties.....	J. R. McDonald ".....	2	1																25 00	
Richmond County.....	Rev. John Fraser ".....	1											30	1	1	4	2		57 00	
Inverness ".....	Rev. D. McIsaac ".....	6	4		2		1		3				98	1	4	4	2		270 00	
Victoria ".....	A. J. Macdonald ".....												60						25 00	
Cape Breton ".....	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D. ".....	4	4				2							1	8	8	1		2,000 00	
Totals.....		29	18		5	1	4		3		7	254	19	17	25	14		5	3,025 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																				
P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Supt.....	11	12								1	75	5	3	10	3			600 00	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Remarks.	
		Horses.		Cattle.				Other Stock.				Poultry.								
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.			Cocks and Hens.
NOVA SCOTIA.																		\$ cts.		
Anna; olis	County. Geo. Wells, Agent.						2		1					3			6	64 75		
Shelburne	" J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.							2	1				2				50	60 00		
416 Digby	" Rev. J. J. Sullivan					3		5									20	175 00		
King's	" Chas. E. Beckwith		2																	
Queen's & Lunenburg	" Rev. Thos. J. Butler		2		1	6	4	21	7	60	20		3	16	6	48	10	80	150 00	
Halifax	" Rev. D. O'Sullivan	2						2											1,083 00	
Hants	" A. Wallace	3	4	2			2	5	8					8				50	120 00	
Cumberland	" F. A. Rand, M.D.	1	1					3	2					3				25	650 00	
Pictou	" Rev. R. McDonald						1	1	1					1				12		
Antigonish & Guysb'o	" J. R. McDonald		2					3											150 00	
Richmond	" Rev. John Fraser						1	12	4										55 00	
Inverness	" Rev. D. McIsaac	2	2		4			29	28	1			1	2				20	150 00	
Victoria	" A. J. Macdonald	1	1					7	9	3				1				62	343 00	
Cape Breton	" Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Ag't	4	4		2		10	18	18	8	10							100	700 00	
Totals		13	18	2	8	9	20	110	79	72	30		4	33	9	48	10	425	300 00	
																			1,000 00	
																			5,000 75	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																				
P.E.I. Superintendency.	John O. Arsenault, Sup't.	4	8	2				19	20	12	7			6			6	114	1,365 30	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.							HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.	Remarks.
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Value of		
									\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent.			5	3	5	4	18	132 50	50 00	1,332 25
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor "			1	1	3			30 00	60 00	980 00
Yarmouth "	Geo. R. Smith "									100 00	620 00
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "										570 00
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.	Rev. Thos. J. Butler "		1	8	1	12	3	2	145 00	2,698 00	12,809 00
Halifax County	Rev. D. O'Sullivan "		2		3	2		4	45 00	1,400 00	4,150 00
Hants "	A. Wallace "			2	4	13		20	100 00	380 00	5,530 00
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith "				3	10		20	70 00	150 00	920 00
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M.D. "			1	3	15		40	110 00	440 00	2,175 00
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald "		2	2	1	5			60 00	600 00	6,065 00
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties.	J. R. McDonald "		2						25 00		200 00
Richmond County	Rev. John Fraser "		8	9		20		15	779 00	91 00	19,605 00
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "		3	12		13	3	34	190 00	700 00	11,160 00
Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald "		3	5		9		66	260 00	300 00	4,545 00
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agent.		1	4		10		25	200 00	1,440 00	13,640 00
Totals.		19	36	17	18	117	10	244	2,146 50	8,409 00	84,301 25
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.											
P.E.I. Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt.	3	10	1		14	5		320 00	1,400 00	14,840 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1896-'97.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.												Remarks.		
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.			Buck-wheat.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NOVA SCOTIA.																The agent states the Indians raise a sufficient quantity of barley, potatoes, carrots, turnips and beans to keep themselves during the winter.
Shelburne County	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agt.							$\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	6					
Digby	Rev. J. J. Sullivan															
Queen's & Lunenburg Counties.	Rev. Thos. J. Butler			8 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	$\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	
Hants County	A. Wallace	1	10	10	150					$\frac{1}{2}$	25					
Cumberland	F. A. Rand, M.D.			2	24				2					$\frac{1}{2}$	8	
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	1	17	$\frac{1}{2}$	25											
Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac			20	125	1	10	2	25							
Victoria	A. J. Macdonald			1				$\frac{1}{2}$	3							
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.			2	60	2	40	1	20							
	Totals	2	27	44	438	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	56	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	41			2	58	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																
P. E. I. Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Supt	20	150	65	970			1	28							

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1896-97—Continued.

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Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.												Remarks.	
		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.			Other Fodder.
		Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		
NOVA SCOTIA.												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Annapolis County.....	Geo. Wells, Agent.....			2½	80							2½		1	
Shelburne ".....	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent..	½	7	1½	155	½	9	½	10	1	35	7			
King's ".....	Chas. E. Beckwith.....			1	150							3			
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.	Rev. Thos. J. Butler ".....	1	45½	9	1,860	1	20	1½	28	1	30	110	30	10	
Halifax County.....	Rev. D. O'Sullivan ".....			2								3			
Hants ".....	A. Wallace.....	½		6	1,000			1	200			70	10		
Colchester ".....	Thos. B. Smith ".....			1½	10							10			
Cumberland ".....	F. A. Rand, M. D.			5	200							2	4½		
Pictou ".....	Rev. R. McDonald.....			2½	600							10	1	2	
Richmond ".....	Rev. John Fraser.....				585			2	100			15	51		
Inverness ".....	Rev. D. McIsaac.....			24	950							100	40		
Victoria ".....	A. J. Macdonald.....			5	400							28	32	2	
Cape Breton ".....	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agent	½	10	5	500							120		3	
Totals.....		2½	62½	63½	6,490	1½	29	4½	338	2	65	477½	168½	18	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.															
P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Supt.....	½	3	7	560			1	135			45	33		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1896-97.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENT.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Horses.		Cattle Stables.
NOVA SCOTIA.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.									
Annapolis County.....	Geo. Wells, Agent.....							6		7				
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.....	Rev. Thos. J. Butler ".....	9	6	1	3			2	1	1				
Hants County.....	A. Wallace ".....	8	2	5	10			3						
Colchester ".....	Thos. B. Smith ".....		1½					1						
Pictou ".....	Rev. R. McDonald ".....	1	1	1	10			4		1				
Richmond ".....	Rev. John Fraser ".....							2						
Inverness ".....	Rev. D. McIsaac ".....	5	5	5	10			2	1	2	1			
Victoria ".....	A. J. Macdonald ".....			2	2									
Cape Breton ".....	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agt.....							2	2					
Totals.....		23	15½	14	35			22	4	11	1			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.														
P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Supt.....	9	9	9	9			1		1				

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1896-97—*Continued.*

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.					INCREASE IN VALUE.			Remarks.
		Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of Agricultural Products and Industries.	
NOVA SCOTIA.							\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Annapolis County.....	George Wells, Agent.....						214 00	600 00		
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.....	Rev. T. J. Butler ".....	3						70 00	150 00	
Hants County.....	A. Wallace ".....	2					60 00	300 00	Not given.	
Colchester ".....	Thos. B. Smith ".....						9 00	50 00	"	
Pictou ".....	Rev. R. McDonald ".....	1					75 00	400 00	300 00	
Richmond ".....	Rev. John Fraser ".....							200 00		
Inverness ".....	Rev. D. McIsaac ".....	2					55 00	155 00	205 00	
Victoria ".....	A. J. Macdonald ".....						30 00		275 00	
Cape Breton ".....	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agt.....				2			300 00		
Totals.....		8			2		443 00	2,075 00	936 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Supt.....				1		60 00	130 00	20 00	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Government Distribution to Destitute, of Food, Clothing, &c.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The estimated value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other industries.	Total Income of Indians.	Remarks.
						Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
NOVA SCOTIA.										
454 Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	56 00	36 00	150 00		60 00	125 00	50 00	477 00	
Shelburne "	J. J. E. de Molitor "	225 00	46 48	240 00			120 00	40 00	671 48	
Yarmouth "	Geo. R. Smith "		21 25						21 25	
King's "	Chas. E. Beckwith "		75 00	300 00			50 00	100 00	525 00	
Queen's & Lunenburg "	Rev. Thos. J. Butler "	160 00	40 00	180 00		20 00		160 00	560 00	
Halifax "	Rev. D. O'Sullivan "	60 00	20 00	200 00				60 00	340 00	
Hants "	A. Wallace "	1,670 00	43 00	100 00		30 00	400 00	2,000 00	4,243 00	
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith "	54 00		1,000 00		20 00	100 00	700 00	1,874 00	
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M. D. "	120 00	100 00	1,000 00			200 00	255 00	1,675 00	
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald "	325 00	43 01	1,000 00		510 00	310 00	1,500 00	3,688 01	
Richmond "	Rev. John Fraser "	695 50	58 00			230 00	118 60	1,340 00	2,442 10	
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "	1,050 00	75 00		75 00	760 00	125 00	1,050 00	3,135 00	
Victoria. "	A. J. Macdonald "	625 00	50 00	250 00		45 00	150 00	1,320 00	2,440 00	
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D. D. "	2,500 00	59 00	50 00		1,000 00	180 00	7,500 00	11,239 00	
	Totals.....	7,540 50	666 74	4,470 00	75 00	2,675 00	1,878 60	16,075 00	33,380 84	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Supt.	938 00	763 23			310 00	35 00	9,200 00	11,246 23	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS		Remarks.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....	2,011	128	122	227	213	42	39	576	641	10	13	Details not given.
West Coast ".....	Harry Guilloid ".....	2,691	197	202	192	172	87	104	774	814	71	78	
Kwawkewlth ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	1,605	117	94	95	75	76	61	533	508	28	18	
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	3,185	242	242	278	260	147	137	904	892	39	44	
Williams Lake Agency.....	Ewen Bell ".....	1,884	155	158	73	82	156	168	467	491	65	69	
Kamloops Agency.....	Jas. B. Leighton ".....	2,979	270	248	205	182	114	116	847	770	107	120	
Okanagan ".....	".....	754	67	64	57	48	40	31	209	205	22	11	
Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....	558	41	35	38	34	48	44	141	132	19	26	
North-west Coast Agency.....	Chas. Todd ".....	4,048	337	335	348	309	175	161	1,108	1,075	64	136	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Ag'cy	R. E. Loring ".....	2,783											
Totals.....		22,498	1,554	1,500	1,513	1,375	885	861	5,559	5,528	425	515	
MANITOBA.													
Clandeboyce Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	1,748	168	171	200	181	62	64	414	406	30	52	
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	Francis Ogletree, Agent.....	509	46	44	49	45	30	15	111	127	16	26	
Manitowapah Agency.....	H. Martineau ".....	976	132	130	71	72	63	47	201	217	23	20	
Rat Portage ".....	R. J. N. Pither ".....	51	1	4	6	8	3	6	10	13			
Berens River ".....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	2,147	229	232	249	211	138	115	428	479	20	46	
The Pas ".....	Joseph Reader, Agent.....	1,110	114	109	148	134	49	21	221	258	19	37	
Totals.....		6,541	690	690	723	651	345	268	1,385	1,500	108	181	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
RELIGION AND PROPERTY.

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Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	RELIGION.						REALTY.						Remarks.		
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Land.	Public Buildings, the Property of the Band.	Cleared, including Natural Pasturage.	Cultivated, including Made Pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.		School Houses.	Driving Houses.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																	
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....	2,011	20		158	1,833			5,451	2,921	5		5		6		
West Coast ".....	Harry Gullod ".....	2,691		164	30	1,312		1,155	114								
Kwawkewlth ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	1,605	729		117	102		657	270	123	2		6				
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	3,185	94		151	2,762		178	4,195	3,684	40						
Williams Lake ".....	Ewen Bell ".....	1,884	32			1,852			56,900	1,265	19						
Kamloops ".....	Jas. B. Leighton ".....	2,979	1,577			1,402			92,552	1,533	24	3					
Okanagan ".....	".....	754				753		1	119,570	1,057	9	1					
Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....	558				558			39,171	570	3		1				
North-west Coast Agency.....	Chas. Todd ".....	4,048	1,149		2,039			860	482	165	19	5	16	1	10		
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	R. E. Loring ".....	2,783	430		175	1,712		466	No returns received.								
	Totals.....	22,498	4,031	164	2,670	12,316		3,317	318,705	11,207½	121	9	28	1	16		
MANITOBA.																	
Clandeboyce Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	1,748	1,204			416	42	86	42,394	885			8				2
Portage la Prairie Agency...	Francis Ogletree, Agent...	509	1			74		434	28,776	490	1		1		1		
Manitowapah ".....	H. Martineau ".....	976	348			430	87	111	38,408	254	5	1	9	7	12		
Rat Portage ".....	R. J. N. Pither ".....	51						51		3							
Berens River ".....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	2,147	152		1,595	64		336	18,556	2964			9				
The Pas ".....	Joseph Reader, Agent.....	1,110	985			16	16	93	2,550	56		1	4				
	Totals.....	6,541	2,690		1,595	1,000	145	1,111	130,684	1,984½	6	2	31	7	13	2	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.															Remarks.
		Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwelling's, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribbs.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																	
Cowichan Agency.	W. H. Lomas, Agent.	4,612			512	13	10	185			6	2					
West Coast	Harry Guilloid	43			263		221										
Kwawkewlth	R. H. Pidcock	124			54	2	182	1				3					
Lower Fraser	Frank Devlin	3,677			764	72	342	306	291	2	275	99	17	34	1		
Williams Lake	Ewen Bell	1,265			2	401			175			32		20			
Kamloops	Jas. B. Leighton	25,488			82	658		21	433		53	61	65	288	13		
Okanagan	"	13,570			11	157	10		137		50	24		67	2		
Kootenay	R. L. T. Galbraith	570			1	114	82	14	16		11			21			
North-west Coast Agency	Chas. Todd	1264			740	21	121	13	6		18	3	34	162	1		
Totals		49,364			2,429	1,438	968	540	1,058	2	413	224	116	592	17		
MANITOBA.																	
Clandeboyce Agency	E. McColl, Inspector.	2,106			3	373					269	38	24	24	8		
Portage la Prairie Agency	Francis Ogletree, Agent.	490				20	47		15		13		2				
Manitowapah	H. Martineau	254				209	15	3	31		164	7	21		8		
Rat Portage	R. N. J. Pither	1				3	10		1								
Berens River	E. McColl, Inspector.	2174				294					119	4	111	233	2		
The Pas	Joseph Reader, Agent.	414				172	1		1		81		38	3			
Totals		3,1093			3	1,071	73	3	48		646	49	196	260	18		

AGRICULTURAL AND

PERSONALTY

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL						
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....	117	60				9	1
West Coast ".....	Harry Guillod ".....	1						
Lower Fraser Agency.....	Frank Devlin ".....	111	96	1	1		19	3
Williams Lake ".....	Ewen Bell ".....	111	43			28	38	1
Kamloops ".....	Jas. B. Leighton ".....	345	202		2	165	41	6
Okanagan ".....	".....	122	81	2	4	74	36	4
Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....	53	19				6	1
Northwest Coast Agency.....	Chas. Todd ".....							
Totals.....		860	501	3	7	267	149	16
MANITOBA.								
Clandeboyce Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	58	58				70	
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	Francis Ogletree, Agent.....	14	12	2			6	2
Manitowapah ".....	H. Martineau ".....	30	22				20	
Rat Portage ".....	R. N. J. Pither ".....		1					
Berens River ".....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	32	30				1	
The Pas ".....	Joseph Reader, Agent.....	23	32					
Totals.....		157	155	2			97	2

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INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

OF INDIANS.

IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &C.											Remarks.
Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
											cts
4	....	6	..	1	84	7	20	20	19	70	10,215 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	245 00
3	17	2	...	1,920	89	5	9	4	1	...	12,850 00
32	19	1	...	571	45	...	35	...	3	...	8,365 00
25	5	2	...	...	92	3	228	30	8	38	24,470 00
5	2	...	...	...	49	...	54	17	6	21	12,690 00
...	...	...	...	47	20	...	16	...	...	...	3,972 00
...	...	...	66	1,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,401 00
69	43	12	66	1,398	379	15	362	71	37	134	76,208 00
70	...	...	3	618	39	13	115	25	2	31	11,750 00
2	2	...	5	140	7	25	7	20	7	10	1,930 00
18	...	...	7	2	19	110	106	65	...	31	3,296 00
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not given.
...	...	...	12	1,040	3	2	37	...	...	1	2,563 00
...	2	...	2	260	...	1	...	...	...	...	295 00
90	4	...	29	2,075	68	151	265	110	9	73	19,834 00

AGRICULTURAL AND

PERSONALTY

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK							
		Horses.			Cattle.				
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....	124	136	75	9	58	4	339	307
West Coast "	Harry Guilloid "	12	6	2	3			15	10
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "	1			1			5	5
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	320	314	88	42	84	85	694	472
Williams Lake "	Ewen Bell "	2,092			36		393	400	201
Kamloops "	Jas. B. Leighton "	1,665	1,756	1,284	37		50	296	411
Okanagan "	" "	820	850	690	24		107	148	400
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agt..	725	585	490	25		95	395	322
North-west Coast Agency...	Chas. Todd, Agent.....	14	14	7	6		14	19	29
	Totals.....	6,273	3,661	2,636	183	142	748	2,311	2,154
MANITOBA.									
Clandeboyne Agency	E. McColl, Inspector.....	29	8	2	9	285	22	301	389
Portage la Prairie Agency ..	Francis Ogletree, Agent..	37	29	23	2	28	9	15	16
Manitowapah Agency	H. Martineau "	91	56	24	27	119	117	312	436
Rat Portage "	R. J. N. Pither "	4							
Berens River "	E. McColl, Inspector.....	2	1		17	68	42	166	141
The Pas "	Joseph Reader, Agent....	7	8	5	11	26	50	92	127
	Totals...	170	102	54	66	526	240	886	1,109

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INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

OF INDIANS—Continued.

AND POULTRY.									Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Remarks
Other Stock.					Poultry.					
Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		
622 11 2	265 4	1	4	55	50	140 21	276 26	2,620 638 399	\$ cts.	
184	312	44	217	1,848			834	2,653	22,890 00	
30	40	18	32	308		5	5	1,855	1,760 50	
5	2	19	58	230		10		1,510	594 75	
		15	57	215				400	61,622 25	
				15		3	15	2,797	87,525 00	
854	623	97	268	2,686	50	179	1,156	12,872	53,982 50	
									30,753 50	
									70,050 00	
									4,546 00	
									333,724 50	
4				189					28,225 00	In St. Peter's Band there are 156 stallions, geldings, mares and foals.
3	1	18	19	38		4	10	256	3,400 00	
				29				40	19,955 00	
									Not given.	
									8,925 00	
7	1	18	19	256		4	10	296	5,290 00	
									65,795 00	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.							HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.	Remarks.
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Value of	Value of	
									\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....	119	.....	410	373	229	28	.....	21,870 00	33,250 00	955,711 00
West Coast ".....	Harry Guillod ".....	11	2	1,378	70	351	40	161	34,619 00	33,493 00	154,847 50
Kwawkewlth ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	1	24	543	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,395 00	72,960 00	84,355 00
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	48	139	486	445	469	137	1,254	41,197 50	48,739 75	1,076,725 50
Williams Lake ".....	Ewen Bell ".....	.....	2	53	117	43	.....	426	4,801 00	13,550 00	301,703 00
Kamloops ".....	Jas. B. Leighton ".....	1	33	127	505	219	440	955	12,035 00	7,430 00	165,320 00
Okanagan ".....	".....	.....	5	16	173	50	25	365	3,065 00	1,680 00	73,395 00
Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....	.....	.....	30	130	18	.....	65	1,590 00	1,800 00	205,378 00
North-west Coast Agency.....	Chas. Todd ".....	208	229	1,675	1,226	313	234	5,870	103,430 00	98,115 00	726,834 00
	Totals.....	388	434	4,718	3,049	1,692	904	9,096	234,002 50	311,017 75	3,744,269 00
MANITOBA.											
Clandebye Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	12	336	38	15	348	742	1,020	9,693 00	.....	358,099 00
Portage la Prairie Agency....	Francis Ogletree, Agent....	.....	.....	2	6	16	12	47	.....	.....	Not given.
Manitowapah ".....	H. Martineau ".....	13	62	117	43	202	1,031	893	5,715 00	3,123 00	8,838 00
Rat Portage ".....	R. J. N. Pither ".....	1	.....	15	1	10	15	30	445 00	.....	Not given.
Berens River ".....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	4	203	303	20	383	1,150	2,162	12,725 00	.....	111,262 00
The Pas ".....	Joseph Reader, Agent ..	.....	32	236	7	183	410	1,599	3,431 00	1,687 00	80,479 00
	Totals.....	30	633	711	92	1,142	3,360	5,751	32,009 00	4,810 00	558,678 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1896-97.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.														Remarks.
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buckwheat		
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
184 Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent..	5	160	208	6,435	Agent says no grain of any kind is raised by his Indians.
Kwawkewlth ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	113	4,420	495	39,600	8	250	19	950	172½	6,840	...	...	...	...
Williams Lake ".....	Ewen Bell ".....	210	2,413	177	3,270	5	20	...	...	33½	619	...	...	...	...
Kamloops ".....	Jas. B. Leighton ".....	290	5,060	395	2,760	8	160	10½	430	36½	1,470	...	...	...	...
Okanagan ".....	".....	157	3,140	135	1,000	2	40	3½	150	5½	220	...	...	...	...
Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....	55	560	290	3,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....		830	15,753	1,700	56,685	23	470	33½	1,530	248½	9,149	...	...	...	...
MANITOTA.																
Clandeboyce Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector....	100	1,200	117	1,404	78	3,120	10	250	9½	190	...	...	...	Agent says small quan- tity raised by Pas Band.
Portage la Prairie Agency.	Francis Ogletree, Agent.	388	2,500	25	700	14	80
Manitowapah ".....	H. Martineau ".....	25	225	15	150	15	180	2 3/16	20	1	10
Rat Portage ".....	R. J. N. Pither ".....	1	20
Berens River ".....	E. McColl, Inspector....	8½	100	½	6	28	1,120	5½	144	1 1/16	2
The Pas ".....	Joseph Reader, Agent....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....		521½	4,025	157½	2,260	135	4,500	18½	434	10 9/16	102	...	...	...	...

Department of Indian Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1896-97—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.											Remarks.		
		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.			
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.		Wild.	Other Fodder.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
462 Cowichan Agency.	W. H. Lomas, Agent.			28	2,310							378			
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "			*	1,915		120					3		7	*Planted in small patches.
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "			5½	160										
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	8½	259	255½	44,712	9½	943	30½	4,342	1	70	693	878	157	
Williams Lake "	Ewen Bell "	12	193	338	4,815							93	1,528		
Kamloops "	Jas. B. Leighton "	½	20	139½	13,950	3	300	8½	875	36½	3,595	1,133	493		
Okanagan "	" "			31½	3,150	½	75	4	400	7	700	617	355		
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agent.			60	1,350							35	140	25	
North-West Coast Agency.	Chas. Todd "			94	10,665	2	164	22½	2,443	16	1,467	24	20	10	
	Totals	20½	472	952	83,027	15	1602	65½	8,060	60½	5,832	2,976	3,419	192	
MANITOBA.															
Clandeboyce Agency	E. McColl, Inspector.	2½	55	68	10,968	1	250	2	400	3	120		3,651		
Portage la Prairie.	Francis Ogletree, Agent.			7	1,100								350		
Manitowapah "	H. Martineau "	1	7	84	4,230	1½	12	1½	14	3	25		2,659		
Rat Portage "	R. J. N. Pither "			1	100										
Berens River "	E. McColl, Inspector.			121½	11,652	1½	375	1½	450				1,028		
The Pas "	Joseph Reader, Agent.			51½	8,577	½	30	½	43	½	20		312		
	Totals	3½	62	335½	36,627	3½	667	5½	907	6½	165		8,000		

*Planted in small patches.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1896-97.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENT.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.									Remarks.
		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres										
Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent.	Agent	says	no material	difference	in	acre	age or	buildings	since	last	year.			
West Coast	Harry Guilford	5					38	since	last	year.					1
Kwawkwalth	R. H. Pidcock			Very little	improve	ments		since	last	year.					
Lower Fraser	Frank Devlin	76½	27	70	85½		5	1	1	2	1				
Williams Lake	Ewen Bell				No im	prove	ments	since	last	year.					
Kamloops	Jas. B. Leighton						2	10							
Okanagan	"							3							
Kootenay	R. L. T. Galbraith		50	50	220		1	8	6	4	1				11
North-west Coast Agency	Charles Todd		2	2			20			1					2
		81½	79	122	305½		65	22	7	7	2				14
MANITOBA.															
Claudeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector		47	14				8							11
Portage la Prairie	Francis Ogletree, Agent		10												
Manitowapah	H. Martineau	20	30	27	30			19	2		6				17
Rat Portage	R. J. N. Pither														
Berens' River	E. McColl, Inspector	6						22							
The Pas	Joseph Reader, Agent	2½	3½	3	14½			16	1						7
Totals		28½	90½	44	31½			65	3		6				35

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1896-97—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.					INCREASE IN VALUE.			Remarks.
		Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	Value of Clear-	Value of Build-	Increased Value	
							ing, Cultivating and Fencing.	ings.	of Agricultural Products and Industries.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.							\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
*Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent									
West Coast	Harry Guillod						260 00	6,245 00		
+Kwawkewlth	R. H. Pidcock						800 00			
434 Lower Fraser	Frank Devlin						2,550 00	2,320 00	2,358 00	
++Williams Lake	Ewen Bell									
Kamloops	Jas. B. Leighton							600 00		
Okanagan	"							150 00		
Kootenay	R. L. T. Galbraith						1,300 00	510 00	1,228 50	
North-west Coast	Chas. Todd	3	1	3	2			4,170 00	425 00	
Totals		3	1	3	2		4,910 00	13,995 00	4,011 50	
MANITOBA.										
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector			2	7		235 00	2,100 00	2,335 00	
Manitowapah	H. Martineau, Agent	2	5		3		280 00	2,040 00	2,320 00	
Berens River	E. McColl, Inspector						30 00	1,100 00	1,130 00	
The Pas	Joseph Reader, Agent		1	1			45 00	475 00	2,754 00	
Totals		2	6	3	10		590 00	5,715 00	8,539 00	

*Agent says no material difference in acreage or buildings since last year. †Very little improvements since last year. ‡No improvements since last year.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products including Hay.	Government Distribution to Destitute of Food, Clothing, &c.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The estimated value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.	Remarks.
						Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.			
		% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
435 Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent..	12,855 00			101 00			3,270 00	16,226 00	
West Coast	Harry Guillod ..	1,291 00	519 00	5,220 00		25,050 00	780 00	92,142 00	125,002 00	
Kwawkewlth	R. H. Pidcock ..		98 10	27,350 00		97,272 00		8,200 00	132,920 10	
Lower Fraser	Frank Devlin ..	46,583 00		92,530 00		47,151 00	22,170 00	28,200 00	236,634 00	
Williams Lake	Even Bell	21,395 00	1,456 70	18,950 00		1,620 00	3,175 00	4,840 00	51,436 70	
Kamloops	Jas. B. Leighton ..	31,615 50	35 00	49,700 00		14,035 00	7,305 00		102,690 50	
Okanagan	"	14,890 00		12,500 00		440 00	2,200 00		30,030 00	
Kootenay	R. L. T. Galbraith ..	5,176 00	165 95	1,050 00			2,000 00	130 00	8,521 95	
North-west Coast Agency	Chas. Todd	10,815 00	121 50	4,546 00		135,823 00	41,374 00	53,167 00	243,846 50	
	Totals	144,620 50	2,396 25	211,846 00	101 00	319,391 00	79,004 00	189,949 00	947,307 75	
MANITOBA.										
Clandeboyce Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	17,359 50	284 41			11,000 00	6,900 00	16,500 00	52,043 91	
Portage la Prairie Agency	Francis Ogletree, Agent ..	2,135 00	227 00	475 00		200 00	245 00	3,125 00	6,407 00	
Manitowapah	H. Martineau ..	7,819 00	271 00	2,930 00	50 00	3,100 00	8,147 00	675 00	22,992 00	
Rat Portage	R. J. N. Pither ..						100 00	500 00	600 00	
Berens River	E. McColl, Inspector	5,903 50	660 18			6,590 00	33,950 00	2,000 00	49,103 68	
The Pas	Joseph Reader, Agent ..	8,319 00	1,818 36	3,239 00		6,545 00	11,285 00	454 00	31,660 36	
	Totals	41,536 00	3,260 95	6,644 00	50 00	27,435 00	60,627 00	23,254 00	162,806 95	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.													
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4 H. A. Carruthers Agency													
	Clerk in charge.....	850	98	73	76	84	62	51	146	182	33	45	
430 Muscowpetung	" " 4 J. B. Lash, Agent.....	715	48	48	62	72	27	28	168	224	8	30	
Birtle	" " 4 J. A. Markle ".....	903	95	95	87	80	37	31	185	231	28	34	
Swan River	" " 4 W. E. Jones ".....	659	37	41	62	62	56	63	131	149	26	32	
File Hills	" " 4 Wm. Graham ".....	280	17	33	20	25	8	7	68	90	4	8	
Assiniboine	" " 4 S. Swinford, Acting Agent..	216	*										
Crooked Lakes	" " 4 A. McDonald, Agent.....	636	54	49	61	73	30	32	140	173	9	15	
Moose Mountain	" " 4 H. R. Halpin, Farm'r in charge	206	14	21	19	16	11	5	53	64	2	1	
Pine Creek	" " 4 H. Martineau ".....	75	14	13	6	3	6	2	11	18	1	1	
Saddle Lake	" " 6 Wm. Sibbald, Agent.....	731	81	72	82	65	35	32	149	191	10	14	
Hobbema	" " 6 W. S. Grant ".....	666	84	64	65	69	31	26	135	152	16	24	
Battleford	" " 6 Chas. M. Daunais ".....	928	74	80	79	81	59	51	208	263	15	18	
Onion Lake	" " 6 Geo. G. Mann ".....	708	83	68	60	59	42	28	137	162	19	50	
Duck Lake	" " 6 R. S. McKenzie ".....	+1,214	63	66	71	63	24	38	128	119	9	16	
Edmonton	" " 6 Chas. de Cazes ".....	705	66	67	74	62	47	32	150	200	6	1	
Carlton	" " 6 Hilton Keith ".....	903	83	75	118	113	26	39	190	229	12	18	
Sarcee	" " 7 A. J. McNeill ".....	219	20	15	10	6	7	12	59	76	4	10	
Blood	" " 7 Jas. Wilson ".....	1,300	121	98	100	85	54	44	300	410	33	55	
Blackfoot	" " 7 G. H. Wheatley ".....	1,145	63	70	89	81	108	92	254	321	21	46	
Piegan	" " 7 H. H. Nash ".....	733	54	60	97	103	65	75	109	143	15	12	
tony	" " 7 E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge	581	\$										
Total.....		14,373	1,169	1,108	1,238	1,202	735	688	2,721	3,397	271	430	

* Agent says he is unable to give this information.

† Details of 617 not given.

§ Details not give

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

RELIGION AND PROPERTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	RELIGION.						REALTY.							Remarks.	
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Land.		Public Buildings, the pro- perty of the Band.						
									Cleared, in- cluding Natu- ral Pasturage.	Cultivated, in- cluding Made Pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Houses.	Other Buildings.		Ferries.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.									Acres.	Acres.							
437 Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. A. Carruthers, Agent	850	130				135	585	81,055	333				4			
Muscowpetung	J. B. Lash, Agent	715		54			219	442	108,880½	315				1			
Birtle	J. A. Markle	903	134	196			95	478	70,658	1,996	1			3			
Swan River	W. E. Jones	659	151	185			83	240	42,814½	159½	4			4	3	15	1
File Hills	Wm. Graham	280		14			71	195	57,189½	164½							
Assiniboine	S. Swinford, Acting Agent	216		12			15	189	43,020	500							
Crooked Lakes	A. McDonald, Agent	636	9	46			192	389	158,143	697							
Moose Mountain	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	206	1	3			14	188	55,426½	219½							
Pine Creek	H. Martineau, Agent	75					75		4,635	10	1			1		1	
Saddle Lake	Wm. Sibbald	731		1	378		352		64,409	396				4		2	
Hobbema	W. S. Grant	666			250		288	128	91,136	860				1		1	
Battleford	Chas. M. Daunais	928	285				414	229	168,707	360							
Onion Lake	Geo. G. Mann	708	90				585	33	101,874	630				3		1	
Duck Lake	R. S. McKenzie	1214	927	7			128	152	48,444	1,026	2			3			
Edmonton	Chas. de Cazes	705			154		551		39,600	2,400	2			5		1	
Carlton	Hilton Keith	903	320	115			155	313	98,960	565	2			6		3	
Sarcee	A. J. McNeill	219	21				7	191	38,820	300	1			2			
Blood	James Wilson	1300	74	1			57	1168	349,507	293				4		2	
Blackfoot	G. H. Wheatley	1145	54				27	1064	27,480	2,254							
Piegan	H. H. Nash	733	1					732	114,000	260							
Stony	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge	581			581				45,706	54				2			
Totals		14373	2197	634	1363		3463	6716	1810464½	13792½	13			43	3	26	1

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.		Name of Superintendent or Agent.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.													Remarks.		
			Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.		Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.																		
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4			H. A. Carruthers, Agency Clerk in charge.	2,429				91					110	3	10		5	
438	Muscowpetung	"	4 J. B. Lash, Agent	700		1		124			21		81		2			
	Birtle	"	4 J. A. Markle "	6,460		1		100	60	1	23	18	124	2	5	1	5	
	Swan River	"	4 W. E. Jones "	261				76			29		95	1	10	7	9	
	File Hills	"	4 Wm. Graham "	164½				58					83		3			
	Assiniboine	"	4 S. Swinford, Acting Agent.	500				43					30					
	Crooked Lakes	"	4 A. McDonald, Agent.	1,280				108			11		82	6	18	108	10	
	Moose Mountain	"	4 H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	976				60	26		2		46		10			
	Pine Creek	"	4 H. Martineau, Agent	10				15			2		12		1			
	Saddle Lake	"	4 Wm. Sibbald "	2,620				146					108		11			
	Hobbema	"	6 W. S. Grant "	853				66	11		35		27	8	17	53		
Battleford	"	6 Chas. M. Daunais "	2,212				209					178		7	20			
Onion Lake	"	6 Geo. G. Mann "	605		1		83					76	10					
Duck Lake	"	6 R. S. McKenzie "	984				100					108	1	40	5			
Edmonton	"	6 Chas. de Cazes "	8,700				148		13	39		91	19	28		9		
Carlton	"	6 Hilton Keith "	1,490				82	59		41		126	9	29	14	26		
Sarcee	"	7 A. J. McNeill "	300				29					5						
Blood	"	7 James Wilson "	481				216			56		70			40	2		
Blackfoot	"	7 G. H. Wheatley "	2,254		2		171			16		27	1	14	9	2		
Piegán	"	7 H. H. Nash "	230				120			26		26		4	20	2		
Stony	"	7 E. J. Bangs, Fmr in charge	1,025				150			55		10						
Totals			34,534½		5		2,195	156	14	356	18	1,515	60	209	277	70		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.		Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles				
			Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies, &c., Road Carts.					
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.																				\$	cts.				
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.		H. A. Carruthers, Agency Clerk in charge.	64	21				4	1	4			588	17	38	3	1				2,756	00			
439	Muscowpetung	"	4.	J. B. Lash, Agent	80	44	2	3	1	27	4	20	4	2	2	475	67	51	60	6	16	19	10,256	00	
	Birtle	"	4.	J. A. Markle	108	65	2			39		32	10	1	2	841	63	59	42	11	22	54	10,050	00	
	Swan River	"	4.	W. E. Jones	35	22				14		14				389	36	29	33			4	4,490	00	
	File Hills	"	4.	Wm. Graham	45	18				17	1	13	2			740	22	12	19				3,220	00	
	Assiniboine	"	4.	S. Swinford, Acting Agent	35	8				7	2	5	1		1		17	10	13				1,800	00	
	Crooked Lakes	"	4.	A. McDonald	93	42			11	27	11	22	3			665	49	32	28			35	8,992	00	
	Moose Mountain	"	4.	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	31	16½			1	9	2	6	1	1		523	12	11	16			6	2,439	00	
	Pine Creek	"	4.	H. Martineau, Agent	2	2				1		1		1			1	7	6	5		3	212	00	
	Saddle Lake	"	6.	Wm. Sibbald		2	1			22		22					27	28	41			13	4,075	00	
	Hobbema	"	6.	W. S. Grant	97	44	3		5	23	3		1		3	1,081	50	58	61	70		8	7,440	00	
	Battleford	"	6.	Chas. M. Daunais	117	53				12		14	4		3		23	23	27					4,550	00
	Onion Lake	"	6.	Geo. G. Mann	47	15				5		6	2	1	1	1,062	20	15						5,691	60
	Duck Lake	"	6.	R. S. McKenzie	72	32				19	4	15	4			1,202	42	49	19			1	9	5,931	00
	Edmonton	"	6.	Chas. de Cazes	41	27			2	5	13		13	4	2		188	15	11	12	5		8	3,750	00
	Carlton	"	6.	Hilton Keith	71	35			2	14	2	15	3		3	562	34	43	34	34		23		4,793	00
	Sarcee	"	7.	A. J. McNeill						2						95								200	00
	Blood	"	7.	James Wilson	3	2				21		21				1,500	28			60	2	8		5,180	00
	Blackfoot	"	7.	G. H. Wheatley	38	19			5	18		18	2	1		160	36		2	2		6		3,070	00
	Piegán	"	7.	H. H. Nash	30	6				17		12			1	275	40		2	10	1	6		3,700	00
Stony	"	7.	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	3												8		15		1	1		1,175	00	
Totals				1,012	473½	8	5	31	311	30	253	41	8	17	10,346	607	467	433	204	47	216		93,770	60	

AGRICULTURAL AND

PERSONALTY

		LIVE				
Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Horses.				Oxen, Work.
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.						
Treaty No. 4—						
Touchwood Hills Agency..	H. A. Carruthers, Agency Clerk in charge.	1			9	57
Muscowpetung "	J. B. Lash, Agent.	256	196	99	3	97
Birtle "	J. A. Markle "	80	125	42	6	63
Swan River "	W. E. Jones "	52	84	47	11	80
File Hills "	Wm. Graham "		95		7	45
Assiniboine "	S. Swinford, Acting Agent.	*71			1	45
Crooked Lakes "	A. McDonald, Agent.	93	100	38	8	96
Moose Mountain "	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	53	42	15	3	46
Pine Creek "	H. Martineau, Agent.	6	4	2	1	2
Treaty No. 6—						
Saddle Lake "	Wm. Sibbald "	88	71	61	10	67
Hobbema "	W. S. Grant "	313	240	134	2	80
Battleford "	Chas. M. Daunais "	*302			6	223
Onion Lake "	Geo. G. Mann "	59	43	49	2	102
Duck Lake "	R. S. McKenzie "	181	24	11	23	106
Edmonton "	Chas. de Cazes "	58	81	26	7	76
Carlton "	Hilton Keith "	63	45	40	10	128
Treaty No. 7—						
Sarcee "	A. J. McNeill "	305	215	200		10
Blood "	James Wilson "	1,000	2,000	500		
Blackfoot "	G. H. Wheatley "	†2,752		200	2	23
Piegán "	H. H. Nash "	206	412	300	9	
Stony "	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	*900			11	4
Totals.....		6,839	3,777	1,764	131	1,350

* Horses of all kinds.

† Stallions and mares.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

OF INDIANS—Continued.

STOCK AND POULTRY.												Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Remarks.
Cattle.			Other Stock.				Poultry.						
Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys. Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.			
												\$	cts.
206	230	312	9	6								20,803 00	
124	110	159			1		8			68		24,872 00	
164	213	282	25	15	1		5	6		410		20,900 00	
184	301	330	97	65			1	8		146		26,685 60	
142	212	145	16				2			12		11,919 00	
3	23	41	11	9								3,600 00	
102	195	187	29				4					13,791 60	
71	64	88				2				24		9,066 00	
2	10	7			1	2		2	4	30		649 00	
157	380	461	29	26						35		29,810 00	
167	247	177	41		3					95		24,942 00	
287	326	384	128				2					32,200 00	
228	206	406	88	57			7			110		35,941 00	
255	333	501					3			59		29,805 75	
22	102	206	68	32	4	20	57		6	100		9,900 00	
28	280	494			7	10				51		21,062 00	
4	6	9										4,530 00	
88	323	267								30		53,000 00	
13	86	64			1	1	2					11,320 00	
86	492	629								110		24,925 50	
175	125	350	30	4						3		25,408 00	
2,508	4,264	5,599	571	214	6	37	101	14	2	10	1,283	435,129 00	

AGRICULTURAL AND

PERSONALTY

				GENERAL			
Province, Agency or Band.		Name of Superintendent or Agent.		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.							
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4....		H. A. Carruthers, Agency Clerk in charge.....					61
Muscowpetung " " No. 4....		J. B. Lash, Agent.....					13
Birtle " " No. 4....		J. A. Markle ".....				1	32
Swan River " " No. 4....		W. E. Jones ".....		1		38	9
File Hills " " No. 4....		Wm. Graham ".....					11
Assiniboine " " No. 4....		S. Swinford, Acting Agent.....					
Crooked Lakes " " No. 4....		A. McDonald, Agent.....					2
Moose Mountain " " No. 4....		H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.....					6
Pine Creek " " No. 4....		H. Martineau, Agent.....			3	10	4
Saddle Lake " " No. 6....		Wm. Sibbald ".....		1	19	60	7
Hobbema " " No. 6....		W. S. Grant ".....				2	21
Battleford " " No. 6....		Chas M. Daunais ".....					23
Onion Lake " " No. 6....		Geo. G. Mann ".....				20	8
Duck Lake " " No. 6....		R. S. McKenzie ".....				6	14
Edmonton " " No. 6....		Chas. de Cazes ".....				6	2
Carlton " " No. 6....		Hilton Keith ".....			1	8	24
Sarcee " " No. 7....		A. J. McNeill ".....					15
Blood " " No. 7....		James Wilson ".....					50
Blackfoot " " No. 7....		G. H. Wheatley ".....			6		60
Piegan " " No. 7....		H. H. Nash ".....			2		20
Stony " " No. 7....		E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge....					125
		Totals.....		2	31	151	507

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

OF INDIANS—Continued.

EFFECTS.				HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.	Remarks.
Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Value of	Value of		
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
55	.....	1,192	1,898 50	2,900 00	4,798 50	
90	39	137	1,235 00	3,365 00	4,600 00	
115	16	350	1,115 00	8,100 00	248,311 00	
84	42	239	1,448 00	850 00	2,297 00	
30	..	49	235 00	1,450 00	186,722 00	
30	..	.....	150 00	500 00	650 00	
24	3	6	151 00	1,150 00	566,039 00	
28	4	24	205 00	700 00	181,721 00	
11	60	55	339 00	225 00	564 00	
83	87	525	1,820 00	2,215 00	61,060 00	
75	118	210	774 00	985 00	33,718 00	
92	.....	.....	510 00	1,240 00	69,300 00	
83	68	276	1,332 00	1,760 00	302,214 60	
66	15	629	918 60	4,445 20	5,363 80	
65	36	...	320 00	1,150 00	348,350 00	
135	76	335	1,745 00	1,015 00	351,703 00	
10	.....	20	220 00	1,000 00	148,805 00	
1	.....	20	500 00	6,000 00	789,259 00	
41	31	.....	612 00	1,710 00	695,300 00	
40	...	...	415 00	2,400 00	2,815 00	
50	10	500	1,500 00	1,500 00	331,599 00	
208	605	4,567	17,443 10	44,660 20	4,335,199 90	

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SEASON OF 1896-97.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.												Remarks.
Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		
Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bush. Harvested.	
111	1,436	31	144									
24	833	8	70	3	50							
422½	3,523	9		18	588							
66	1,979	56½	1,145									
69½	1,300	22	380									
20	160											
139	2,983											
47½	1,089	5										
45	555	65	1,052									
55	825	147	1,176									
87	1,315	24½	228			1	8					
		465	3,795									
224½	4,343	53	1,284									
125	1,360	184½	1,223									
139	3,265	15	330									
		71½	857									
239		5										
74½	84	22										
68		7										
35												
1,991½	25,050	1,191½	11,684	21½	633	1	8					

AGRICULTURAL AND

AGRICULTURE,

		GRAIN,			
		Beans.		Potatoes.	
Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.					
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.	H. A. Carruthers, Agency Clerk in charge.			23½	3,146
Muscowpetung	" " 4. J. B. Lash, Agent			25½	3,475
Birtle	" " 4. J. A. Markle "			58½	4,834
Swan River	" " 4. W. E. Jones "			26½	2,650
File Hills	" " 4. Wm. Graham "			16	1,170
Assiniboine	" " 4. S. Swinford Acting Agent.			24	1,973
Crooked Lakes	" " 4. A. McDonald, Agent.			41	3,953
Moose Mountain	" " 4. H. R. Halpin, Farmer, in charge			22½	1,697
Pine Creek	" " 4. H. Martineau, Agent.			4	200
Saddle Lake	" " 6. Wm. Sibbald "			32	1,880
Hobbema	" " 6. W. S. Grant "			25	3,000
Battleford	" " 6. Chas. M. Daunais "			75	6,382
Onion Lake	" " 6. Geo. G. Mann "			26	1,500
Duck Lake	" " 6. R. S. McKenzie "			7½	3,240
Edmonton	" " 6. Chas. de Cazes "			22	2,247
Carlton	" " 6. Hilton Keith "			39	2,653
Sarcee	" " 7. A. J. McNeill "			10	746
Blood	" " 7. James Wilson "			30	1,944
Blackfoot	" " 7. G. H. Wheatley "			69	3,592
Piegan	" " 7. H. H. Nash "			60½	2,623
Stony	" " 7. E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.			15	309
Totals				652	53,214

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

SEASON 1896-97—Continued.

ROOTS AND FODDER—Con.									Remarks.
Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		
3½	275	7½	1,353	2½	105		2,325	110	
2½	101	15½	2,829	6	607		1,527	415	
				799	485		2,668		
		9½	1,140	3½			3,094		
		4½	475	6½	350		1,654		
4	201	12	1,726	2	65		757		
		15½	673	8½	238		2,152		
		14½	1,365	6½	264		1,011	211	
							80		
1	78	2	652	1	38		2,855		
4	100	11	1,650	4	100		2,035		
1½		36½	2,953	27	80		4,950		
		12	450				2,000		
4	30	8½	786	15½	179		3,655	517	
		2	120	24	1,750		1,685		
14	310	17	1,236	11	83		2,897	264	
		4½	131				158		
2		9		3½			1,190		
1½		1½		31½	75		772	45	
				7	500		455		
							140		
32½	1,095	183	17,539	958½	4,919		38,060	1,562	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1896-97.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	NEW LAND IMPROVE- MENT.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.		Cattle Stables.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		Ac.	Ac.	Ac.	Ac.									
Touchwood Hills Agency Treaty No. 4.	H. A. Carruthers, Agency Clerk in charge		48	4	83				18				51	
Muscowpetung	J. B. Lash, Agent		69½	94	361				34			5	7	
Birtle	J. A. Markle		45	30	25			1	6	4			4	3
Swan River	W. E. Jones		42	16	16									22
File Hills	Wm. Graham								12					14
Assiniboine	S. Swinford		10	10	60				6					1
Moose Mountain	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge		3	3	15				13					7
Pine Creek	H. Martineau, Agent.	2	2	2	2				1			1		2
Saddle Lake	Wm. Sibbald		45		380				1					6
Hobbema	W. S. Grant		116	57	85				8			9		20
Battleford	Chas. M. Daunais		5											
Duck Lake	R. S. McKenzie		10	10					8					2
Edmonton	Chas. de Cazes		75	75	200				5		3			10
Carlton	Hilton Keith		74	59	159				15	9		9		34
Blood	James Wilson		15	15	25				25			17		40
Blackfoot	G. H. Wheatley		23	23	300				2					9
Piegan	H. H. Nash				10				5			6		6
Stony	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge		4	5					30			10		
Totals		2	586½	403	1,721			1	189	13	3	57	4	234

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1896-97—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.					INCREASE IN VALUE.			Remarks.
		Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.	
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.							\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4..	H. A. Carruthers, Agency Clerk in charge.		5		3		311 00	2,425 00	2,736 00	
Muscowpetung	" " 4.. J. B. Lash, Agent.						1,074 00	1,645 00		
Birtle	" " 4.. J. A. Markle "				1		100 00	775 00	875 00	
Swan River	" " 4.. W. E. Jones "			1	5		126 00	770 00	807 50	
File Hills	" " 4.. Wm. Graham "							520 00	800 00	
Assiniboine	" " 4.. S. Swinford, Acting Agent						90 00	150 00	100 00	
Moose Mountain	" " 4.. H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.							430 00		
Pine Creek	" " 4.. H. Martineau, Agent.		1				22 00	125 00	147 00	
Saddle Lake	" " 6.. Wm. Sibbald "						1,745 00	155 00	1,900 00	
Hobbema	" " 6.. W. S. Grant "	3	4	6			1,500 00	825 00	835 00	
Duck Lake	" " 6.. R. S. McKenzie "		15	10				330 00	330 00	
Edmonton	" " 6.. Chas. de Cazes "	5	3		9		300 00	200 00	500 00	
Carlton	" " 6.. Hilton Keith "	1	1	10	24		523 00	1,145 00	3,401 00	
Blood	" " 7.. James Wilson "			10	2		250 00	2,000 00	2,250 00	
Blackfoot	" " 7.. G. H. Wheatley "		10		1		115 00	150 00		
Piegán	" " 7.. H. H. Nash "							350 00		
Stony	" " 7.. E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge						300 00	3,000 00		
Totals		9	39	37	45		6,456 00	14,995 00	14,681 50	

AGRICULTURAL AND

SOURCES AND

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Government Distribution to Destitute of Food, Clothing, &c.	Wages earned.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	H. A. Carruthers, Agency Clerk in charge.....	2,514 20	5,003 87	300 00
Muscowpetung "	4 J. B. Lash, Agent.....	6,633 00	2,861 00	2,577 40
Birtle "	4 J. A. Markle ".....	11,065 54	632 48	1,460 59
Swan River "	4 W. E. Jones ".....	4,698 75	2,636 26	2,161 52
File Hills "	4 Wm. Graham ".....	4,910 00	1,529 00	1,325 00
Assiniboine "	4 S. Swinford ".....	3,000 00	1,300 00	250 00
Crooked Lakes "	4 A. McDonald, Agent.....	11,234 00	1,744 26	.....
Moose Mountain "	4 H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	3,979 00	1,376 22	800 00
Pine Creek "	4 H. Martineau, Agent.....	250 00	18 00	175 00
Saddle Lake "	6 Wm. Sibbald ".....	13,805 00	5,800 00	314 00
Hobbema "	6 W. S. Grant, ".....	8,652 89	10,310 00	1,085 00
Battleford "	6 Chas. M. Daunais ".....	11,200 00	14,479 81	.....
Onion Lake "	6 Geo. G. Mann ".....	8,885 05	3,369 74	.....
Duck Lake "	6 R. S. McKenzie ".....	13,193 00	5,198 25	889 16
Edmonton "	6 Chas. de Cazes ".....	7,700 00	7,000 00	300 00
Carlton "	6 Hilton Keith ".....	9,576 00	5,151 00	506 99
Sarcee "	7 A. J. McNeill ".....	895 00	6,300 00	100 00
Blood "	7 James Wilson ".....	5,000 00	32,000 00	3,000 00
Blackfoot "	7 G. H. Wheatley ".....	4,049 60	28,316 00	1,830 00
Piegan "	7 H. H. Nash ".....	3,212 00	15,185 72	1,215 00
Stony "	7 E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge..	.....	7,000 00	500 00
Totals.....		134,453 08	157,211 61	18,789 66

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

VALUE OF INCOME.

Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries	Total Income of Indians.	Remarks.
	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
.....	350 00	8,450 00	1,191 87	17,809 94	
1,417 85	1,475 00	2,200 00	6,699 60	23,863 85	
.....	1,391 00	1,900 00	3,384 06	19,833 67	
.....	1,025 00	3,400 00	235 00	14,156 53	
.....	40 00	695 00	810 00	9,309 00	
.....	.....	200 00	300 00	5,050 00	
.....	325 00	300 00	2,146 90	15,750 16	
.....	400 00	275 00	2,155 40	8,985 67	
.....	300 00	955 00	65 00	1,763 00	
.....	1,950 00	3,490 00	300 00	25,659 00	
.....	750 00	2,300 00	450 00	23,547 89	
.....	.....	112 50	1,760 00	27,552 31	
.....	1,800 00	5,200 00	2,818 43	22,073 22	
.....	.....	1,575 24	2,960 29	23,815 94	
.....	450 00	5,150 00	1,650 00	22,250 00	
.....	670 00	4,661 00	185 00	20,749 99	
.....	.....	.....	1,431 00	8,726 00	
.....	.....	300 00	7,500 00	47,800 00	
.....	.....	300 00	2,334 00	36,829 60	
.....	.....	150 00	110 00	19,872 72	
.....	500 00	3,000 00	3,537 10	14,537 10	
1,417 85	11,426 00	44,613 74	42,023 65	409,935 59	

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>West Bay Band—</i>				
Raphael Wabange.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
Francis Taibosegai.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
John Abner.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Sucker Creek Band—</i>				
Charles Obotossaway.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1895.....	3 years.
<i>Shequanduh Band—</i>				
William Ogema.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1895.....	3 years.
James Pahpewash.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
<i>South Bay Band—</i>				
David Shawande.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1895.....	3 years.
Thomas Saganake.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Louis Naganagoni.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Thomas Stephen.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Joseph Shawande.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Cockburn Island Band—</i>				
Peter Wahgoosh.....	Councillor.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1895.....	3 years.
<i>Shesheganing Band—</i>				
Louis Cada.....	Councillor.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1895.....	3 years.
<i>Wikwemikong Band—</i>				
Wm. Kinoshameg, sr.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1897.....	3 years.
Jos. Osawanimiki.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Joseph Pelkey.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
Vincent Wakegijig.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Isaac Shawana.....	".....	".....	".....	"
William Kinoshameg, jr.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Wikwemikongsing Band—</i>				
Peter Begoneiasang.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1895.....	3 years.
J. B. Kaboni, sr.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
John Pakosigan.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Point Grondin Band—</i>				
John 1 aptiste Gahbaiwah- gewonocai.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1897.....	3 years.
<i>Mississagua River Band—</i>				
Michael Sahgutche-wayke- zhik.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1895.....	3 years.
<i>Thessalon River Band—</i>				
Peter Jaquahkummick.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1895.....	3 years.
Louis Jaquahkummick.....	Councillor.....	".....	".....	"
<i>White Fish Lake Band—</i>				
Wahbanimiki.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1895.....	3 years.
<i>White Fish River Band—</i>				
James Nowegabow.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	".....	3 years.
<i>Tahgaivini Band—</i>				
Joseph Jacko.....	Head Chief.....			Both have been acting as chiefs for a number of years. The Indians have a reserve at Wahnapiatae Lake, but they live principally at Wikwemikong and West Bay, Manitoulin Island.
Joseph Magwance.....	2nd Chief.....			
<i>Magnetawan Band—</i>				
Joseph Naiwotaikeshik.....				Chief since 1886; was also 2nd chief at West Bay, Manitoulin Island, up to July, '95.
Baibomache.....	2nd Chief.....		Date of election not known.....	
Andrew Paimokezhikgo- noke.....	Head Chief.....			At Magnetawan. Is chief of a few families of this band who have lived on their reserve since 1873.
<i>Spanish River, Division No. 1—</i>				
Mayousaygijig.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1895.....	3 years.
<i>Spanish River, Division No. 2—</i>				
John Sessinan.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1895.....	3 years.

Department of Indian Affairs.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Spanish River, Division No. 3—</i>				Indians live on unceded part of Manitoulin Island under chiefs at Wikwemikong. See Manitoulin Island unceded.
<i>Serpent River Band—</i> Robinson Oshowskukezhik.	Chief.....	Elected ..		Until 30th June, 1898, being the unexpired portion of the term for which the former chief was elected, namely, from 1st July, 1895.
<i>Pottawattamies of Walpole Island—</i>				
Ashkebee.....	Chief.....	Elected ..	1st July, 1895..	3 years.
Elijah Sonie.....	Councillor ..	" ..	" ..	"
Moses Caldwell.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Chippewas of Walpole Island—</i>				
Louis Fisher.....	Chief.....	Elected ..	1st Jan., 1895..	3 years.
Joseph White.....	Councillor ..	" ..	" ..	"
Philip Kiyoshk.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Wawasum.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Peter Miskokomon.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Rama Band—</i>				
James B. Nanigishkung.....	Life Chief.....	Hereditary..	1858.....	Life.
John Kenice.....	Chief.....	Elected ..	1st Jan., 1897..	3 years.
Samson George.....	Councillor ..	" ..	" ..	"
Bunting Stinson.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Chippewas of Nawash or Cape Croker—</i>				
W. B. McGregor.....	Chief.....	Elected ..	1st July, 1895..	3 years.
James Solomon.....	Councillor ..	" ..	" ..	"
John Akewenze, sr.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Peter Elliott.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Moses Kaikaik.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Chippewas of Saugceen—</i>				
John George.....	Chief.....	Elected ..	1st July, 1895..	3 years.
Thomas Solomon.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Cephas Kahbeeze.....	Councillor ..	" ..	" ..	"
Little William.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
(Wm. Nashwashogonaby)				
Hiram Ahyahba.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Peter Henry.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté—</i>				
Samson Green.....	Chief.....	Elected ..	1st Jan., 1895..	3 years.
Stephen Maracle.....	Councillor ..	" ..	" ..	"
William Powles.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Francis Claus.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Parry Island Band—</i>				
Peter Megis.....	Chief.....	Elected ..	1st Jan., 1897..	3 years.
Pahbamowatong.....	Life Chief.....	Appointed ..	Many years ago.	Life.
<i>Dokis Band—</i>				
Michael Dokis.....	(Retired) Life Chief.....	Appointed ..	Many years ago.	Life.
<i>Shawanaga Band—</i>				
Francis Nebimanyquod.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	8th Aug., 1894..	3 years.
Wm. Muckadaygeshic.....	Councillor.....	" ..	" ..	"
Jacob Geskebus (Jas. Pawis)	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Garden River Band—</i>				
Jarvis Augustin.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1897..	3 years.
John Augustin.....	Councillor.....	" ..	" ..	"
Moses Larose.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Joseph Boisenault.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
George Shingwauk.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Michipicoten, Big Head Band—</i> James Cass.	Chief	Appointed by Department at re- quest of Indians.	3rd Feb., 1897...	During pleasure of Dep
Gros Jimbette	2nd Chief	Appointed ..	Not known.....	Life.
<i>Batchewana Band—</i> Nubensigooching	Life Chief	Appointed ..	Many years ago.	Life.
<i>Temoganingue Band—</i> Toninie.	Life Chief	Appointed ..	Not known.....	Life.
Chenjuice.	2nd Chief	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Henvey Inlet Band—</i> James Wickemanchie.....	Chief.	Elected.....	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
Joseph Ahsahwasagai.....	Councillor.....	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Nipissing Band—</i> Semo Commanda.....	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
Louis Beaucage.. ..	Councillor.....	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Gibson Band (Watha Reserve)</i> Francis Decaire.....	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
<i>Mississaugas of Alnwick—</i> Peter Crowe	Chief	" ..	1st July, 1895.	3 years.
Hiram Beaver	Councillor	" ..	" ..	"
George Blaker.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Rice Lake Band—</i> Robert Paudush	Chief	" ..	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
<i>Chemong (or Mud Lake)</i> <i>Band—</i> Joseph Irons	Chief	" ..	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
<i>Sarnia Band—</i> Wilson Jacobs.....	Chief	" ..	1st Jan., 1896...	3 years.
Peter Rodd	Councillor	" ..	" ..	"
James Plain	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
Alexander Rogers.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
James Manass, sr.	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Kettle Point Reserve—</i> Adam Sappah	Councillor.....	" ..	1st Jan., 1896...	3 years.
<i>Stony Point Reserve—</i> John Johnson.....	Councillor.....	" ..	1st Jan., 1896...	3 years.
<i>Nepigon Band—</i> Wind Job	Chief	" ..	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
Magnus	Councillor	" ..	" ..	"
Wininwens.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Long Lake Band—</i> L. V. N. Finlayson.....	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
Tewedo.....	Councillor	" ..	" ..	"
F. Ontigwan.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Fort William Band—</i> Joseph Singleton.....	Chief	Elected.....	" ..	From 5th April, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
Moise McKay.....	Councillor	Elected.....	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
Louis Deschamp.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Red Rock Band—</i> Peter Deschamp	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
Louis Boucher.....	Councillor	" ..	" ..	"
Vincent Ogeweweb.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Pays Plat Band—</i> Joseph Lasage.....	Chief	Elected.....	" ..	For unexpired term beginning 1st Jan., 1896, and ending 30th June, 1898.
<i>Pic River Band—</i> Thomas Desmoulin.....	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
Michael Goodchild.....	Councillor	" ..	" ..	"

Department of Indian Affairs

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Moravians of the Thames--</i>				
Albert Tobias.	Chief.		1st July, 1895.	3 years.
Washington Jacobs.	1st Councillor.		"	"
Isaac Hill.	2nd "		"	"
Munroe Pheasant.	3rd "		"	"
Alfred E. Wampum.	Secretary.		"	"
<i>Oncidas of the Thames--</i>				
Moses Brown.	Chief.	Elected.	About year 1854.	Their term of office is during their natural lives except that the women who elect- ed them have power to re- move them at any time.
Baptiste Powles.	"	"	" 1886.	
Lewis Scannado.	"	"	" 1886.	
Moses Scannado.	"	"	June, 1894.	
David Williams.	"	"	"	
Peter Syckles.	"	"	"	
William Ireland.	"	"	"	
Henry Lewis.	"	"	"	Selected as assistant chief by the other chiefs in 1894.
John Ninham.	"	"	"	
<i>Chippewas of the Thames--</i>				
Joseph Fisher.	Chief.	Elected.	1st July, 1896.	3 years.
John T. Henry.	"	"	"	"
David French.	Councillor.	"	"	"
Frank Fox.	"	"	"	"
John Grosbeck.	"	"	"	"
Francis Deleary.	"	"	"	"
<i>Munsees of the Thames--</i>				
James P. Wolfe.	Chief.	Elected.	1st July, 1896.	3 years.
John Case.	Councillor.	"	"	"
Cornelius Logan.	"	"	"	"
<i>Mississaguas of the Credit--</i>				
Daniel McDougall.	Chief Councilr.	Elected.	27th Sept., 1897.	1 year; under Indian Advance- ment Act.
Joseph Henry.	Councillor.	Elected.	"	"
Joseph Laform.	"	"	"	"
Isaac B. Henry.	"	"	"	"
Julius King.	"	"	"	"
<i>Golden Lake Band--</i>				
Frank Baptiste.	Chief.	Elected.	1st July, 1896.	3 years.
<i>Christian Island Band--</i>				
John Monague.	Chief.	Elected.	1st Jan., 1898.	"
George Copegog.	Councillor.	"	"	"
Esaau Monague.	"	"	"	"
William King.	"	"	"	"
John Copegog, jr.	"	"	"	"
<i>Scugog Band--</i>				
	Chief.	"	"	"

LIST of the Six Nations Chiefs.

ONTARIO.

Indian Names.	English Names.	Band.	When Appointed.	For what Term.
1 Dekarihoken.	Elias Lewis.	U. M.	1878	During Good Behaviour. Hereditary
2	Abram Lewis.	"	1876	" "
3 Ayonwatha.	David Thomas.	"	1870	" "
4	Isaac Duxtater.	"	1880	" "
5 Sadekariwade.	Peter Powless.	"	1877	" "
6	Daniel Duxtater.	"	1877	" "
7 Shorenhowane.	Isaac Davis.	"	1877	" "
8				

List of the Six Nations Chiefs—*Concluded.*ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Indian Names.	English Names.	Band.	When Appointed.	For what Term.
9 Deyonhegwen	John W. M. Elliott	U. M.	1893	During good behaviour. Hereditary.
10	James C. Elliott	"	1893	" "
11 Orenhrekowah	Isaac Duxtater, jr.	"	1887	" "
12	Joab Martin	U. M. ..	1887	" "
13 Dehenakarine	George W. Hill	"	1888	" "
14	John Fraser	"	1877	" "
15 Asdawenserontha	Alex. G. Smith	"	1874	" "
16	William Smith	"	1878	" "
17 Shoskoharowane	William Staats	"	1887	" "
18	William Green	Oneida ..	1886	" "
19 Otatahete	J. S. Johnson	"	1893	" "
20 Kanongweya	Nicodemus Porter	"	1855	" "
21 Deyohagwede	Joseph Porter	"	1860	" "
22	George P. Hill	"	1886	" "
23 Odwanaokoha	Wm. C. Hill	"	1888	" "
24	Abram Hill, Jacket	"	1888	" "
25 Adyadonenthah	August Hill, Jacket	"	1888	" "
26	Arch. Jamieson	"	1880	" "
27 Owatshadeha	Nicholas Gibson	Onondaga ..	1870	" "
28 Dathodahon	Peter John Key	"	1878	" "
29 Ohnesahe	Elijah Harris	"	1896	" "
30 Dehadkadons	John Jamieson	"	1896	" "
31	David John	"	1887	" "
32 Skanadajiwak	Johnson Williams	"	1848	" "
33 Dehayadgwaeh	David Sky	"	1885	" "
34 Hononweyade	William Echo	"	1875	" "
35 Hahehonk	Peter Key, jr.	"	1878	" "
36 Kowenensendon	Levi Jonathan	"	1875	" "
37 Sodegwaseh	Joseph Porter, jr.	"	1887	" "
38 Hoyonyane	Wm. P. Buck	"	1887	" "
39 Sakokeheh	Gibson Crawford	"	1896	" "
40 Skanawade	Alexander Hill	"	1865	" "
41	Isaac Hill	"	1865	" "
42	Philip Hill	"	1880	" "
43	Abram Charles	Cayuga ..	1863	" "
44 Dekachyon	James Sky	"	1888	" "
45	Robert David	"	1897	" "
46 Jinondawehon	Franklin David	"	1897	" "
47	David General	"	1893	" "
48 Kadagwaseh	Austin Bill	"	1897	" "
49 Soyonehs	Samuel Kick	"	1897	" "
50	Jacob Jamieson	"	1831	" "
51 Hadyadrone	Joseph Jacobs	"	1886	" "
52 Dyoyongo	William Hill	"	1886	" "
53	Joseph Henry	"	1876	" "
54 Deyodowakon	Philip Miller	"	1888	" "
55	William Henry	"	1883	" "
56 Dyonwadon	John Henry	"	1886	" "
57 Hadondaheha	Benjamin Carpenter	"	1848	" "
58 Deskahe	William Wage	"	1865	" "
59 Hadwenonne	John Gibson	Seneca ..	1872	" "
60 Skanyadiyoh	George Key	"	1897	" "
61	Michael Smoke	"	1884	" "
62 Sadekowes	David Hill	"	1836	" "
63 Kanoki	John Hill	"	1865	" "
64	George Gibson	"	1887	" "
65 Dyonehokawe	Johnson Sandy	"	1890	" "
66 Kanokedawe	David Vanevery	"	1865	" "
67 Sakejowa	Solomon Nash	Tuscarora ..	1873	" "
68 Sagwarethra	Joseph Green	"	1886	" "
69 Karidawake	William Williams	"	1886	" "
70 Nayokawaha	Josiah Hill	"	1873	" "
71 Sakokaryes	Richard Hill	"	1873	" "
72 Rarewetyetha	Nelles Monture	Delaware ..	1887	" "
73				

Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

QUEBEC.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Amalecite Band of Viger—</i>				
Edouard Denis.....	Chief	Elected	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
Thomas Nicolas.....	Councillor	"	"	"
<i>St. Regis Band—</i>				
John Skin.....	Chief .....	.....	.....	Unexpired portion of 3 years' term, from 24th April, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.
Thomas Lazare.....	Councillor	Elected	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
Jake Fire.....	"	"	"	"
Mitchel Bova.....	"	"	"	"
Jacob Mitchel.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Micmac Band of Maria—</i>				
Louis Jerome.....	Chief	Elected	1st Jan., 1895...	3 years.
<i>Abenakis of St. Francis—</i>				
Henry L. Masta.....	Head Chief...	Elected	24th Jan., 1894...	3 years.
Joseph Portneuf.....	2nd "	"	"	"
L. N. Obomsawin.....	2nd "	"	"	"
<i>Temiscamingue Band—</i>				
Tanis Stanger.....	Chief	Elected	1st July, 1896...	3 years.
<i>Montagnais of Lake St. John—</i>				
Francois Jourdain.....	Chief	Elected	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
Joseph Clair.....	"	"	"	"
Malec Basil.....	Councillor	"	"	"
Matthew Jourdain.....	"	"	"	"
Charley Robertson.....	"	"	"	"
Nel Robertson.....	"	"	"	"
Chas. Jourdain.....	"	"	"	"
<i>* Hurons of Lorette—</i>				
Phillippe Vincent.....	Chief	Elected	1st July, 1897...	3 years.
Maurice Bastien.....	2nd Chief.....	"	"	"
François GrosLouis.....	"	"	About 1867	Life.
Gaspard Picard.....	"	"	" 1862	"
Maurice Sioui.....	"	"	18th May, 1896..	No term.
<i>Abenakis of Becancour—</i>				
Joseph Louis Metzalabanne.....	Grand Chief..	Appointed..	13th Oct., 1856..	Life.
<i>River Desert Band—</i>				
Louis Comanda.....	Chief	Elected	1st July, 1896...	3 years.
Simon Otjik.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
John McDougall.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Caughnawaga Band—</i>				
Michael Daillebout.....	Chief Councilr	Elected	2nd April, 1897..	1 year, under Advancement Act.
Moise Daillebout.....	Councillor	"	"	"
Ignace Tom.....	"	"	"	1 year.
Pierre Beauvais.....	"	"	"	"
François Philippe.....	"	"	"	"
Ignace Daillebout, sr.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Oka Band—</i>				
Timothy Arirhon.....	Chief	Elected	Oct., 1895.....	No term.
John Twieshaw.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Micmacs of Restigouche—</i>				
Polycarpe Martin.....	Chief	Not known..	1879.....	No term.

*The band has, by resolution, decided that the triennial system shall be applied to the election of all the chiefs on and after the 1st July, 1900.

- LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*
NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
YORK COUNTY.				
<i>Kingslear and St. Mary's Reserves.</i>				
John Solomon	Chief	Elected	1st July, 1896...	3 years.
MADAWASKA AND VICTORIA COUNTIES.				
<i>Edmundston and Tobique Reserves.</i>				
Francis Francis	Chief	"	About year 1864.	Life.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.				
<i>Bathurst Band.</i>				
Alexander Presque	Chief	"	1st July, 1897...	3 years.
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
<i>Eel Ground Band.</i>				
Peter Julien	Chief	"	1st July, 1897...	"
<i>Red Bank Band.</i>				
John Tenas	Chief	"	1st July, 1896...	"
<i>Burnt Church Band.</i>				
Peter Joseph	Chief	"	1st July, 1895...	"
KENT COUNTY.				
<i>Big Cove Band.</i>				
Tom Joseph	Chief	"	1st Nov., 1894...	"
<i>Indian Island Band.</i>				
Peter Barlow	Chief	Appointed..	Not known.....	Indefinite.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.				
<i>Fort Folly Band.</i>				
Samuel Thomas .....	.....	Elected. ...	About 1874	"

NOVA SCOTIA.

HANTS COUNTY.				
<i>Shubenacadie Band.</i>				
John Noel.....	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1897...	3 years.
DIGBY COUNTY.				
<i>Bear River Band.</i>				
Malti Pictou.....	Chief	" ..	1st July, 1895...	"
John McEwing.....	Councillor.....	" ..		
John Labrador.....		" ..		
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
John Logan	Chief	"	1st Jan., 1896...	"
<i>Micmacs of Cape Breton.</i>				
John Denny.	Chief	Re-elected..	7th Aug., 1890...	Indefinite.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Joseph Francis	Chief	Elected.....	1867.	For life.
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Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BIRTLE AGENCY.				
<i>Sionx Bands:</i>				
<i>Oak River No. 58—</i>				
Tunkancekiyana	Chief	Appointed ..	December, 1893..	During good behaviour.
<i>Turtle Mountain No. 60—</i>				
Hdamani	Chief	Acknowledged	by band man	y years.
<i>Waywaysecapo Band—</i>				
Astakeesie	"	Elected ..	August, 1886..	
Gambler	Headman	"	1874	Acknowledged when Treaty made.
Messiquot	"	"	1886	During good behaviour.
<i>Valley River Band—</i>				
John Rattlesnake	Chief	"	1st July, 1897..	3 years.
Alex. Kakaquash	Headman	"	"	"
<i>Keeseekowenin Band—</i>				
Keeseekowenin	Chief	"	1875	{ At revision of Treaty 2, the chief and headman, Baptiste Bone, acknowledged by Lieut. Gov. Morris.
Baptiste Bone	Headman	"	1875	During good behaviour.
George Bone	"	"	Not known ..	"
Joseph Boyer	"	"	October, 1893..	Good behaviour.
David Burns	"	"	"	"
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.				
<i>North-west Angle, 37, Band—</i>				
Pawawassin	Chief	Appointed ..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Nawepetung	Headman	Elected ..	14th July, 1896..	3 years.
Peetwaywaykeejick	"	Re-elected ..	July, 1895	"
Tebiscookeijick	"	Elected ..	July, 1896	"
<i>North-west Angle, 33, Band—</i>				
Candecomecowininie	Chief	Appointed ..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Kitchewemitickose	Headman	"	"	"
Neeanepiniese	"	"	"	"
Ohkiskeminessese	"	Re-elected ..	July, 1895 ..	3 years.
<i>Buffalo Bay, 36, Band—</i>				
Ayashawash	Chief	Appointed ..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Anemeekence	Headman	"	"	"
Matcheecaow	"	"	"	"
Maishenanaquabe	"	"	"	"
<i>Shoal Lake, 39, Band—</i>				
Sheshekence	Chief	"	"	"
Nainackekeejickwabe	Headman	Re-elected ..	July, 1895 ..	3 years.
Paichacoos	"	Appointed ..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Paisindnwind	"	"	"	"
<i>Islington, 29, Band—</i>				
David Sand	Chief	"	"	"
Michel Sand	Headman	"	"	"
Shaywaywaycomiskung	"	Re-elected ..	July, 1895 ..	3 years.
Quaquapeetung	"	Appointed ..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
<i>Big Island, 31, Band—</i>				
Minwabinwaiskung	Chief	Appointed ..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Kaisheepanash	Headman	"	"	"
Ohmisaibaasin	"	"	"	"
Quakehanaquabe	"	Elected ..	— July, 1896 ..	3 years.
<i>Shoal Lake, 40, Band—</i>				
Ashetaiquinabe	Chief	{ Appointed ..	— 1888 ..	
		{ Elected ..	— July, 1897 ..	3 years.
Keekah	Headman	{ Appointed ..	— 1880 ..	
		{ Elected ..	— July, 1895 ..	3 "
Miskookeejick	"	{ Appointed ..	— 1888 ..	
		{ Elected ..	— July, 1897 ..	3 "
Sacketcheewayeabow	"	Re-elected ..	— " 1897 ..	3 "

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>White Fish Bay, 32, Band—</i>				
Kakeekaipinesse	Chief	{ Appointed	1882	3 years.
		{ Re-elected	July, 1897	
Gros Jean	Headman	Elected	3rd Oct., 1873	Life.
Kaianaway	"	{ Appointed	July, 1882	3 years.
		{ Re-elected	" 1897	
Maisheekewainetung	"	{ Appointed	" 1887	3 "
		{ Elected	" 1896	
<i>Dalles and Rat Portage Band—</i>				
Thomas Lindsay	Chief	{ Appointed	" 1890	3 "
		{ Re-elected	" 1896	
Patawekeejick	Headman	{ Appointed	1886	3 "
		{ Re-elected	July, 1895	
Sandy dit Paishkwahay	"	{ Appointed	1886	3 "
		{ Re-elected	July, 1895	
Tapasash	"	Elected	3rd Oct., 1873	Life.
<i>North-west Angle, 34, Gull Bay Band—</i>				
Ogemanesay	Chief	{ Appointed	July, 1889	3 years.
		{ Re-elected	1895	
Ashkabaywish	Headman	{ Appointed	July, 1886	3 "
		{ Re-elected	1895	
Maisheekeweejick	"	{ Appointed	July, 1880	3 "
		{ Re-elected	1895	
Weemitickoose	"	{ Appointed	July, 1880	3 "
		{ Re-elected	1895	
<i>Assabaska, 35, Band—</i>				
Naitamequin	Chief	Appointed	July, 1874	Life; succeeded his father.
Eneeneese	Headman	{ Appointed	" 1891	3 years.
		{ Re-elected	1897	
Angengoo	"	Elected	3rd Oct. 1873	Life.
Maisinawash	"	"	" "	"
SAVANNE AGENCY.				
<i>Lac des Mille Lacs Band—</i>				
Medaskonaskung	Chief	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873	"
Wasagesik	Headman	Elected	6th July, 1896	3 years.
Sakakoneb	"	"	6th " 1894	3 "
Wasakoninie	"	"	"	3 "
<i>Kawawagamot or Sturgeon Lake Band—</i>				
Ninagakoneb	Chief	"	12th " 1884	Succeeded his father, and no change has been desired.
Babwawitung	Headman	"	12th " 1884	
Bagonneykisickup	"	"	10th " 1894	
<i>Wabigoon Band—</i>				
Shabaquay	Chief	"	16th " 1892	"
Naibunawaynabe	Headman	Appointed	Oct., 1873	Life.
Saukabkenshukung	"	Elected	16th July, 1892	3 years.
<i>Eagle Lake Band—</i>				
Okemawkeejick	Headman	Elected	1st Aug., 1896	3 years.
<i>Lac Seul Band—</i>				
Ackiewance	Chief	"	22nd July, 1896	"
Ewehkewence	Headman	"	24th " 1893	"
Keejick	"	"	21st " 1890	"
<i>Frenchman's Head Band—</i>				
Paipamawonetung	"	"	18th " 1896	"
<i>Wabuskang Band—</i>				
Pierrot Charles	Chief	"	25th " 1896	"
Missawaybetung	Headman	"	25th " 1896	"
Kahkekaikeweejickwaishukung	"	"	28th " 1896	"
Ocheek	"	"	28th " 1896	"

Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

MANITOBA—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.				
<i>Hungry Hall, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Kabatakai	Chief	"	7th " 1897.	3 years.
Kakeekit	Headman	"	7th " 1897.	"
Wautecomiskung	"	"	7th " 1897.	"
Waishekejick	"	"	7th " 1897.	"
<i>Hungry Hall, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Kawataiccomiskung	Chief	"	7th " 1897.	"
Maiquapinesse	Headman	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873.	Life.
Neeshopinesse	"	Elected	6th July, 1896.	3 years.
Tibiscokejick	"	"	7th " 1897.	"
<i>Long Sault, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Makatapinesse	Chief	"	7th " 1896.	"
Mainawintokeyick	Headman	"	7th " 1896.	"
Shakooskung	"	"	7th " 1896.	"
Wawaskequakung	"	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873.	Life.
<i>Long Sault, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Maisenawesay	Chief	Elected	7th July, 1896.	3 years.
Atawinine	Headman	"	7th " 1896.	"
Kaquatacoumik	"	"	7th " 1896.	"
Wapahainkiskung	"	"	7th " 1896.	"
<i>Manitou, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Keechekakake	Chief	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873.	Life.
Maishekejick	Headman	Elected	11th July, 1896.	3 years.
Misquakake	"	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873.	Life.
Maquameens	"	"	3rd " 1873.	"
<i>Manitou, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Maskeekewinnine	Chief	Elected	11th July, 1896.	3 years.
Etwawaypinesse	Headman	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873.	Life.
Pashitchewaskung	"	"	3rd " 1873.	"
Pitwaywayquoneash	"	Elected	10th July, 1897.	3 years.
<i>Little Forks Band—</i>				
Washekonekskung	Chief	"	10th " 1896.	"
Minsinawapinesse	Headman	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873.	Life.
Boonpekejickquabe	"	"	3rd " 1873.	"
Pastonaqueash	"	"	3rd " 1873.	"
<i>Coutcheeching Band—</i>				
Jos. Jourdain	Chief	Elected	13th July, 1896.	3 years.
Bakekejick	Headman	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873.	Life.
Moshekejick	"	Elected	13th July, 1897.	3 years.
Pierre Jourdain	"	"	15th " 1895.	"
<i>Stangecominy Band—</i>				
Kaisheawayance	Chief	"	13th " 1896.	"
<i>Niacatchewennin Band—</i>				
Osawaha	"	"	16th " 1895.	"
Kaiheauamok	Headman	"	16th " 1895.	"
Kasheanaquat	"	"	16th " 1895.	"
Naitumekejick	"	"	16th " 1895.	"
<i>Nickickoncomenecaning Bd—</i>				
Keewayquonaskung	Chief	"	14th " 1896.	"
Maineekejick	Headman	"	14th " 1896.	"
Windegons	"	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873.	Life.
<i>Seine River Band—</i>				
Papamachas	Chief	Elected	16th July, 1896.	3 years.
Nawekejickquabe	Headman	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873.	Life.
Maishekejick	"	Elected	16th July, 1896.	3 years.
Shabuanagwaskung	"	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873.	Life.
<i>Lac la Croix Band—</i>				
Wobooseweas	Chief	Elected	21st July, 1896.	3 years.
Kabaassin	Headman	Appointed	3rd Oct., 1873.	Life.
Kacheanamanaquot	"	Elected	21st July, 1896.	3 years.
Tabahstay	"	"	21st " 1896.	"

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name of Agency or Band.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.				
<i>Sandy Bay Band—</i> Antoine Mosseau.....	Chief	Elected by band and approved by department.....	6th July 1893..	3 years.
Antoine Beaulieu.....	Councillor	"	6th " 1893..	"
Alexander Levasseur.....	"	"	7th " 1896..	"
<i>Lake Manitoba Band—</i> Mwaytwayahsung.....	Chief	"	18th " 1879..	"
Naycawaywaywetung.....	Councillor	Appointed by Commissioner	28th Aug., 1875..	Life.
Bte. Mwaytwayahsung	"	Elected by band and approved by department.....	11th July, 1887..	3 years.
Saynahkaneash	"	"	8th " 1890..	"
Neejoopenais	"	"	8th " 1897..	"
<i>Ebb and Flow Lake Band—</i> Joseph Houle.....	Chief	"	14th " 1887..	"
Pierre Houle.....	Headman	"	17th " 1876..	"
Joseph Beauchamp, jr.....	"	"	12th " 1893..	"
William Richard	"	"	12th " 1895..	"
<i>Crane River Band—</i> Ahyahpeetahpeetung.....	"	"	17th " 1879..	"
<i>Fairford Band—</i> Richard Woodhouse.....	Chief.....	App't'd by Commis'r.	21st Aug., 1871..	Life.
John Woodhouse	Councillor	Elected by band and approved by department.....	19th July, 1886..	3 years.
Arthur Thomson	"	"	" 1887..	"
Francis Stoor	"	"	" 1887..	"
John Anderson, sen	"	"	" 1887..	"
<i>Little Saskatchewan Band—</i> Philip Anderson	Chief.....	"	18th " 1891..	"
Edmund Thompson	Councillor	"	" 1890..	"
Charles Shorting	"	"	" 1890..	"
George Summer	"	"	" 1891..	"
Albert Shorting	"	"	21st " 1887..	"
<i>Lake St. Martin Band—</i> Masaphkeeyash.....	Chief.....	App't'd by Commis'r.	21st Aug., 1871..	Life.
John Summer.....	Councillor	Elected by band and approved by department.....	23rd July, 1889..	3 years.
Robert Beardy	"	"	" 1888..	"
Robert Bruce	"	"	21st " 1890..	"
Ahneewaykapow	"	"	23rd " 1887..	"
<i>Water Hen River Band—</i> Baptiste Nipinack.....	Chief.....	"	3rd Aug., 1885..	"
Nanahkowepow	Councillor	"	21st " 1876..	"
O'John-e-way-way	"	"	3rd " 1885..	"
Wm. Kepekanakapow	"	"	28th July, 1890..	"
Wahkittaawemmekowenin	"	"	3rd Aug., 1885..	"
<i>Pine Creek Band—</i> Jean Baptiste Napakisit.....	Headman	"	7th " 1886..	"

Department of Indian Affairs.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
PAS AGENCY.				
<i>Grand Rapids Band—</i> Peter Beardy	Chief	Appointed ..	When treaty was made.	Life.
Cornelius Turner	Headman	" ..	9th July, 1897 ..	3 years.
<i>Chcmawawin Band—</i> James Lathlin	"	" ..	When treaty was made.	Life.
Kachachakos.	"	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Moose Lake Band—</i> Otinekimow	Chief	" ..	" ..	"
<i>The Pas Band—</i> Antoine Constant	"	" ..	27th July, 1897 ..	3 years.
James Cook, sr.	Headman	" ..	When treaty was made.	Life
Thomas Henderson	"	" ..	2nd Jan., 1897 ..	3 years.
<i>Cumberland Band—</i> Albert Flett	Chief	" ..	5th Aug., 1895 ..	"
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.				
<i>St. Peter's Reserve—</i> Henry Prince	Chief	Elected ...	1st Jan'y, 1897 ..	3 years.
John Flett, jr.	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
Wm. Harper, jr.	"	" ..	" ..	"
John Prince	"	Appoint'd at date of Treaty ..	" ..	For life.
Wm. Sinclair.	"	Elected ..	" ..	3 years.
<i>Broken Head River Reserve—</i> Squakappow	Chief	Re-elected 9th July, 1897	" ..	2 years up to 30th June, 1899.
Charles Bear	Headman	Elected	1st July, 1896 ..	3 years.
William Bear	"	" ..	" ..	"
Koopay-ah-pun-ning	"	" ..	" ..	"
Kah-ke-pay-wenin	"	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Fort Alexander Reserve—</i> Kakekapenais.	Chief	Appoint'd at date of Treaty ..	" ..	For life.
Peter Henderson	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
Joseph Kent	"	" ..	" ..	"
Dion Briere	"	Elected ..	1st July, 1896 ..	3 years.
St. Jean Mainville	"	" ..	1st July, 1895 ..	"
BERENS RIVER AGENCY.				
<i>Black River Reserve—</i> John Sayre	Chief	Elected	1st July, 1896 ..	3 years.
Jack Harry	Headman	Appoint'd at date of Treaty ..	" ..	For life.
John Hope	"	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Hollow Water River Reserve—</i> Henry Black	"	Elected	1st July, 1896 ..	3 years.
<i>Blood Vein River Reserve—</i> Peter Stony	Chief	Appoint'd at date of Treaty ..	" ..	For life.
<i>Fisher River Reserve—</i> David Rundle	"	" ..	" ..	"
Henry Constatag.	Headman	" ..	" ..	"
<i>Jack Head River Reserve—</i> James Sinclair	"	" ..	" ..	"

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

MANITOBA—Concluded.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
BERENS RIVER AGENCY.				
<i>Berens River Reserve—</i>				
Jacob Berens	Chief	Appointed at date of Treaty.		For life.
Antoine Gouin	Headman			"
Dick Green	"	"		"
<i>Poplar River Reserve</i>				
Jacob Nanawin	"	"		"
<i>Norway House Reserve</i>				
Thos. Balfour, sr.	Chief	"		"
Magnus Budd	Headman	Appointed	1st July, 1896	3 years.
<i>Cross Lake Reserve—</i>		Elected		
Thomas Ross, No. 3	Chief		1st July, 1896	3 years.
John McKay	Headman	Elected	"	"
Thomas Ross, No. 2	"	"	"	"
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.				
<i>Rosseau River Band—</i>				
Antoine	Chief	"	6th July, 1892	3 years or pleasure of Dep't.
Nash-wa-shoope	"	"	5th July, 1883	" "
She-she-bance	"	"	1st Treaty in '71	For life.
Ash-wa-shkoopenaïs	Councillor	"	"	"
Awanap	"	"	5th July, 1886	3 years or pleasure of Dep't.
Kaquakamash	"	"	1st Treaty in '71	For life.
Kansapatnakout	"	"	5th July, 1893	3 years or pleasure of Dep't.
Kuwaytahgesick	"	"	5th July, 1883	" "
Mash-ipenaïs	"	"	6th July, 1892	" "
Nahpucash	"	"	5th July, 1895	" "
Penan-ekeshanin	"	"	"	" "
Seenee	"	"	5th July, 1894	" "
Shaw-is-go-kesick	"	Appointed by Commis- sioner		
Tapesuvaygizick	"	Elected	1st Treaty 1871	For life.
Wastisquap, Wahpass	"		5th July, 1889	3 years or pleasure of Dep't.
<i>Long Plain Band—</i>				
Short Bear	Chief	"	20th June, 1876	" "
Assioiope	Councillor	"	11th July, 1892	" "
Kahk-pay-way-nind	"	"	20th June, 1876	" "
Tahbis-koogizhicaht	"	"	11th July, 1892	" "
Wabannaquit	"	"	20th June, 1876	" "
<i>Swan Lake Band—</i>				
Yellow Quill	Chief	Appointed by Commis- sioner	1st Treaty, 1871	For life.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.				
Kahtekinacoos	Headman	Appointed at time of Treaty	1884	For life.
Kanawasquahum	"	Elected	24th July, 1888	"
Oosowastin	"	"	"	"
<i>Kahkewistahaw's Band—</i>				
Kahkewistahaw	Chief	Appointed at time of Treaty	1874	"
Wahsacase	Headman	"	"	"
Louison	"	Elected	1886	"

Department of Indian Affairs.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Cowessess' Band—</i>				
Nepahpeness.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1st July, 1897...	For three years.
A. Gaddie.....	Headman.....	".....	".....	"
A. Delorme.....	".....	".....	".....	"
FILE HILLS AGENCY.				
<i>Star Blanket Band—</i>				
Ahchukakopetokopit, or Star Blanket.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Ind. Agt.....	1875.....	Indefinite.
Sokitna, or Coming over the Hills.....	Headman.....	".....	1884.....	"
Powaston, or Falling Dust.	".....	Treaty Chief.....	1874.....	"
Ohoo Awasis, or Night Owl	".....	Appointed by Ind. Agt.....	1884.....	"
Skitchewasis, or Stein Child.....	".....	".....	1884.....	"
<i>Little Black Bear's Band—</i>				
Petwokshane, or Old Smok- ing Man.....	".....	".....	1886.....	"
Ka Pessor Atamoo, or Thunder Breath.....	".....	".....	1884.....	"
Rahtokohe Chamakasis, or He Ties the Knot.....	".....	".....	1880.....	"
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.				
<i>Yellow Quill's Band—</i>				
Summer Hair.....	".....	Elected.....	Before Treaty...	During good conduct.
<i>Day Star's Band—</i>				
Crow Buffalo.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Poor Man's Band—</i>				
Taywaykesequape.....	Chief.....	".....	1883.....	"
Mahchequaness.....	Headman.....	".....	Before Treaty...	"
Old Fox.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Muscowequan's Band—</i>				
Muscowequan.....	Chief.....	".....	".....	"
Windigoaquanaysee.....	Headman.....	".....	".....	"
<i>Gordon's Band—</i>				
Day Bird.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Josiah Pratt.....	".....	".....	1883.....	"
John.....	".....	".....	1883.....	"
CARLTON AGENCY.				
<i>William Treat's Band—</i>				
Pahpahlayweekonapew.....	".....	Elected.....	1885.....	Life, or good behaviour.
Shooshooaymeequon.....	".....	Appointed..	Signing of Treaty	"
Ayatawayo.....	".....	".....	".....	"
Neeshoogahnagood.....	".....	".....	".....	"
<i>Mistawasis Band—</i>				
William Badger.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1896.....	"
George Dreaver.....	Headman.....	".....	1885.....	"
John Duncan.....	".....	".....	1892.....	"
Askachass.....	".....	".....	1894.....	"
<i>Ahtahkakoop's Band—</i>				
Kahkahsoo.....	".....	".....	1887.....	"
Kaynayooostatin.....	".....	".....	1887.....	"
<i>Kencemoot'yo—</i>				
Kenemootayo.....	Chief.....	".....	Previous to 1882	"
Meesquopamayo.....	Headman.....	".....	".....	"
Net Maker.....	".....	".....	".....	"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From What Date.	Term.
CARLTON AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Kapahavkenum—</i>				
James Bear.....	Headman.....	Elected.....	Previous to 1882	Life, or good behaviour.
Aypaspik.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
George Mirasty.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
<i>Ahtakkakoop—</i>				
Sasakamoos.....	".....	".....	Signing of treaty	".....
Meenahwehchakwayo.....	".....	".....	".....	".....
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>James Seenum's Band—</i>				
James Seenum, or Pakan.....	Chief.....	Appointed.....	1876, since treaty	".....
John Hunter.....	Headman.....	Elected.....	1879.....	".....
Peter Shirt.....	".....	".....	1895.....	".....
<i>Blue Quill's Band—</i>				
Blue Quill.....	".....	".....	1877.....	".....
<i>Chippewayan Band—</i>				
Fabian.....	".....	Appointed.....	1886.....	".....
HOBBEA AGENCY.				
Ermineskin.....	Chief.....	".....	1869.....	For life or good conduct, by Hudson's Bay Co.
Samson.....	".....	".....	1872.....	For life or good conduct.
<i>Samson's Band—</i>				
Buffalo Chips.....	Headman.....	".....	1877.....	"..... by Band.
Kakitohat.....	".....	".....	1877.....	".....
Soosay.....	".....	".....	1877.....	".....
<i>Ermineskin's Band—</i>				
Iwastin.....	".....	".....	1877.....	".....
Stony Paul.....	".....	".....	1877.....	".....
Kennewats.....	".....	".....	1877.....	".....
<i>Louis Bull's Band—</i>				
Louis Bull.....	".....	".....	1882.....	"..... on death of his father, Noah Muddy Bull.
SARCEE AGENCY.				
Bull Head.....	Head Chief ..	Elected	Was chief at time of treaty, 22nd Sept., 1877....	During pleasure of Governm't.
Eagle Robe.....	Minor Chief ..	".....	".....	".....
Big Plume.....	".....	Appointed.....	1880.....	".....
Painted Otter.....	".....	".....	1880.....	".....
Big Wolf.....	".....	".....	1883.....	".....
BLOOD AGENCY.				
Red Crow.....	Head Chief (Upper).....	Elected	Previous to 1877.	
Day Chief.....	Head Chief (Lower).....	Appointed.....	1889.....	
Wolf Bull.....	Minor Chief ..	".....	1889.....	
Many Dust.....	".....	".....	1889.....	
Blackfoot Old Woman.....	".....	Elected	1878.....	
Going to the Bear.....	".....	".....	Before 1877.....	
One Spot.....	".....	".....	".....	
Old Moon.....	".....	".....	".....	
Running Wolf.....	".....	Appointed.....	1883.....	
Little Ears.....	".....	".....	1893.....	
Strangling Wolf.....	".....	".....	1879.....	
Eagle Ribs.....	".....	".....	1885.....	
Calf Sheet.....	".....	".....	1885.....	
Bull Shield.....	".....	".....	1878.....	
Heavy Shield.....	".....	".....	1885.....	

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LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BLOOD AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
White Calf	Minor Chief..	Elected	Before 1877.....	
Stolen Persons	"	"	"	
Eagle Shoe	"	"	"	
Bull Horn	"	Appointed..	1885	
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>John Smith's Band—</i>				
John Smith	Chief	Appointed..	Sept., 1876.	Life.
Benjamin Joyful	Councillor	"	" 1876.	"
John Badger	"	"	" 1876.	"
Francis Drever	"	"	" 1887.	Pleasure of Superintendent- General and band.
Robert Bear	"	"	Oct., 1890.	" "
<i>James Smith's Band—</i>				
James Smith	Chief	"	Sept., 1876.	Life.
Bernard Constant	Councillor	"	" 1876.	"
Chee Koo Soo	"	"	" 1876.	"
Jacob McLean	"	"	" 1876.	"
<i>Cumberland Band—</i>				
Kah-ta-pis-co-wat		"	" 1876.	"
EDMONTON AGENCY.				
<i>Enoch's Band—</i>				
Mr. Jim	Headman	Elected	1886.	Life.
<i>Michel's Band—</i>				
Michel	Chief	"	1880.	"
Gladu	Headman	"	1880.	"
<i>Alexander's Band—</i>				
Alexander	Chief	"	1879.	"
John	Headman	"	1879.	"
Edward	"	Appointed..	1895.	3 years.
<i>Joseph's Band—</i>				
Painted Stone	"	Elected	1880.	Life.
Wm. Kootenhayo	"	"	1880.	"
<i>White Whale Lake Band—</i>				
Paul	"	"	1887.	"
Reindeer	"	"	1879.	"
Simon	"	"	1879.	"
Burnt Stick	"	"	1879.	"
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.				
<i>Band No. 75—</i>				
Piapot	Treaty Chief..		1875.	Life.
Rock Chief	Headman	Appointed..	1883.	By Band. Good behaviour.
Oo-cha-pas-copey-aces	"	"	1884.	" "
Astum-a-pick-ka-apit	"	"	1885.	" "
Musquah	"	"	1890.	" "
<i>Band No. 79—</i>				
Ka-Ka-Ke-Sick	Treaty H'dman		1874.	Life.
John Asham	Headman	Appointed..	1886.	"
Ah-winne-cappo	"	Elected	1891.	"
John Asham, Jr.	"	"	1897.	"
<i>Band No. 80—</i>				
Muscowpetung	Chief	Appointed..	1881.	"
Muscowcappo	Treaty H'dman		1894.	"
Apisknew	Headman	Elected	1889.	"
<i>Band No. 78, Sioux—</i>				
Standing Buffalo	Chief			American Indian settled here in 1880.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.				
<i>D Band</i> — Running Rabbit	Head Chief....	Elected	1892.....	For life.
<i>A Band</i> — Iron Shield.....	Minor Chief ..	Appointed ..	1895.....	" by Department.
<i>R Band</i> — Hind Bull.....	" ..	Elected	1892	"
<i>C Band</i> — Weasel Calf.....	" ..	Appointed ..	Before Treaty...	" by Band.
<i>G Band</i> — Eagle Rib	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>H Band</i> — Medicine Shield.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>P Band</i> — White Eagle.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
<i>I Band</i> — Yellow Horse.....	" ..	Elected	1895.....	"
<i>L Band</i> — White Pup.....	" ..	" ..	1885.....	"
<i>N Band</i> — Running Martin.....		Elected.....	1893.....	Life.
<i>O Band</i> — Big Plume.....	Minor Chief..	Appointed by band.	Before treaty....	"
NOTE.—Bands F, J, Q, Y, E, K, M have, at present, no minor chiefs, vacancies not having been filled up.				
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.				
Moosomin	Chief	Appointed ..	Oct., 1884	At pleasure of Government.
Thunderchild	"	" ..	" ..	" "
Little Ploughman.....	Headman	" after rebellion in 1885 for his loyalty.	1885.....	" "
Watanee.....	"	Elected	First treaty....	" "
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.				
<i>Carry-the-kettle Band</i> — Carry Kettle (Chag-a-kim.)	Chief.....	Appointed ..	1890.....	During pleasure of Govern- ment.
Is not a Young Man (Kosh- gosh-ne)	Headman.....	" ..	Before treaty. .	Life.
Dry Walker (O-tam-manny)	"	" ..	" ..	"
Big Darkness (Opaza-tonga)	"	" ..	1890.....	During pleasure of Govern- ment.
Broken Arm (Ish-to-scopa)	"	" ..	Before treaty. .	Life.
Little Mountain (E-ah-kim)	"	" ..	" ..	"
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.				
<i>Coté Band</i> — Joseph Coté	Chief.....	Elected.....	1884	3 years or pleasure of Govt.
Wa-pe-cake-cake.....	Headman.....	Appointed ..	1874.....	For life.
Shinguish.....	"	" ..	1874.....	"
Charles Kesic.....	"	" ..	1874.....	"
John Severight.....	"	Elected.....	1882.....	3 years or pleasure of Govt.
<i>Key Band</i> — The Key.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1877.....	For life.
John Beardy.....	Headman.....	" ..	1877	"
George Brass.....	"	" ..	1877	"
William Brass.....	"	" ..	1877	"
John Redlake.....	"	" ..	1884.....	3 years or pleasure of Govt.

Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date	Term.
SWAN RIVER AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Kesickouse Band—</i>				
Kesickouse.....	Chief.....	Elected.....	1877.....	For life.
Ke-kake-e-way.....	Headman.....	".....	1877.....	"
Kitchiemonia.....	".....	".....	1877.....	"
James Quewezance..	".....	".....	1882.....	"
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.				
<i>Pheasant Rump Band, No. 68—</i>				
Red Thunder (Wah-kee- dulah).....	Headman.....	Elected.....	1874.....	Good conduct.
Red Iron (Mahsandutah)..	".....	".....	1874.....	"
Head Man (Etonshon)...	".....	".....	1874.....	"
<i>Striped Blanket Band, No. 69—</i>				
Waving-in-the-wind.....	Headman.....	Elected.....	1885.....	"
<i>White Bear Band, No. 70—</i>				
White Bear.....	Chief.....	*Appointed.	21st Dec., 1897..	"
Ka-ka-ke-way (Eagle Voice)	Headman.....	Elected.....	1874.....	"
Lone Child (Kah-payee-koot)	".....	".....	1885.....	"
PIEGAN AGENCY.				
<i>E Band—</i>				
Crow Eagle.....	Minor Chief..	Appointed..	1877.....	Indefinite.
<i>D Band—</i>				
Running Wolf.....	Minor Chief..	Appointed..	1877.....	"
<i>C Band—</i>				
Big Swan.....	Minor Chief..	Appointed..	1877.....	"
<i>B Band—</i>				
Bull Plume.....	Minor Chief..	Appointed..	1891.....	"
<i>Stony Reserve—</i>				
Bear's Paw.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Band...	Before Treaty of 1877.....	Life.
James Ryder.....	Headman.....	Elected at Treaty	1877.....	"
James Dixon.....	".....	".....	1877.....	"
Jonas Goodstony.....	".....	Elected.....	1889.....	During good behaviour.
Chiniquay.....	".....	Appointed by Band...	Before Treaty of 1877.....	Life.

* Reinstated by Superintendent General at request of band.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
KOOTENAY AGENCY.				
<i>Columbia Lake Band—</i>				
Moise	First Chief	1871.....	1871.....	For life
Abel.....	Second "	12th June, 1893..	12th June, 1893..	"
<i>Flatbow or Lower Kootenay Band—</i>				
San Pierre.....	First "	Not known.....	Not known.....	"
Eustace	Second "	"	"	"
<i>St. Mary's Band—</i>				
François	First "	April, 1894.....	April, 1894.....	"
<i>Shuswap or Kinbasket's Band—</i>				
Chas. Kinbasket (Tu-el-na)	First "	1889.....	1889.....	"
Pierre	Second "	1889.....	1889.....	"
<i>Tobacco Plains Band—</i>				
Edward	First "	1871.....	1871.....	"
Paul	Second "	Oct., 1891.....	Oct., 1891.....	"
WEST COAST AGENCY.				
<i>Ahousaht Band—</i>				
Nookamis	1st Chief			No appointments or elections. Chiefs in this agency all hold their rank by hereditary law.
Moquina	2nd Chief			" "
Kilhla	3rd Chief			" "
<i>Claoquaht Band—</i>				
Joseph	1st Chief			" "
<i>Chaicclesaht Band—</i>				
Nah-wi-ook	"			" "
<i>Ehattisaht Band—</i>				
Joe	"			" "
<i>Ewlhwiht Band—</i>				
Jack Neclairquopet	"			" "
<i>Heshquaht Band—</i>				
Charlie Aima	2nd Chief			" "
<i>Hovechukhtsaht Band—</i>				
Capt. Charlie	1st Chief			" "
<i>Kelsemaht Band—</i>				
George.....	"			" "
<i>Kyukaht Band—</i>				
Hakkla	"			" "
<i>Matchillaht Band—</i>				
Nasannees	"			" "
<i>Moocchaht Band—</i>				
Moquina	"			" "
<i>Nitinaht Band—</i>				
Captain Joe	"			" "
Shewish	2nd Chief			" "
<i>Noochahtlaht Band—</i>				
Punch Quoekkum	1st Chief			" "
<i>Oiaht Band—</i>				
Homeeze	"			" "
<i>Opitchesaht Band—</i>				
Bob	"			" "
<i>Pacheenaht Band—</i>				
Chief Charlie	"			" "
<i>Toquaht Band—</i>				
Quahtukenilh	"			" "
<i>Tsesaht Band—</i>				
Shewish	"			" "

Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
COWICHAN AGENCY.				
<i>Cheerno Band</i> (Buchey Bay)— Charlie Hicquacher	Chief	Appointed..	6th June, 1897 ..	On trial.
<i>Songhees Band</i> — Michael Cooper.....	Head Chief...	Elected by band	1894.	Four years.
<i>Tse-kum Band</i> — Jim Swortkomult.....	"	Hereditary ..	.....	Life.
<i>Panquechin Band</i> — Jim Klow-stun.....	Acting H'd Chf .....	.....	.....	Until election takes place.
<i>Tsartilp Band</i> — David Le-tess.....	" .....	.....	.....	" "
<i>Tsau-out Band</i> — Harry Tal-lier	Head Chief...	.....	About 1883.....	At will of band.
<i>Comeakin Band</i> — Joe Kukaeth.....	" .....	.....	June, 1897.....	Four years.
<i>Cleneclemalats Band</i> — Suc-se-lum.....	"	Hereditary ..	.....	Life.
<i>Koksilah Band</i> — Ecloose Kuwamult.....	" .....	" .....	.....	"
<i>Quamichan Band</i> — Seheeltun .....	" .....	.....	.....	"
<i>Somenos Band</i> — Quitquatun.....	Acting Chief..	.....	.....	Until election takes place.
<i>Hellett Band</i> — Jeob Kaselatza.....	Head Chief...	Hereditary ..	.....	Life.
<i>Kulleets Band</i> — Simon.....	"	Elected	1895.....	Four years.
<i>Lyacksun Band</i> — Ce-who-iatza	"	Appointed by Gover- nor	1864.....	Life.
<i>Ll-mache Band</i> — John Ite-met.....	"	Hereditary ..	.....	"
<i>Penelakut Band</i> — Ed Halbertstone	"	By band .....	.....	"
<i>Tsussie Band</i> — Johnston Hul-kah-lats-tun.....	.....	Hereditary ..	.....	"
<i>Nanaimo Band</i> — Louis Good.....	.....	By mission- aries.....	.....	"
<i>Sno-no-wus Band</i> — Bob.....	.....	Hereditary ..	.....	"
<i>Comox Band</i> — Deaf Jimmy.....	.....	" .....	No record.....	"
FRASER AGENCY.				
<i>Aitchilitch Band</i> — Dick	Chief.....	Died a few months ago.	No	chief elected yet.
<i>Ay-waw-wis Band</i> — Bernard	"	No record...	No record.....	No record.
<i>Burrard Inlet, No. 3, Band</i> — James	"	"	"	"
<i>Cheaka-mus Band</i> — Tom	"	"	"	"
<i>Cheam Band</i> — Harry	"	"	"	"
<i>Chehalis Band</i> — Johnny Leon.....	"	Elected.....	26th Aug., 1894.	3 years.
<i>Douglas Band</i> — Charley Wills.....	"	"	31st Oct., 1896..	"

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name of Agency or Band.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
FRASER AGENCY.				
<i>False Creek Band—</i>				
George	Chief	No record ...	No record	No record.
<i>Hope Band—</i>				
Pierre	"	"	"	"
<i>Ho-mal-ko Band—</i>				
William	"	"	"	"
<i>Kla-hoose Band—</i>				
Julian	"	Elected	23rd Sept., 1895.	3 years.
<i>Kapilano Band—</i>				
Joseph	"	"	1st June, 1895...	"
<i>Katsey Band—</i>				
Swanasset	"	Katsey chief	Died recently.	No successor yet appointed.
<i>Kway Quiltam Band—</i>				
John	"	No record ...	No record	No record.
<i>Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt Band—</i>				
Joseph	"	"	"	"
<i>Muske-ehm Band—</i>				
Johnny	"	Elected	20th May, 1893; continued with- out re-election.	3 years.
<i>Langley Band—</i>				
Cassimere	"	No record ...	No record	No record.
<i>Lak-ah-men Band—</i>				
Moyes	"	"	"	"
<i>Matsqui Band—</i>				
Augustan	"	"	"	"
<i>Oannuck Band—</i>				
Fidelle	"	"	"	"
<i>Ohamil Band—</i>				
George	"	"	"	"
<i>Pop-kum Band—</i>				
Jacob	"	"	"	"
<i>Pemberton Meadows, No. 1, Band—</i>	"	"	"	"
James	"	"	"	"
<i>Pemberton Meadows, No. 2, Band—</i>	"	"	"	"
Charley	"	"	"	"
<i>Pemberton Meadows, No. 3, Band—</i>	"	"	"	"
Peter	"	"	"	"
<i>Ruby Creek Band—</i>				
Tom	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwah Band—</i>				
George	"	"	"	"
<i>Skway Band—</i>				
Motiste	"	"	"	"
<i>Squiahla Band—</i>				
Peter	"	"	"	"
<i>Skulkayer Band—</i>				
Billy	"	"	"	"
<i>Skookum Chuck Band—</i>				
Paul	"	"	"	"
<i>Scowlitz Band—</i>				
Cassimere	"	"	"	"
<i>Skweahm Band—</i>				
Phillip	"	"	"	"
<i>Squatits Band—</i>				
Georgia	"	"	"	"
<i>Sliam-mon Band—</i>				
Charley	"	"	"	"
<i>Sechelt Band—</i>				
Julius	"	"	"	"

Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Name of Agency or Band.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
FRASER AGENCY.				
<i>Staw-a-mus Band—</i>				
Joseph	Chief	No record.	No record	No record.
<i>Skaw-a-mish Mission—</i>				
Harry	"	"	"	"
<i>Seymour Creek Band—</i>				
Jimmy Harry	"	"	14th Jan., 1896 ..	3 years.
<i>Sem-iam-hoo Band—</i>				
Sain	"	"	No record	No record.
<i>Skwaw-ah-looks Band—</i>				
George	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumass, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Thomas	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumass, No. 2, Band—</i>				
James	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumass, No. 3, Band—</i>				
Charley	"	"	"	"
<i>Tchevassan Band—</i>				
Harry	"	"	"	"
<i>Texas Lake Band—</i>				
Hamen	"	"	"	"
<i>Tsoo-ah-die Band—</i>				
Joseph	"	"	"	"
<i>Tsoo-wah-lie Band—</i>				
Capt. John	"	"	"	"
<i>Yuk-wea-kwioose Band—</i>				
Louis	"	"	"	"
<i>Yale Band—</i>				
James	"	Continued in office without re-election ..	14th May, 1896 ..	3 years.
<i>Kowtain Band—</i>				
Billy	"	No record ..	No record	No record.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Alexandra Band—</i>				
Nemalcock	1st Chief		1887 ..	Life.
<i>Alkali Lake Band—</i>				
No-Kest	"		1889 ..	"
<i>Ancham Band—</i>				
An-o-ham	"		1896 ..	3 years.
<i>Anderson Lake Band—</i>				
Tash-pola	"		1886 ..	Life.
<i>Bridge River Band—</i>				
Yee-kalt	"		1890 ..	"
<i>Canoe Creek Band—</i>				
Ney-yesk	"		1894 (Appointed by License Inspector)	
<i>Cayoosh, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Clacktute	"		1885 ..	"
<i>Cayoosh, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Un-sook	"		1885 ..	"
<i>Clinton Band—</i>				
See-sap	"		1894 (Appointed by License Inspector)	
<i>Dog Creek Band—</i>				
Mill-son	"		1884 ..	"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Fountain Band—</i>				
Kil-pout-kew.....	1st Chief		1884.....	Life.
<i>High Bar Band—</i>				
Tea-besk.....	"		1884.....	"
<i>Kenin Lake Band—</i>				
Ty-a-Mast.....	"		1887.....	"
<i>Lillooet, No. 1, Band—</i>				
I-das-ket	"	App'nted by		
<i>Lillooet, No. 2, Band—</i>		Mr. Riley.		
Pash-el-qua.....	"		1884.....	
<i>Pavilion Band—</i>				
Timp-kew	"		1884.....	"
<i>Quesnelle Band—</i>				
Cash-e-mel.....	"		1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake Band or Mission</i>				
<i>No. 1—</i>				
Galt-i-ack	"		1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Enias No. 2—</i>				
Enias.....	"		1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Schloss No. 5—</i>				
We-Wit	"		1891.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Necait No. 6—</i>				
Na-Saw	"		1885.....	"
<i>Soda Creek Band—</i>				
Peeps	"		1886.....	"
<i>Toosey Band—</i>				
Toosey.....	"		1885.....	"
<i>Williams Lake Band—</i>				
Batiste William.....	"		1896.....	3 years.
<i>Stones Band—</i>				
Quilt.....	"		1885.....	Life.
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.				
<i>Ahwhamish Band—</i>				
Gwa-ina-ha-las.....	Head Chief.....			Hereditary.
<i>Koskimo Band—</i>				
Wah-kas	"			"
<i>Kla-witsis Band—</i>				
Si-witi.....	"			"
<i>Kwatseno Band—</i>				
Ou-witti.....	"			"
<i>Kwa-sa-la Band—</i>				
Wha-kas	"			"
<i>Kwawkewlth Band—</i>				
He-ma-sa-ka	"			"
<i>Kwi-kah Band—</i>				
He-na-kai-la-su.....	"			"
<i>Matilpi Band—</i>				
Si-witi.....	"			"
<i>Ma-ma-til-li-kulla Band—</i>				
Kaul-la-las.....	"			"
<i>Na-kwakta Band—</i>				
Si-wi-ti.....	"			"
<i>Nimkish Band—</i>				
Tla-gu-glas.....	Chief			"
<i>Nu-witti Band—</i>				
Karly-ti	"			"
<i>Ta-nak-tenk Band—</i>				
Ni-gay	"			"
<i>Wawlitsum Band—</i>				
Kih-ku-tla-la.....	"			"

Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.				
<i>Wi-wai-ai-kum Band—</i> Kwaksistala	Chief .....	.....	.....	Hereditary.
<i>Wi-wai-ai-kai Band—</i> Wha-mish .....	" .....	.....	.....	"
<i>Tsa-war-ti-e-neuh Band—</i> Kiauti .....	" .....	.....	.....	"
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.				
<i>Spuzzum Band—</i> Paul	"	Elected.....	1895	Life.
<i>Kekalus Band—</i> <i>Skuwaha Band—</i> <i>Chataway Band—</i> }	.....	.....	.....	This group includes the minor bands of Kekalus, Skuwaha and Chataway. Joseph Lewis also claims to be chief.
<i>Tkuayam Band—</i> Bob. Robertson.....	Chief	Unknown ..	.....	Life.
<i>Kapatsitsan Band—</i> George.....	"	"	1895.....	"
<i>Mpaklam Band—</i> This band is now merged into the Kapatsitsan Bd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Skuzzy Band—</i> Charley Fly.....	" .....	.....	.....	" (Succeeded father.)
<i>Chomok Band—</i> This band is now merged into the Speyam Band.	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Kamus Band—</i> John.....	" .....	.....	.....	"
<i>Speyam Band—</i>	.....	.....	.....	The Speyam band has no chief, being contiguous to the Ka- patsitsan band; the two bands make common cause in obtaining work on the C. P. Railway, John, the Kamus chief being the headman for the Chomok, Kamus and Speyam bands.
<i>Sunk Band—</i> No Chief .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Nkatsam Band—</i> No Chief.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Hlakhlaklan Band—</i> (Kanaka Bar)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penben.....	Elected	Unknown...	1867	Life.
<i>Siska Band—</i> Halaha (Poyehl)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daniel.....	"	"	1885.....	"
<i>Skappu Band—</i> No Chief. . . . .	" .....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Ilkuncheen Band—</i> <i>Kittawat Band—</i> }	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michel.....	"	Unknown ..	1878.....	"
<i>Spapiam Band—</i> Under the Lytton Chief	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Nkya Band—</i> Thomas.....	"	"	1867	"
<i>Nhumeen Band—</i> Peter.....	"	"	1893.....	"
<i>Nkukin Band</i> } <i>Stryen Band</i> } Justus....	"	"	1867	"

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.				
<i>Nkaih Band</i> —				
No Chief.....	Elected			Justus, the chief of Stryen, is headman of the Nkuaikin, Stryen, Nkaih and Yeot Bands.
<i>Yeot Band</i> —				
No Chief.....	"			
<i>Snahaim Band</i> —				
Henry		Elected	1892	
<i>Skaap Band</i> —				
Silas		"	1892	
<i>Nesikeep Band</i> —				
No chief.....				
<i>Nikaomin Band</i> —				
Louis	Chief			Life
<i>Sh-ha-ha-nih Band</i> —				
Baby	"	Not known..	Not known	"
<i>Nkumcheen Band</i> —				
John Muastamnitaa	"			"
<i>Piminos and Pakeist Band</i> —				
<i>Spaptsin Band</i> —				
Sumahalsa	"			
<i>Nepa Band</i> (Oregon)				Life—Sumahalsa is headman of the Piminos, Pakeist, Spaptsin, Nepa and Paska Bands; owing to the aridity of their lands his people are scattered into small bands occupying the more fertile portions of their reserves.
<i>Paska Band</i> (Jack Creek)				
<i>Stlahl Band</i> (Ashcroft)—				
Charlie McGhee	Chief.....			Life
<i>Naaik Band</i> —				
Peter	"			"
<i>Kuinsaatan Band</i> (Coldwater)				
Paul	"			"
<i>Kuiskanah Band</i> —				
No chief.....				
<i>Zoht Band</i> —				
Shootoo	Chief			"
<i>Nziskat Band</i> —				
No chief.....				The old Chief Chuyaska occupies a small reserve up Clapperton Creek, six miles from Zoht.
<i>Thultans Band</i> (Bonaparte)—				
Dick Basil	Chief			Life
<i>Skichistan Band</i> (Deadman's Creek)—				
Joseph Tonah.....	"			"
<i>Kamloops Band</i> —				
Louis	"	Elected	1862	" (Succeeded Paul Lolo.)
<i>Chukchukualk Band</i> —				
André	"	"	1867	" (Succeeded father.)
<i>Halaat Band</i> (South Thompson)—				
Leon	"	"	1880	" "
<i>Haltkum Band</i> (Adams Lake)—				
Narcisse	"	"	1888	" "
<i>Kuant Band</i> (Little Sushwap Lake)—				
Francois	"	"	1892	" (Succeeded brother.)
<i>Spellumcheen Band</i> —				
Gabriel (Cyprien).....	"	"	1884	"

Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
OKANAGAN AGENCY.				
<i>Nkamaplix Band—</i>				
No chief				
<i>Penticton Band—</i>				
Francois ..	Chief	Elected	1864.	Life.
<i>Nkamip Band (Osoyoos)—</i>				
Gregoire	"	"	1870.	"
<i>Shennoskuankin Band—</i>				
Joseph	"			"
<i>Keremeus Band—</i>				
No chief				
<i>Chuchuwayha Band—</i>				
Moise	Chief	Elected	1867.	"
<i>Ashnola Band—</i>				
John	"	"	1866.	"
<i>Spahamin Band (Douglas Lake)—</i>				
John Sukeclsa		"	1885 (succeeded father).....	"
<i>Hamilton Creek Band—</i>				
Michel				Life—(Michel, of Hamilton Creek, is a Lytton Indian. There is no special band of Indians on this reserve; it was allotted to the Lytton group of bands for a winter range for horses.)
BABINE AGENCY.				
(<i>Babine Group.</i>)				
<i>Fort Babine Band—</i>				
Big George	Only chief....	Appointed..	Not known	For life.
<i>Hoquel-Get Band—</i>				
Nakhe	"	"	"	"
<i>Moricetown Band—</i>				
Wos	"	"	"	"
<i>Old Fort Babine Band—</i>				
Pierre Nast-hoel	"	"	"	"
(<i>Carrier Group.</i>)				
<i>Fraser's Lake Band—</i>				
George Sadiay	"	"	"	"
<i>Grand Rapids Band—</i>				
No chief				
<i>Fort George Band—</i>				
Baptiste Sees	Only chief....	Appointed..	Not known	"
<i>Fort Grahame Band—</i>				
No chief				
<i>McLeod Lake Band—</i>				
Nansit	Only chief....	Appointed..	Not known	"
<i>Pintee Band—</i>				
Tom Grosse Tete	"	"	"	"
<i>Tsis-Tlatho Band—</i>				
Pierre Henli	"	"	"	"
<i>Tsis-Tlain-Li Band—</i>				
No chief				
<i>Thatce Band—</i>				
Abel Nathoot-cas	Only chief....	Appointed..	Not known	"
<i>Stuart's Lake Band—</i>				
Moise Taya	"	"	"	"
<i>Stony Creek Band—</i>				
Paul Koeltco	"	"	"	"

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BABINE AGENCY.				
<i>Yu-Cutce Band—</i>				
No chief				
<i>Connelly Lake Band—</i>				
Kartha (Sicanees)	Only chief....	Appointed..	Not known....	For life.
<i>Na-Anees Bands 2—</i>				
Tzigeue	"	"	"	"
All the foregoing chiefs in the Babine Agency were appointed by the Roman Catholic priests, but no record is kept as to dates. The appointments are considered for life, pending good behaviour, &c.				
<i>Get-an-Maz Band (Hazelton)—</i>				
Get-dum-gol-doc	1st Chief			
Spnagh	2nd "			
Go-wa-dagh	3rd "			
<i>Gol-Doe Band—</i>				
Ksum-go-nagh	1st Chief			
Wi-tagh-span	2nd "			
Na-ghan	3rd "			
<i>Kis-ge-Gas Band—</i>				
Mo-loo-loch	1st Chief			
Se-gap	2nd "			
We-ghye	3rd "			
<i>Kitse-Gukla Band—</i>				
Mol-aghan	1st Chief			
Koch-sun	2nd "			
We-get	3rd "			
<i>Kis-Piox Band—</i>				
Grail	1st Chief			
Glav-um-lag-ha	2nd "			
Gigh-loo-dalgh	3rd "			
<i>Kit-wan-Kool Band—</i>				
We-gha	1st Chief			
Nees-la-ga-noos	2nd "			
We-leetsk	3rd "			
<i>Kit-wan-Gagh Band—</i>				
Gaagh	1st Chief			
Kill-a-wah	2nd "			
To-wallask	3rd "			
*NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.				
<i>Kitlach-Damax Band—</i>				
Scotain	1st Chief			Life.
Kal-li-cum	1st "			"
Ki-bite	2nd "			"
Kshim-salim	2nd "			"
Man-a-chi	2nd "			"
<i>Atyansh Band—</i>				
Abraham	1st Chief			Life.
Ka-wis	1st "			"
Kauk-kis-si	2nd "			"
<i>Kitwint-Shilth Band—</i>				
We-shanksh	1st Chief			Life.
Ack-wil-la-cha	1st "			"
Queth-noo	2nd "			"
Shuck-shoo	2nd "			"

NOTE.—All the chieftainships of these Indians are hereditary, and three to each band.

* All chieftainships throughout this agency are hereditary, and the heir to a chieftainship is considered a chief from his birth, but he requires to make a potlach before succeeding to the powers of a chieftain. Second chieftainships are more family headships than "tribal" chiefs.

Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.				
<i>Kitangata Band—</i>				
Kleadah.....	1st Chief.....			Life.
Quck-shoo.....	1st ".....			"
Nela-sha.....	1st ".....			"
Nuck-a-tua.....	2nd ".....			"
Loo-zax.....	2nd ".....			"
<i>Kitter Band—</i>				
Nesh-la-wan.....	1st Chief.....			"
Shauk-a-wan.....	1st Chief.....			"
Wee-hone.....	".....			"
Nees-les-yan.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Kul-cha-box.....	".....			"
<i>Lach-al-sap Band—</i>				
Victoria Calder.....	Chieftainess.....			"
Mountain.....	1st Chief.....			"
Charley Russ.....	2nd Chief.....			"
David McKay.....	".....			"
<i>Kincolith Band—</i>				
George Kinsada.....	1st Chief.....			"
Wesley Mountain.....	".....			"
Paul Kleudah.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Frederick Allen.....	".....			"
Sam Seymore.....	".....			"
<i>Fort Simpson Band—</i>				
Julia Legaie.....	Chieftainess.....			"
Ne-ash-a-muck.....	1st Chief.....			"
Ne-ish-yak-ant.....	".....			"
Kal-lak-shirk.....	".....			"
Shan-shirk.....	".....			"
Ne-ask-ha-wa.....	".....			"
Kum-a-gan.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-ant.....	".....			"
Ne-ish-waakes.....	".....			"
Ka-cum-isk.....	".....			"
Klem-la-chaa.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-cul-durks.....	".....			"
Skugwait.....	".....			"
Ne-as-luk-in-oust.....	".....			"
Victoria Young.....	Chieftainess.....			"
Ne-la-as-ta-ta.....	1st Chief.....			"
Squam-te-ust.....	".....			"
Tee-la-kaa.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Ne-ash-pal-las.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-cum-he.....	".....			"
Te-gul-a-cha.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-at-kish-nat.....	".....			"
Wee-la-cha.....	".....			"
Lack-rah.....	".....			"
La-ash.....	".....			"
Quil-charch.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-wa-baa.....	".....			"
Ne-as-tal-tal.....	".....			"
<i>Mellakutla Band—</i>				
Ne-ash-taw.....	1st Chief.....			"
Sarah Legaie.....	Chieftainess.....			"
Anna Sabassa.....	".....			"
Charles Ryan.....	2nd Chief.....			"
<i>Kitkatla Band—</i>				
Haal Shankst (Shakes).....	1st Chief.....			"
Joshua Zebassa.....	".....			"
Neesh-waks.....	".....			"

Remarks:—The Fort Simpson Band comprises about half of the nine original Tsimpsean tribes, and nearly all of the chiefs of the nine tribes, hence the large number of chiefs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.				
Quil-shi-ash.....	2nd Chief.....			Life.
Margaret-Wank-cash.....	Chieftainess.....			"
Ne-ash-cut-la.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Och-la-wals.....	".....			"
<i>Kitsalas Band—</i>				
Kitsalas, George.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Legaie, Annie.....	Chieftainess.....			"
Haldane.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Sam Kitshon.....	".....			"
<i>Kitsumkulem Band—</i>				
Kit-chu-ank.....	1st Chief.....			"
Solomon.....	2nd Chief.....			"
<i>Kitkaata Band—</i>				
Kut-shoo.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Timothy.....	".....			"
<i>Kitamat Band—</i>				
Jessie Molson.....	1st Chief.....			"
Tankum-nos.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Charley Ainos.....	".....			"
<i>Kitlope Band—</i>				
Paul Kitlope.....	1st Chief.....			"
Charley Paul.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Johnny.....	".....			"
<i>China Hat Band—</i>				
Ne-is-la-us.....	1st Chief.....			"
Peter Starr.....	2nd Chief.....			"
<i>Bella Bella Band—</i>				
Boston Humpsit.....	1st Chief.....			"
Kittee.....	".....			"
Charley Tihe.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Housty.....	".....			"
Nu-nu-cus.....	".....			"
Carpenter.....	".....			"
<i>Bella Coola Band—</i>				
Chi-che-law.....	1st Chief.....			"
Schooner.....	".....			"
Tom.....	".....			"
King John.....	".....			"
Johnny.....	2nd Chief.....			"
<i>Kimsquit Band—</i>				
Captain John.....	1st Chief.....			"
King George.....	".....			"
Sino-an.....	2nd Chief.....			"
<i>Tallion Band—</i>				
Klist-le-kas.....	1st Chief.....			"
Timka.....	2nd Chief.....			"
<i>Owee-kay-ho Band—</i>				
Poutlas.....	1st Chief.....			"
Chief Walkins.....	".....			"
Charley Walkins.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Charley Grapler.....	".....			"
<i>Massett Band—</i>				
Charley Edenshaw.....	1st Chief.....			"
Wee-ha.....	".....			"
James Stilton.....	".....			"
Costa-nilk.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Doctor Tom.....	".....			"
<i>Skidegate Band—</i>				
Skidegate.....	1st Chief.....			"
Captain Gold.....	".....			"
Captain Clew.....	".....			"
George.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Watson.....	".....			"

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE (\$50) UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE INDIAN ACT.

1896-97.

Treaty No. 1.

St. Peter's Band—Mary Favel, No. 61.
do —Elizabeth McPhail, No. 630.
do —Mrs. Alice Mowat, No. 626.
do —Mrs. Jno. E. McKay, No. 582.
do —Mrs. J. J. F. Smith, No. 291.
do —Mrs. Maria Temple, No. 480.

Treaty No. 3.

N. W. Angle Band—Mrs. Emeline DesRosier, No. 33.
Wabuskang do —Mrs. Eliza Laurenson, No 12.

Treaty No. 4.

Waywayseecappo's Band—Adelaide Morrisette, No. 154.

Treaty No. 5.

Pas Band—Christina Cochrane, No 273.
do —Bella Buck, No. 250.
Cumberland Band—Alice Dorion, No. 122.
Moose Lake Band—Mrs. Angus Abraham (alias Henderson), No. 64.

Treaty No. 6.

Sweet Grass Band—Margaret Desjarlais, No. 180.
Pettyquaky's Band—Sara Gladieu, No. 78.
Jno. Smith's Band—Mary Clifford, No. 88.
do —Mary Turner, No. 89.

RETURN A (1)

OF Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st
December, 1897.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank.	Branch or Duties.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
Hon. Clifford Sifton.	Superintendent General		\$		
James A. Smart.	Dep'ty Supt. General				Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.
John D. McLean	Chief Clerk	Secretary	2,000	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Duncan C. Scott.	"	Accountant	1,950	" 6, 1893	" 8, 1880
Allan N. McNeill.	"	Assistant Secretary	1,800	Dec. 24, 1897	July 1, 1874
Frederick W. Smith.	1st Class Clerk	Accountant's.	1,650	Nov. 4, 1889	Oct. —, 1870
John McGirr	"	Statistics and Supplies	1,650	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
Samuel Stewart.	"	Registrar of Correspondence	1,650	Mar. 25, 1892	July 1, 1879
William A. Orr.	"	Registrar of Land Patents.	1,500	Aug. 1, 1894	Nov. 24, 1883
Robert G. Dalton.	"	Accountant's.	1,400	Nov. 29, 1893	July —, 1871
Henry C. Ross	2nd Class Clerk	Contracts, Printing, Schools and Translation	1,400	July 1, 1886	Jan. 10, 1883
Samuel Bray, D.L.S.	"	Land and Timber	1,400	" 1, 1887	June 14, 1884
Jas. A. J. McKenna.	"	Private Secretary to the Supt. General	1,400	July 1, 1888	July 1, 1887
Jas. J. Campbell.	"	Correspondence	1,400	Aug. 1, 1894	Dec. 30, 1886
Edwin Rochester.	"	Accountant's.	1,400	June 5, 1890	June 5, 1890
Hiram McKay	"	"	1,200	Sept. 11, 1894	July 9, 1880
Martin Benson.	"	Contracts, Printing, Schools and Translation	1,100	Dec. 1, 1884	April 1, 1876
Henry J. Brook.	3rd Class Clerk	Accountant's.	1,000	April 3, 1882	Jan. 1, 1871
Joseph Delisle.	"	Registry	1,000	June 23, 1880	June 23, 1880
Alfred E. Kemp.	"	Land and Timber	1,000	Feb. 1, 1884	Feb. 1, 1884
Fannie Yeilding.	"	Registry	1,000	April 3, 1882	April 3, 1882
John W. Shore	"	Accountant's.	1,000	Mar. 24, 1884	Mar. 24, 1884
Caroline Reiffenstein	"	"	1,000	Nov. 24, 1883	Nov. 24, 1883
Louis A. Dorval	"	Engrosser of Land Patents	1,000	July 1, 1886	July 1, 1886
Lizzie D. McMeekin	"	Accountant's.	1,000	Dec. 31, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887
Ida H. Wilson	"	Registry	900	Jan. 29, 1887	Jan. 29, 1887
Geo. M. Matheson	"	"	800	June 21, 1888	June 21, 1888
Edith H. Lyon	"	Land and Timber	750	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Helen G. Ogilvy	"	"	750	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Floretta K. Maracle.	"	Accountant's.	700	Jan. 31, 1891	Jan. 31, 1891
Robert B. E. Moffat.	"	Secretary's Stenographer.	700	Feb. 7, 1891	Feb. 7, 1891
Mary D. Maxwell.	"	Accountant's.	700	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Annie C. Taylor	"	Correspondence	700	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe.	"	Registry	700	July 26, 1892	Mar. 26, 1891
Louisa E. Dale	"	"	700	" 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
James Guthrie.	"	"	650	" 21, 1891	" 21, 1891
Thos. P. Moffatt.	"	"	650	Oct. 14, 1891	Oct. 14, 1891
Alice M. S. Graham.	"	Contracts, Printing, Schools and Translation	650	Nov. 28, 1893	Nov. 28, 1893
Frederick H. Byshe.	"	Accountant's.	500	Jan. 31, 1895	Feb. 6, 1893
Emma S. Martin	"	Land and Timber	500	Sept. 11, 1894	Sept. 11, 1894
Chas. A. Cooke.	Writer	Registry	425	Mar. 1, 1893	Mar. 1, 1893

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (1)—*Continued*

OF Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st
December, 1897.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Branch or Duties.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
			\$		
Josephine Macbain..	Writer	Correspondence	400	Dec. 15, 1893	Dec. 15, 1893
Sara M. O'Grady ...	"	"	400	Oct. 12, 1896	Oct. 12, 1896
Margaret H. Brennan	"	"	425	Nov. 19, 1896	Nov. 19, 1896
Benjamin Hayter ...	Packer	Statistics and Supplies ..	500	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
William Seale.....	Messenger .....	.....	390	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
James Kearns ....	" .....	.....	330	Sept. 1, 1896	Sept. 1, 1896

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Jas. Ansdell Macrae.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves....	1,400	Oct. 1, 1892	June 14, 1881
Frederick H. Paget..	Attached to Accountant's Branch.	1,400	June 5, 1885	" 5, 1885
Geo. L. Chitty	Inspector of Timber	1,000	" 21, 1893	" 21, 1893

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31-t December, 1897.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		\$ cts.		
Abbott, William Van.....	Indian Land Agent..	825 00—With \$154.50 a year for office rent and fuel...	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Batchewana, Big Head or Michipicoten, and Garden River.
Anderson, George.....	Indian Agent.....	500 00.....	Marysville.....	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, Tyendinaga Reserve.
Bennett, Edmund.....	".....	60 00.....	Castile.....	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Blomfield, Charles James.....	Indian Land Agent..	—Commission of 7½ p. c. on sales.....	Lakefield.....	Islands in River Trent.
Cameron, Edwin D.....	Indian Supt.....	1,200 00—\$140 for travelling expenses, and \$200 for horse hire.....	Brantford.....	Six Nations of Grand River.
English, Adam.....	Indian Agent.....	500 00.....	Sarnia.....	Chippewas of Aux Sables, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
Goulette, O. V.....	Guardian of Islands..	150 00.....	Gananoque.....	
Hagan, Samuel.....	Indian Land Agent..	—Commission of 5 p. c. on collections; \$24 office rent.....	Thessalon.....	Thessalon townplot and township.
Hill, David Seymour.....	Clerk, Indian Office..	900 00.....	Brantford.....	
Ironside, Alex. McG.....	".....	720 00.....	Manitowaning.....	
Maclean, William Brown.....	Indian Supt.....	900 00—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections; \$60 office rent.....	Parry Sound.....	Dokis, Henvey Inlet, Nipissing, Shawanaga, Temogamingue and Watha (or Gibson).
McDonald, Alex. R.....	Indian Agent.....	500 00.....	Duart.....	Moravians of the Thames, Caradoc Reserve.
McDougall, Alex. S.....	".....	600 00.....	Melbourne.....	Chippewas, Munsees, and Oneidas, of the Thames.
McFarlane, William.....	".....	325 00.....	Keene.....	Mississaguas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McIver, John.....	".....	500 00.....	Cape Croker.....	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
McGibbon, Charles.....	".....	500 00.....	Penetanguishene.....	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
McKelvey, Alex.....	".....	500 00.....	Wallaceburg.....	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
McPhee, Duncan J.....	".....	750 00.....	Atherley.....	Chippewas of Rama and Georgina and Snake Isl'd
Price, William Herbert.....	Indian Land Agent..	600 00—Commission of 5 p.c. on sales.....	Gore Bay.....	
Ross, Benjamin W.....	Indian Supt.....	800 00—Commission of 5 p.c. on sales.....	Manitowaning.....	Manitoulin Island and north shore of Lake Huron.
Scofield, John.....	Indian Agent.....	500 00.....	Chippewa Hill.....	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Simpson, William.....	Indian Land Agent..	—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections.....	Warton.....	
Stewart, Hugh.....	Indian Agent.....	600 00.....	Hagersville.....	Mississaguas of the Credit.

Thackeray, John.....	"	650 00	Roseneath.....	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Watson, Ebenezer P.....	Indian Land Agent..	— Commission of 5 p.c. on collections.....	Sarnia.....	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Williams, Albert W.	Indian Agent.....	100 00	Port Perry.....	White Fish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Arthur, R. H., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	400 00—Paid by Band.....		Mississagua River.
Baxter, J., M.D.....	"	100 00		Chippewas of Beausoleil.
Bowman, George, M.D.....	"	150 00		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Carruthers, John, M.D.....	"	450 00		Chippewas of Rama.
Corbett, G. H., M.D.....	"	150 00		Indians between Chapeau and Pogamising.
Evans, J. W., M.D.....	"	100 00—Voted by Parliament..		Chippewas of Nawash.
Gimley, J. H., M.D.....	"	500 00—Paid by Band.....		Indians on Walpole Island.
Hay, W. W., M.D.....	"	500 00		" Manitoulin Island.
Johnston, J., M.D.....	"	250 00		Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Lapp, T. Clark, M.D.....	"	275 00		" the Credit.
McDonald, R., M.D.....	"	350 00		Oneidas of the Thames.
McEwen, James A., M.D.....	"	300 00—Voted by Parliament..		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McIntosh, J. W., M.D.....	"	1,000 00—Paid by Band.....		Moravians of the Thames.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.....	"	300 00		Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.....	"	260 00—Band, \$200; vote, \$60..		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Moore, John, M.D.....	"	250 00—Paid by Band.....		"
Newton, John, M.D.....	"	250 00		Chippewas of Snake Island.
Pringle, H. H., M.D.....	"	150 00		Mississaguas of Scugog.
Proctor, E. L., M.D.....	"	37 50		Garden River and Batchewana.
Reid, J. A., M.D.....	"	100 00		Six Nations.
Sec rd, Levi, M.D.....	"	2,850 00		Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Shaw, J. M., M.D.....	"	150 00		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Smith, Rev. A. G.....	Missionary (C. E.).....	400 00	Deseronto.....	

QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O.....	Indian Agent.....	200 00	Jeune Lorette.....	Hurons of Lorette; Quarante Arpents and Rocmont Reserves.
Boucher, Wilfrid C.....	"	200 00	Pierreville.....	Abenakis of St. François du Lac.
Brosseau, Alex.....	"	600 00 \$60 for office rent.	Caughnawaga.....	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Desilets, Chas. O. H., M.D.....	"	100 00	Becancour.....	Abenakis of Becancour.
Gagné, Rev. Jacob.....	"	50 00	Maria.....	Micmacs of Maria.
LeBel, Narcisse.....	"	150 00 Com. of 5 p.c.....	Cacouna.....	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Long, George.....	"	" 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c. on distributions.	St. Regis.....	Iroquois of St. Regis.
McBride, Alex.....	"	50 00	N. Temiscamingue ..	Lake Temiscamingue.
McCaffrey, Wm. J.....	"	600 00	River Desert.....	River Desert Band, Maniwaki Reserve.
Marcotte, Pierre L.....	"	400 00	Pointe Bleue.....	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Venner, Victor J. A., M.D.....	"	200 00	Campbellton, N.B.....	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00 Paid by Band.....		River Desert Band.
Smillie, N. C., M.D.....	"	80 00 " Quebec Fund		Micmacs of Gaspé.
Venner, V. J. A., M.D.....	"	100 00 " "		" of Restigouche.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and employers of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1897.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		\$ cts.		
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos.	Missionary (R.C.)	235 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Giroux, Rev. G.	"	225 96	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Mainville, Rev. M.	"	303 32 Also \$25 for fuel...	St. Regis.	Iroquois of St. Regis.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carter, Wm. D.	Indian Agent	400 00	Richibucto	Eel River, Restigouche Co. ; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche, Gloucester Co. ; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co. ; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buc-touche, Kent Co. ; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmoreland Co.
Farrell, James	"	500 00 Allowed \$50 for office rent.	Fredericton	Tobique, Victoria Co. ; Edmundston, Madawaska Co. ; Kingsclear, Kent Co. ; St. Mary's, York Co. ; Woodstock, Carleton Co. ; Oromocto.
Begg, J. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	25 00	Dalhousie	
Benson, J. S., M.D.	"	100 00	Chatham	Northumberland County.
Desmond, F. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Newcastle	" Red Bank and Eel Ground.
Landry, D. B., M.D.	"	20 00	Tobique	
Oloqui, R. A., M.D.	"	100 00	Big Cove	Kent County.
Vanwart, G. C., M.D.	"	200 00	Tobique	
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Big Cove	
D'Amour, Rev. L. C.	"	40 00	Edmundston	
Morrisey, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Oak Point	
O'Keefe, Rev. M. A.	"	100 00	Tobique	
O'Leary, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Kingsclear	
Tennais, Peter	Constable	24 00	Eel Ground	Northumberland County.
Simon, John	"	20 00	"	"

NOVA SCOTIA.

Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills.	Micmacs of King's County.
Cameron, Rev. Angus, D.D.	"	100 00	Christmas Island.	" Cape Breton County.
DeMolitor, John J.	"	50 00	Shelburne	" Shelburne County.
Fraser, Rev. John.	"	100 00	St. Peters.	" Richmond County.
McDonald, Arch. J.	"	50 00	Baddeck.	" Victoria County.
Harlow, Chas.	"	100 00	Caledonia.	" Lunenburg and Queen's Counties:
				Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone
				Bay and Lunenburg.
McDonald, John R.	"	100 00	Heatherton.	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysborough Counties:
				Afton, Pomquette Forks and Summerside
				Reserves.
McDonald, Rev. Roderick.	"	100 00	Eureka.	Micmacs of Pictou County: Indian Cove Reserve.
McIsaac, Rev. Donald.	"	100 00	Glendale.	" Inverness County: Malagawatch and
				Whycocomagh Reserves.
O'Sullivan, Rev. Daniel.	"	50 00	Sheet Harbour.	Micmacs of Halifax County.
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	"	50 00	Parrsboro.	" Cumberland County: Franklin Manor
				Reserve (Halfway River).
Smith, George R.	"	50 00	Yarmouth.	Micmacs of Yarmouth County.
Smith, Thos. B. C.	"	50 00	Truro.	" Colchester County.
Sullivan, Rev. J. J.	"	50 00	St. Bernard's.	" Digby County: Indian Hill Reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo.	"	50 00	Shubenacadie.	" Hants County: Indian Brook Reserve,
Wells, George	"	50 00	Annapolis.	" Annapolis County: Maitland and
				Milford Reserves.
Bissett, C. P., M.D.	Medical Officer.	125 00		Richmond County.
Elderkin, E. J., M.D.	"	50 00		Digby County.
Foster, G. L., M.D.	"	50 00		King's County.
Kelly, F. W., M.D.	"	50 00		Lunenburg County, East.
Lovett, J. L., M.D.	"	150 00		Digby County.
Macaulay, J. A., M.D.	"	75 00		Inverness County.
McDonald, D., M.D.	"	225 00		Victoria County.
McDonald, M. A., M.D.	"	100 00	Sydney.	Cape Breton County.
McIntyre, K., M.D.	"	75 00		Near Sydney, C.B.
McKinnon, A. C., M.D.	"	150 00		Antigonish County.
McLean, D., M.D.	"	150 00		Hants County.
McLean, J. W., M.D.	"	75 00		Eskasoni and near Sydney, C.B.
McMillan, J., M.D.	"	75 00	Pictou.	Pictou County.
Marsh, H. A., M.D.	"	75 00		Lunenburg County, West.
Webster, Charles, M.D.	"	50 00		Yarmouth County.
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00		Annapolis County.
Yorkston, F. S., M.D.	"	100 00		Colchester County.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, John O.	Indian Superintendent.	300 00	Higgin's Road.	Lennox Island Reserve, Richmond Bay; Morell Reserve, King's County.
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Of RETURN A (2)—Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1897.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		\$ cts.		
Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Supt. for B. C.	3,000 00	Victoria	
Mackay, Joseph W.	Senior Clerk	1,800 00	"	
MacLaughlin, Wm. B.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Cameron, J.	Messenger	600 00	"	
O'Reilly, Peter.	Indian Reserve Com'r.	3,500 00	"	
Green, Ashdown H.	Surveyor	1,800 00	"	
Bell, Ewen.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Clinton	Williams Lake Agency.
Devlin, Frank.	"	1,200 00	New Westminster.	Fraser River "
Galbraith, Robert L. T.	"	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay "
Guilod, Harry.	"	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast "
Leighton, Jas. B.	"	1,200 00	Savona	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.
Lomas, W. H.	"	1,200 00	Quamichan	Cowichan "
Loring, Richard E.	"	1,100 00	Hazelton	Babine "
Pidcock, Rich. H.	"	1,200 00	Cape Mudge	Kwawkewlth "
Todd, Chas.	"	1,800 00	Metlakatla	North-west Coast "
Langley, Jas.	Engineer on Str. Vigilant	900 00	"	

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

	<i>Indian Commissioner's Office.</i>			
Forget, Amédée E.	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man.	
Mitchell, John A.	Secretary to Commiss'r.	1,500 00	"	
Ponton, Arch. W.	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N. W. T., Manitoba, Keewatin and part of Ontario.	1,800 00	"	
Green, Thomas D.	Assistant Surveyor	1,400 00	"	
McDonald, Allan.	Clerk	1,400 00	"	
Betournay, Geo. A., M. A.	Inspector of R. C. Schools	1,200 00	"	
Hourie, Peter.	Interpreter and Packer ..	900 00	"	
Robson, M.	Stenographer and Typewriter	600 00	"	

MacLean, Amelia.....	Typewriter and Interpreter.....	360 00.....	".....	
Bourget, F. W. J.	Messenger.....	300 00.....	".....	
Thompson, T.....	Caretaker.....	144 00.....	".....	
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.				
McColl, Ebenezer.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	2,400 00.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Clandeboye and the Berens River Agencies.
Leveque, Luc J. A.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	1,800 00.....	Rat Portage, Ont.	Rat Portage, Coutcheeching and Savanne Agencies.
Marlatt, Samuel R.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	1,800 00.....	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and the Pas.
Garrioch, W. H.	Interpreter.....	300 00.....	".....	
TREATY NO. 2.				
Martineau, Herman.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00.....	The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.....	Manitowapah Agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba; Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin; Crane River, Water Hen River and Pine Creek Reserves.
TREATY NO. 3.				
gg, Magnus.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00.....	Fort Frances, Ont.	Coutcheeching Agency: Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Coutcheeching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonesemenecaning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.
TREATY NO. 5.				
Reader, Joseph.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00.....	The Pas, Sask.....	The Pas Agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland.
.....	".....	1,000 00.....	Berens River Man.....	Berens River Agency: Black River, Hollow Water River, Loon Straits, Blood Vein River, Fisher River, Jack Head River, Berens River, Pekangekum, Grand Rapids (Berens River), Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake.
NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.				
Wadsworth, Thos. P.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	2,200 00.....	Macleod, Alta.	Edmonton, Hobbema, Morley, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Piegan Agencies.
McGibbon, Alex.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	2,200 00.....	Qu'Appelle.....	Birtle, Swan River, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Muscowpetung and Touchwood Agencies.
Chisholm, Wm. J.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	1,800 00.....	Prince Albert.....	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake Agencies, and White Cap, Sioux, Montreal Lake, and Lac la Ronge Reserves.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1897.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Continued.*

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Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
TREATY NO. 4.				
Birtle Agency.		\$ cts.		
Markle, John A.	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Birtle, Man	Bird Tail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo, Valley River, Gambler's and Rolling River.
Dickenson, S. M.	Clerk.....	600 00	"	
Taylor, John	Farmer	480 00	"	
Sutherland, Alex.	Interpreter.....	300 00	"	
Swan River Agency.				
Jones, Wm. E.	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Côté, Assa	Côté, Key's, Keeseekouse Reserves.
Caldwell, Alex.	Interpreter.....	180 00	"	
Porter, David.....	Labourer.....	180 00	"	
Moose Mountain Agency.				
Halpin, Henry R.	Farmer in charge.....	720 00	Canington Manor, Assa	Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's Reserves.
Crooked Lakes Agency.				
Wright, John P.	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Broadview, Assa	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess' and Sakiméy's.
Jowett, John W.	Clerk.....	600 00	"	
Richardson, H.	Farmer.....	420 00	"	
Pollock, Isaac.....	"	420 00	"	
Cameron, Henry	Interpreter.....	240 00	"	
File Hills Agency.				
Graham, Wm. M.	Indian Agent.....	900 00	Qu'Appelle	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase and Peepeekeesis' Reserves.
McNab, Wm.	Interpreter.....	360 00	"	
Desnoime, Jos.	Mail-carrier	60 00	"	

<i>Muscowpetung's Agency.</i>				
Lash, John B.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Regina, Assa.	Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's Reserves.
Hockley, S.	Farmer	420 00	"	
Gooderham, J. H.	"	420 00	"	
Nichol, J.	"	420 00	"	
Finlayson, J. D.	Herder	420 00	"	
Laroque, John	Interpreter	300 00	"	
<i>Touchwood Hills Agency.</i>				
Swinford, Sydney.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Kutawa, Assa	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, Fishing Lake and Nut Lake Reserves
Carruthers, Henry A.	Clerk and Farmer	600 00	"	
Stanley, E.	Farmer	420 00	"	
Favel, Chas.	"	360 00	"	
Hamilton, P. J.	"	360 00	"	
Brass, John.	Interpreter	180 00	"	
<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>				
Aspdin, Thos. W.	Farmer in charge	720 00	Wolseley, Assa	Assiniboine Reserve.
Kennedy, Daniel	Labourer	120 00	"	
Runs Another	Mail-carrier	60 00	"	
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>				
McKenzie, Robert S.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow's, Okemasis, Beardy's, Checastapasin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland Reserves.
Price, Jos. H.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Marion, Louis	"	480 00	"	
Lovell, Lawrence	"	480 00	"	
Letellier, J. S.	"	480 00	"	
Thomas, Sandy	Interpreter	420 00	"	
<i>Carleton Agency.</i>				
Keith, Hilton	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakakoop's, Kapahawekenum's, Keemeemostayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux Reserves.
McKenzie, John	Miller	600 00	"	
O'Donnell, W. J.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Neilson, F. J.	"	360 00	"	
Watson, Louis	Labourer	60 00	"	
Ledoux, John	"	60 00	"	
Tucker, W. R.	Instructor	144 00	Saskatoon	
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>				
Daunais, Chas. M.	Indian Agent	900 00	Battleford, Sask.	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Pound maker's, Little Pine's, Moosomin's and Thunder-child's Reserves.
Fleetham, T. J.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Nolan, Chas.	Farmer	360 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1897.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	<i>Battleford Agency—Con.</i>	\$ cts.		
Arcand, D	Farmer	360 00	Battleford, Sask	
Warden, S.	"	360 00	"	
Mair, R.	"	360 00	"	
Waines, D.	Asst. Farmer	360 00	"	
McDonald, R.	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00	"	
	<i>Union Lake Agency.</i>			
↳ Mann, Geo. G.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Union Lake, Sask.	Seekaskootch and Chippewayan, No. 124, Reserves.
↳ Mann, Blanche	Clerk	180 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph	Interpreter.	180 00	"	
	<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>			
Sibbald, Wm.	Indian Agent.	900 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chippewayan, No. 130, and Beaver Lake.
Harper, G. H.	Clerk	420 00	"	
Tomkins, P.	Farmer	420 00	"	
Batty, J.	"	300 00	"	
McGee, Thos.	Miller	420 00	"	
Anderson, Charles.	Interpreter.	130 00	"	
	<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>			
DeCazes, Chas	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Edmonton, Alta.	Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's and White Whale Lake Reserves.
Lake, Arthur E.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Arcand, A.	Farmer	420 00	"	
Blanc, Henri.	Interpreter.	360 00	"	
" Vital	Miller	120 00	"	
	<i>Hobbema Agency.</i>			
Grant, Wm. S	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Hollbroke, Alta.	Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's Bands.
Johnson, C. J.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Moore, A. E.	Farmer	360 00	"	

Whitford, Gilbert.....	Farmer	360 00	Hollbroke, Alta.....	
" Donald.....	Interpreter and Teamster.....	360 00	"	
Brazeau, Antoine.....	Labourer.....	360 00	"	
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>				
McNeill, Alex. J.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Calgary, Alta.....	Sarcee Reserve.
Hodgson, George.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	"	
Bigplume, Jim.....	Scout.....	120 00	"	
Godin, Tom.....	Assistant Issuer.....	60 00	"	
Bangs, E. J.....	Farmer in charge	720 00	Morley, Alta.....	Stony Reserve.
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>				
Wheatley, G. H.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Gleichen, Alta.....	Blackfoot Indians.
Haynes, W. R.....	Clerk	360 00	"	
Cosgrave, W. S.....	Farmer	360 00	"	
Jones, A. E.....	"	360 00	"	
Lauder, Thos.....	Issuer	480 00	"	
Many-turning-ropes-over	Teamster.....	120 00	"	
Tail-with-hair-off.....	Scout.....	60 00	"	
Appikokie, Jas.....	"	60 00	"	
<i>Blood Agency.</i>				
Wilson, James.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta.....	Blood Indians.
Black, Wm.....	Clerk	600 00	"	
McNeil, Ed.....	Farmer	480 00	"	
Baker, W. M.....	"	480 00	"	
Clarke, Clifford.....	"	360 00	"	
Freeman, F. D.....	Issuer.....	480 00	"	
Mills, D.....	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Heavy Head.....	Scout.....	120 00	"	
Black Tail.....	"	120 00	"	
Sister St. Eusebe.....	Hospital Nurse	75 00	"	
Sister Z. St. Louis.....	"	75 00	"	
<i>Piegan Agency.</i>				
Nash, Harry H.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta.....	Piegan Indians.
Hollies, J.....	Clerk and Issuer.....	360 00	"	
Smith, J. W.....	Farmer	360 00	"	
Scott, T.....	Labourer and Asst. Issuer.....	240 00	"	
The Owl.....	Scout	60 00	"	
<i>Medical Officers.</i>				
Hanson, Thos., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	700 00		Rat Portage Agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D.....	"	450 00		Coutcheeching "

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1897.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	<i>Medical Officers—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	
Steep, J. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	800 00	Clandeboyce Agency and Rupert's Land Industrial School.
Donovan, H. J., M.D.	"	480 00	Red Deer Industrial School.
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	"	1,400 00	Muscowpetung's and Assiniboine Agencies and Regina Industrial School.
Fraser, M. S., M.D.	"	480 00	Brandon Industrial School.
Girard, F. X., M.D.	"	1,800 00	Blood and Piegan Agencies.
Goodwin, R., M.D.	"	200 00	Elkhorn Industrial School.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D.	"	1,800 00	Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony Agencies, and High River and Calgary Industrial Schools.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	750 00	Battleford Agency and Industrial School.
Seymour, M. M., M.D.	"	1,200 00	File Hills and Touchwood Hills Agencies and Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
Stewart, A. B., M.D.	"	500 00	Duck Lake Agency and Boarding School.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B (1)—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	1,250 00	1,168 13	81 87	
Relief and seed.....	2,500 00	1,862 33	637 67	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	3,000 00	2,977 81	22 19	
Miscellaneous.....	100 00	36 75	63 25	
To rebuild Micmac Church, Indian Island.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
	8,850 00	8,045 02	804 98	

RETURN B (2)—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Salaries.....	1,730 00	1,700 83	29 17	
Relief and seed.....	2,300 00	1,918 21	381 79	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	1,351 25	1,249 58	101 67	
Miscellaneous.....	300 00	300 35	.....	0 35
	5,681 25	5,168 97	512 63	0 35

RETURN B (3)—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Salaries and travelling expenses.....	300 00	300 00	.....
Relief and seed.....	925 00	859 58	65 42	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	350 00	348 97	1 03	
Office and miscellaneous.....	75 00	28 63	46 37	
To provide instruction in farming.....	200 00	.....	200 00	
	1,850 00	1,537 18	312 82	

RETURN B (4)—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Annuities and commutations.....	124,905 00	122,730 00	2,175 00	
Implements.....	5,200 00	5,189 80	10 20	
Seed.....	1,103 17	1,101 01	2 16	
Live stock.....	3,835 00	3,827 18	7 82	
Supplies to destitute.....	178,393 00	178,103 09	289 91	
Triennial clothing.....	2,634 00	2,203 04	430 96	
Schools.....	297,876 00	229,599 77	68,276 23	
Surveys.....	4,075 00	4,073 14	1 86	
Farm wages.....	24,955 00	24,489 83	465 17	
Supplies for farmers.....	10,092 00	9,980 17	111 83	
Sioux.....	4,489 00	4,279 66	209 34	
Buildings.....	4,000 00	3,997 66	2 34	
General expenses.....	110,611 00	109,305 46	1,305 54	
Grist and saw mills, &c.....	4,398 35	2,624 02	1,774 33	
	776,566 52	701,503 83	75,062 69	

RETURN B (5)—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	18,660 00	18,540 38	119 62	
Relief of distress.....	5,000 00	3,081 48	1,918 52	
Seed, implements and tools.....	1,200 00	1,168 81	31 19	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	11,000 00	6,011 80	4,988 20	
Day schools.....	6,700 00	5,654 50	1,045 50	
Industrial and boarding schools.....	54,000 00	42,572 17	11,427 83	
Travelling expenses.....	5,000 00	3,342 91	1,657 09	
Office and miscellaneous.....	10,820 00	5,040 12	5,779 88	
Steamer "Vigilant".....	2,000 00	1,194 73	805 27	
Surveys and Reserve Commission.....	10,000 00	5,703 24	4,296 76	
	124,380 00	92,310 14	32,069 86	

RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Relief of distress, and for seed, Province of Quebec..	3,500 00	3,494 78	5 22	
Relief of distress and medical attendance, Province of Ontario.....	1,100 00	843 97	256 03	
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec.....	700 00	653 70	46 30	
Schools—Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces..	38,575 00	38,567 12	7 88	
Salaries—Chiefs and agent at St. Regis.....	200 00	173 91	26 09	
Removal of Lake of Two Mountains Indians.....	300 00	29 55	270 45	
Robinson Treaty annuities.....	18,306 00	18,306 00		
Surveys of Indian reserves.....	550 00	547 04	2 96	
To provide for the following overdrawn accounts:—				
Indian Land Management Fund, Province of Quebec Fund, Indian School Fund.....	14,000 00	14,000 00		
Grant to Agricultural Society, Munsees of Thames..	90 00	90 00		
For expenses of prosecutions in connection with liquor traffic.....	250 00	245 80	4 20	
For repair of roads, bridges, eviction of trespassers, school buildings and general improvements, &c., Caughnawaga Reserve.....	2,500 00	1,387 83	1,112 17	
To provide for the settlement of a claim of Chippewas of the Thames against Munsee Indians.....	17,640 00	17,640 00		
	97,711 00	95,979 70	1,731 30	

RETURN B (7)—GENERAL.

J. A. Macrae.....	1,400 00	1,400 00		
G. L. Chitty.....	1,000 00	1,000 00		
Travelling expenses.....	1,300 00	1,119 14	180 86	
	3,700 00	3,519 14	180 86	

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C with Subsidiary Statements showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended 30th June, 1897.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1896		3,650,529 38
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees.....		114,595 63
Interest for year ended 30th June, 1897, on above balance.....		164,464 85
Legislative grants to supplement the Fund.....		54,052 30
Outstanding cheques for 1895-96		10 50
Expenditure during the year 1896-97	291,106 65	
Balance, 30th June, 1897	3,692,516 01	
	3,983,622 66	3,983,622 66

Batchewana Indians, Ont., (No. 1)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		16,648 28
Collections on account of timber dues.....		3,405 50
To David Rouleau, balance for building school-house.....	33 33	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	340 55	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	19,679 90	
	20,053 78	20,053 78
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		928 55
Ground rent by Parry Sound Lumber Co.....		588 00
Interest on invested capital.....		615 19
Liquor fine.....		5 00
To Chief Nubenagooching, salary from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.....	100 00	
Rev. G. Artus, teacher's salary from 1st June, 1896, to 30th April, 1897.....	200 00	
Interest moneys distributed.....	981 93	
Expenses of chief to Grand Council	14 22	
Steinberger, Hendry & Co., flag for chief	11 25	
Relief to destitute	23 71	
Sundries for school.....	3 35	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	35 58	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	766 70	
	2,136 74	2,136 74

Chippewas of Beausoleil, Ont. (No. 2)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		55,817 50
Collections on account of land and timber		1,528 30
Refund on account of advance to purchase seed.		99 30
To Proportion of amount paid to C. E. Filton on account of survey of islands in Georgian Bay.....	651 74	
Proportion of amount paid to J. G. Sing on account of survey of islands in Georgian Bay.....	320 16	
Advance for purchase of seed.....	99 30	
Shares of 77 members transferred to West Bay Band	12,299 06	
" 11 " Sucker Creek Band.....	1,757 01	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	152 83	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	42,165 00	
	57,445 10	57,445 10
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		562 13
Interest on invested capital.....		2,659 31
Rent by Chew Bros.....		70 76
Refund of interest sent for distribution.....		33 43
To Geo. Copigog, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897....	50 00	
D. J. Assance " " " ".....	50 00	
Wesley Monague, sexton " " " ".....	16 00	
Jos. Assance, messenger " " " ".....	10 00	
Geo. Bowman, M.D., physician, salary " " " ".....	150 00	
Mary Assance, pension " " " ".....	12 00	
Mary Assance " " " ".....	12 00	
Sarah Monague " " " ".....	12 00	
Sarah Assance " " " ".....	6 00	
Benj. Yellowhead " " " ".....	12 00	
Rev. A. Sutherland, part salary of teacher, 1st Jan., 1896, to 31st Mar., 1897.	137 52	
R. M. Stephen, proportion of salary as physician from 1st July, 1896, to 28th February, 1897.....	15 68	
F. S. Rounthwaite, proportion of salary as physician from 10th March to 7th April, 1897.....	2 43	
Interest moneys sent for distribution.....	2,035 18	
Thos. Burkett, sundries for school.....	20	
John Monague, repairing school-house.....	4 00	
Rev. E. Douglas, prizes for pupils.....	9 28	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points.....	2 50	
Expenses of liquor prosecution.....	13 15	
Share of half year's interest of 77 members transferred to West Bay Band..	292 52	
" 11 " Sucker Creek Band.....	41 79	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	4 25	
Balance 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	436 13	
	3,324 63	3,324 63

Department of Indian Affairs

Chippewas of Nawash, Ont. (No. 3)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance 30th June, 1896		390,121 43
Collections on account of land and timber		2,236 70
Refund of part of expenditure on building church		1,046 00
Refund on account of advance to pay debts		165 17
To G. P. Creighton, in full of claim against sundry Indians	213 09	
Loan to Robert Onahjiwon	75 00	
" Edward Keshig	85 00	
Improving park	100 00	
Shares of 14 members transferred to Parry Island Band	13,664 12	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	163 44	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	379,298 65	
	393,599 30	393,599 30
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		2,791 10
Interest on invested capital		16,122 77
Rents collected		200 00
Fees collected		14 50
Rebate of insurance on saw-mill		10 40
Liquor fine		25 00
Refund of interest moneys sent for distribution		209 80
To Wm. McGregor, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	200 00	
F. Lamorandière, secretary	250 00	
Moses Kaikaike, councillor	30 00	
Jos. Solomon	30 00	
Peter Elliott	30 00	
John Akiwenzie	30 00	
Edward Keshig, caretaker	50 00	
John Akiwenzie, sexton	25 00	
Peter Waukey	30 00	
J. W. Keshig, forest guardian	40 00	
M. Johnston, messenger	20 00	
P. J. Kegedonce, pension	75 00	
Daniel Elliott	40 00	
Wm. Waukey, sr.	25 00	
Joshua Henry	19 00	
Rebecca Cruikshanks	20 00	
Margaret Ashkawie	20 00	
Cecelia Onahjiwon	20 00	
Charlotte Smith	20 00	
Mary Ann York	20 00	
Margaret Dusonogan	20 00	
Geo. Ashkiwie	20 00	
Charlotte Taylor	20 00	
Jane Pahbamosh	20 00	
Elizabeth King	20 00	
Margaret Tomau	20 00	
Louis Johnston	20 00	
Ben. Petahnoquod, pension, from 1st January to 31st March, 1897	5 00	
J. H. Gimby, M.D., salary from 30th Sept., 1896, to 31st March, 1897	250 00	
R. M. Fisher, M.D., salary from 1st April, 1896, to 30th September, 1896	250 00	
Janet Miller, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st December, 1896	225 00	
Rebecca Waugh	225 00	
Isabella McIver, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	300 00	
Percy T. Jermyn, teacher, salary from 1st January to 31st March, 1897	75 00	
Thos. R. Ferguson	75 00	
Henry Trout, forest bailiff, services and expenses	163 62	
Jas. Weatherhead	132 75	
Michael Belrose	138 38	
Robert Ransom, services valuing islands	13 00	
Wm. Simpson, commission on collections	19 66	
Carried forward	2,997 41	19,373 57

Chippewas of Nawash, Ont. (No. 3)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
Brought forward.....	2,997 41	19,373 57
INTEREST—Concluded.		
W. S. Clendenning, inspection of schools	67 80	
S. Pope, kalsomining council chamber	30 20	
Peter Taylor, repairing fence	19 00	
J. T. Crawford, steam pump for saw-mill	100 00	
Kyle & Squire, fittings for saw-mill	111 59	
Geo. Ferguson, cartage of "	5 00	
Jas. McDonagh, building material	14 00	
British American Insurance Company, premium	19 50	
Department of Marine and Fisheries, renewal of fishing license	25 00	
N. McCoag, refund of overpayment on land	65	
J. Hicks and H. Drummond, refund of overpayment on land	3 50	
Premium of insurance on saw-mill	135 00	
Jos. Davidson, refund on account of Lake Charles	53 48	
" expenses purchase of " " " Lake Charles	300 00	
John McIver, expenses of deputation to Ottawa re Lake Charles	136 00	
Badge and pin for Constable Elliott	1 50	
School material	12 10	
Canadian Express Co., freight on school material	1 00	
Wm. Solomon, services marking timber	15 00	
J. W. Kezhig " "	28 00	
J. McIver, for expenses of liquor prosecutions	50 00	
A. S. Perry funeral furnishings	12 50	
J. A. Perry, expenses re purchase of Mountain Lake	60 00	
John Irwin and Geo. C. Elliott, services, &c., in connection with inspection of lands	75 00	
Handcuffs for constables	10 20	
David Koseyah, taking care of stable, 4 months	5 00	
Wm. Petahnaquod, fuel for school	12 00	
Louis F. Lamorandière, lighting fires for school	8 00	
Willie Elliott, lighting fires for school	8 00	
Joshua Henry " "	8 00	
Isaac Johnston, coffins	4 00	
Chas. Jones "	2 00	
Stephen Elliott, fuel for school	12 00	
H. Jermyn, supplies to destitute	15 80	
Transfer to capital account of amount collected on debts	165 17	
One quarter's interest of thirteen members, transferred to account of Parry Island Band	130 67	
Interest moneys sent for distribution	12,303 67	
A. J. Kyle, collections from sundry Indians on account debts	11 35	
Aru Tyson " "	125 23	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	16 17	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	2,263 08	
	19,373 57	19,373 57

Department of Indian Affairs.

Chippewas of Rama, Ont. (No. 4)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		54,531 49
Collections on account of land and timber		108 54
Refunds on account of advances for purchase of seed and hay		260 14
To Geo. Whitney, seed potatoes.....	17 60	
John Whitney "	11 80	
John Healey, seed grain.....	143 43	
Wm. H. Whitney, hay.....	135 85	
Henry McAuley, hay.....	309 44	
T. W. Oliver, balance for building church	270 00	
W. H. Croker, services as architect	25 25	
Loan to Samuel Snake.....	150 00	
" John Bigwind	50 00	
" S. B. Nanigishkung	150 00	
" J. B. Stinson	200 00	
" Samson George	200 00	
Proportion of amount paid C. E. Filton, in connection with survey of islands in Georgian Bay	375 94	
Proportion of amount paid C. E. Sing, in connection with survey of islands in Georgian Bay	184 68	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	10 85	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	52,665 33	
	54,900 17	54,900 17
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		437 37
Rent by Chew Bros.....		42 52
Interest on invested capital		2,645 59
Refund of interest moneys sent for distribution.....		23 42
To J. B. Nanigishkung, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st Dec., 1897.....	56 25	
John Kenice, councillor " "	6 00	
John Kenice, chief " 1st Jan., 1897, to 31st March, 1897.....	18 75	
J. B. Stinson, councillor " 1st April, 1896	8 00	
Jos. Yellowhead " " to 31st Dec., 1897.....	6 00	
Samson George " 1st Jan., 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	2 00	
Gilbert Williams, secretary " 1st April, 1896, to 31st Dec., 1896.....	10 50	
Jos. Yellowhead " 1st Jan., 1897, to 31st March, 1897.....	3 50	
S. B. Nanigishkung, caretaker " 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	20 00	
G. H. Corbett, M.D., salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	150 00	
J. B. Nanigishkung, pension, from 31st Dec., 1896, to "	18 75	
Rev. A. Sutherland, salary of teacher from 1st April, 1896, to 31st Mar., 1897	125 00	
S. Ingersoll, choirmaster " 1st July, 1896, to "	7 50	
Wm. Briggs, prizes for school children.....	5 00	
H. Cook & Co. " "	5 00	
Geo. Snake, for improvements to lot 5, concession 1.....	50 00	
John McCosh, legal services, Queen vs. Thornton.....	50 04	
Gilpin Bros., wire for fencing.....	60 88	
C. W. Meyers, sundries for school	1 25	
World Furnishing Co., coffins	61 00	
James O'Brien, inspection of school	14 00	
London and Lancashire Insurance Co., premium on school and council house.....	16 72	
T. W. Oliver, work on school building.....	26 96	
J. W. Slaven, minute books	1 50	
Gilpin Bros., material for fencing	10 67	
John Ryan, fuel for church	6 00	
H. Wiseman, repairing wagon	2 55	
D. J. McPhee, repairing wharf	40 00	
F. J. Gillespie, relief to destitute	30 79	
Interest moneys sent for distribution	1,733 87	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	2 55	
W. H. Smith, interest on cancelled land sale	0 22	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	597 65	
	3,148 90	3,148 90

Chippewas of Sarnia, Ont. (No. 5)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		201,929 70
Collections on account of land sales		871 07
To R. Corrick for building council house	2,038 00	
" repairing old "	100 00	
John Oliver, improving fair grounds	63 46	
C. McKenzie "	21 56	
Jacob Lawrence & Sons "	312 64	
Silas Waubamong "	102 34	
Mrs. Jos. Wawanosh, land for fair grounds	278 00	
Loan to chief Wilson Jacobs	500 00	
A. English, for road work	100 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	87 11	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	199,197 66	
	202,800 77	202,800 77
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		1,387 59
Interest on invested capital		8,901 10
Rents collected		40 00
Refund of undistributed interest moneys		4 38
To Wilson Jacobs, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	100 00	
Alex. Rogers " " " "	30 00	
Jas. Menass, sen. " " " "	30 00	
Peter Rodd " " " "	30 00	
James Plain " " " "	30 00	
Adam Sappah " " " "	30 00	
John Johnson " " " "	30 00	
Samuel Bird, chapel steward, salary, " to 30th Sept., 1897	15 00	
Jas. Joseph " from 7th Oct., 1896, to 31st Mar., 1897	15 00	
David Rodd " 1st April, 1896, to " "	15 00	
John Johnston " " " "	15 00	
Thos. George " " " "	15 00	
Sutton Shakeence " " 31st Dec., 1897	11 25	
Philip George, messenger " " 31st Mar., 1897	30 00	
Wm. Wawanosh, secretary " " " "	100 00	
" interpreter " " " "	100 00	
" pension " " " "	150 00	
Eliz. Wawanosh " " " "	100 00	
Sarah Kashagance, pension from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	24 00	
Geo. Ashquagonaby " " " "	24 00	
Isaac Stone " " " "	24 00	
Widow Kabayah " " " "	12 00	
" Mahcahdenoqua " " " "	12 00	
Mary Henry " " " "	12 00	
Elizabeth Shawanoo " " " "	12 00	
Albert Rodd " " " "	12 00	
Daniel Nahmabin " " " "	12 00	
Robert George " " " "	12 00	
Widow Beaver " " " "	12 00	
" Sumner, " " " "	12 00	
Elizabeth J. Little, teacher, salary " " " "	250 00	
Annie Vance " " " "	200 00	
Rev. A. Sutherland, salary of H. E. Welsh from 1st April, '96, to 31st March, '97	150 00	
E. P. Watson, services, removal of old building	5 00	
Canadian Printing Company, advertising tenders	2 40	
H. Gorman, advertising tenders	4 20	
A. S. Fraser, M.D., medical attendance	518 20	
D. W. Bently, M.D. " " " "	7 00	
A. Scott, M.D. " " " "	295 50	
Wm. Logie, M.D. " " " "	7 00	
C. Sanders & Son, coffins	29 50	
Clark & Fowler, funeral furnishings	14 87	
Carried forward	2,509 92	10,333 07

Department of Indian Affairs

Chippewas of Sarnia, Ont. (No. 5)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST—Continued.		
Brought forward.....	2,509 92	10,333 07
S. Jackson, digging graves.....	13 00	
John Johnston, travelling expenses.....	16 25	
Adam Sappah.....	26 00	
Wilson Jacobs.....	3 25	
Alex. Rogers.....	3 25	
Peter Rodd.....	3 25	
James Plain.....	3 25	
James Menass.....	3 25	
Jacob Laurence & Son, lumber.....	79 36	
Wm. Wawanosh, expenses of two delegates to Grand Council.....	42 00	
A. English, for relief to destitute.....	84 00	
Widow John Kahbayah, rent.....	15 00	
S. Shakeence, digging grave.....	2 00	
James Mayler & Son, funeral furnishings.....	2 00	
Levi Plain, scrubbing council house.....	2 62	
C. McKenzie Milne & Co., oil, &c., for council house.....	2 34	
John McPhee, livery hire.....	12 75	
Chas. A. Barnes, inspection of schools.....	34 00	
John Brebner.....	7 00	
John Oliver, improving fair grounds.....	16 54	
School materials, &c.....	6 54	
George L. Phillips, coffins.....	3 00	
Frank Steel.....	9 00	
Wm. Nimmo, funeral furnishings.....	4 00	
Alex. Gray, building culvert.....	2 00	
Levi Plain, fuel for school.....	15 00	
W. Shakeence.....	10 00	
John Johnston.....	10 00	
Daniel Nahmabin, for gravel pit.....	7 50	
Sarnia General Hospital, care of P. Menass.....	8 15	
W. J. Barne, putting furnace in new council-house.....	37 60	
C. Sanders & Son, chairs for.....	83 50	
Interest moneys sent for distribution.....	5,600 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	2 40	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1,653 35	
	10,333 07	10,333 07

Chippewas of Saugeen, Ont. (No. 6)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		295,231 00
Collections on account land and timber.....		2,283 25
Repayments on account of loans.....		63 00
To Southampton Manufacturing Co., material for fence.....	20 25	
Balance of loan to E. J. Madwishmind.....	55 25	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	159 44	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	297,345 31	
	297,580 25	297,580 25
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		2,466 43
Interest on invested capital.....		12,660 56
Fines and fees collected.....		94 50
Rents collected.....		32 00
Refund account, advance for purchase of hay.....		508 28
Collections on account of indebtedness.....		375 63
Refund of interest moneys sent for distribution.....		173 83
To John George, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	150 00	
Thos. Solomon, chief.....	150 00	
Cephas Kahbege, councillor.....	30 00	
Neshwahsogonaby.....	30 00	
Peter Henry.....	30 00	
H. Ayahba.....	30 00	
Waldron Elias, interpreter.....	127 81	
Wm. Simon, sexton.....	75 00	
Jesse Root.....	35 00	
And. Ritchie, caretaker.....	40 00	
Wm. Johnston.....	50 00	
Helen Cameron.....	24 00	
Henry Ritchie, wood ranger.....	40 00	
Elijah Troonch, messenger.....	20 00	
Henry Ritchie, truant officer.....	12 00	
Nancy Kadahgegwon, pension.....	50 00	
Maria Madwayosh.....	50 00	
C. Maizhukewawedong.....	25 00	
Elijah George.....	20 00	
J. Waubishkaukuming.....	12 00	
John Ahtaugay.....	3 00	
Wm. Nagum.....	3 00	
Eliza Madwishmind.....	12 00	
David Ritchie.....	12 00	
Mary Ritchie.....	12 00	
Grace Bedford.....	12 00	
Stephen Mukosegah.....	12 00	
Mary Mukosegah.....	12 00	
John Ayahba.....	12 00	
M. A. Ahwonoquod.....	12 00	
John Kewaquom.....	12 00	
Hannah Nicodemus.....	12 00	
Nancy Poshequawedong.....	12 00	
Julia Mashukewawedong.....	12 00	
Mary Metgwaub.....	12 00	
P. J. Scott, M.D. salary.....	365 00	
John Burr, teacher.....	300 00	
Arthur Latornelle, teacher.....	225 00	
Helen Cameron.....	300 00	
Frank Troonch pension from 1st July to.....	9 00	
Wm. Nagum.....	9 00	
O. Miller, teacher salary from 31st Dec., 1896.....	75 00	
Henry Trout, forest baillif.....	163 63	
Jas. Weatherhead.....	132 75	
Michael Belrose.....	138 37	
Carried forward.....	2,880 56	16,311 23

Department of Indian Affairs.

Chippewas of Saugeen, Ont. (No. 6)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
INTEREST.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,880 56	16,311 23
To Wm. Simpson, commission on collections	19 66	
Henry Harmer, funeral furnishings	231 10	
Robert Ransom, services valuing islands	13 00	
W. S. Clendenning, inspection of schools	79 40	
Expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions	59 15	
John Burr, sundries for school	5 70	
John Crow, for work on roads	2 98	
S. E. James, for repair of house	5 00	
Chas. Kearns, repairing and cleaning school room	7 00	
Fence at agent's dwelling	8 95	
J. J. Creighton, collections on account of debts	482 64	
John Crow, livery hire	161 29	
Balance of loan to Chas. Wesley	41 27	
H. H. Porteous, sundries for school	4 50	
Ladder for school	2 25	
Southampton Mfg Co., material for Andrew Stevens house	29 25	
School books, &c.	24 54	
H. P. O'Connor, legal services in liquor cases	20 00	
Henry Ritchie, services as auctioneer	1 50	
Nancy Kadahgegwon, rent	10 00	
John George, expenses of delegation to Cape Croker	10 00	
Neil McCoag, refund in connection with cancelled land sale	0 65	
John Hicks and Hannah Drummond, refund in connection with cancelled land sale	3 50	
John Crow and Thos. Solomon, expenses to Wiarton	4 00	
Henry Ritchie, services as interpreter	22 19	
C. Kahbege, services paying salaries and pensions	3 00	
Thos. Watt, services as constable	6 00	
Jos. Davidson, refund of payment on Lake Charles	53 47	
“ expenses in connection with Lake Charles	300 00	
Royal Insurance Co., renewal of premiums	70 20	
Canadian Express Co., freight	0 90	
Southampton “Beacon,” printing	1 25	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points	3 50	
Repairs to church drain	20 00	
W. A. Bishop, legal services	15 00	
J. Hicks, expenses in connection with purchase of Mountain Lake	60 00	
Henry Ritchie, moiety of liquor fine	25 00	
John Irwin and G. C. Elliott, for services, inspection of lands	75 00	
Relief to destitute	6 00	
Interest sent for distribution	9,597 87	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	9 39	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	1,934 57	
	16,311 23	16,311 23

Chippewas of Snake Island, Ont. (No. 7)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		24,684 97
Collections on account of land and timber.....		59 17
Refund on account of advance for purchase of seed.....		326 90
To Loan Daniel Bigcanoe.....	150 00	
" James Ashquabe.....	150 00	
" Benjamin Ashquabe.....	50 00	
Advances to C. E. Filton on account of survey of islands in Georgian Bay.....	193 72	
" J. G. Sing.....	95 16	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	5 92	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	24,426 24	
	25,071 04	25,071 04
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		499 82
Interest on invested capital.....		1,218 98
Refund of interest moneys sent for distribution.....		23 50
Rents collected.....		142 72
To Charles Bigcanoe, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	80 00	
James Charles, councillor.....	12 00	
James Ashquabe.....	12 00	
Nook Snake.....	12 00	
Isaiah Johnston, caretaker..... to 31st December, 1896	18 75	
Rev. A. Sutherland, salary of teacher, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	150 00	
H. H. Pringle, M.D., medical attendance.....	230 00	
Thomas Bigcanoe, coffin.....	6 10	
Thomas George, digging grave.....	6 00	
Relief to destitute.....	18 54	
George Evans, material for repair of threshing-machine.....	29 50	
Charles Bigcanoe, repairing threshing-machine.....	4 00	
D. McDonald..... fence.....	9 49	
A. B. Davidson, inspection of school.....	6 00	
A. B. Gunn, legal services, Queen vs. H. Lyons.....	21 00	
Interest moneys sent for distribution.....	900 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	8 56	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	361 08	
	1,885 02	1,885 02

Department of Indian Affairs.

Chippewas of the Thames, Ont. (No. 8)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.		Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896.		64,510 17
	Legislative grant in payment of claim against Munsees of the Thames.		17,640 00
	Collections on account of land and timber.		233 71
To	A. G. Chisholm, legal services.	2,167 47	
	Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.	23 37	
	Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	80,193 04	
		82,383 88	82,383 88
INTEREST.			
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896.		1,459 21
	Interest on invested capital.		3,353 93
	Rents collected.		2,963 48
	Collections on account of Marsham drain.		23 30
	Liquor fines		45 00
	Refund of interest moneys sent for distribution.		158 65
To	Joseph Fisher, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	20 00	
	Samuel Plain " " " 30th June, 1896.	5 00	
	Samuel French " " " "	5 00	
	Samuel Muskokoman, chief, " " " "	5 00	
	James Fox " " " "	5 00	
	Johnson Grosbeck " " " "	5 00	
	Joseph Fisher, secretary, " " 31st March, 1897.	20 00	
	William Whiteload, messenger, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	37 48	
	Isaac McGahey, messenger, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	37 48	
	G. Dolson, janitor " " " to 31st Dec., 1896.	12 00	
	Susan French, pension " " 31st March, 1897	15 00	
	F. H. Mitchell, M.D. " " 31st March, 1897	200 00	
	Elsie Cobban, teacher, " " 31st Dec., 1896.	200 00	
	Joseph Fisher " " 31st Dec., 1896.	150 00	
	John T. Henry, chief " 1st Oct., 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	15 00	
	Johnson Grosbeck, councillor " " " "	15 00	
	Frank Fox " " " "	15 00	
	David French " " " "	15 00	
	John Deleary " " " "	15 00	
	George Fisher, school trustee " 1st April, 1896, " " "	6 00	
	John French " " " "	6 00	
	John Chicken " " " "	6 00	
	Job Fisher " " " "	6 00	
	Thomas Fisher, truant officer " 1st Oct., 1896, " " "	5 00	
	Samuel Plain, expenses to London.	5 00	
	British American Assurance Company, premium on council-house.	20 90	
	J. Grosbeck, work on roads.	14 00	
	Samuel Bateman, road-scrapers.	41 00	
	Wesley Henry, grant for loss by fire.	10 00	
	A. M. Johnson, coffins.	24 00	
	Hinton & Rumball, coffins.	16 00	
	James Hendry, lumber, &c.	5 37	
	Chas. Fletcher, repairs to school-house.	36 00	
	Benj. French, building culvert.	5 00	
	A. G. Chisholm, legal services.	375 70	
	Prizes at agricultural fair.	50 00	
	School material.	9 07	
	Samuel Plain, expenses of delegates to Grand Council.	80 00	
	S. & H. Borbridge, leather case for secretary.	5 00	
	Municipality of Caradoc, second instalment on Marsham drain.	42 28	
	H. D. Johnson, inspection of school.	26 75	
	James Fox, cartage.	1 50	
	Amos Henry, banking school-house.	2 50	
	W. Willy, lumber.	2 76	
Carried forward.		1,593 79	8,003 57

Chippewas of the Thames, Ont. (No. 8)—*Continued*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST— <i>Continued</i> .		
Brought forward.....	1,593 79	8,003 57
Joseph Fisher, lumber.....	2 64	
J. Laing, provisions for men working on roads.....	5 00	
A. M. Johnson, chairs for school.....	3 00	
E. W. Hunt, frame for diploma.....	2 50	
Canadian Express Company, freight.....	2 85	
John Nicholas, services as secretary.....	1 50	
James Calwell, work on roads.....	5 00	
Philip Henry.....	5 00	
Iron boundary posts.....	2 00	
John Case, repairing school windows.....	1 75	
S. Muskokomun, fuel for council house.....	6 84	
W. W. Shepherd, coffins.....	29 00	
Cooper, Richards & Co., coffins.....	13 00	
Margaret Davis, railway fare to Windsor.....	4 00	
Isaac McGahy, fuel for council house.....	5 75	
Job Fisher.....	5 75	
John Sutherland " school.....	8 00	
Cleaning cemetery grounds.....	5 00	
David French, fuel for school.....	3 25	
Frank Fox, repairs to outbuildings, Bear Creek School.....	6 00	
Jane McGregor, cleaning stove pipes, council-house.....	1 50	
Joseph Campbell, coffin.....	5 00	
A. E. Sutherland, printing.....	1 25	
Amos Henry, cleaning stovepipes.....	1 50	
Benjamin Logan, services in search for A. Hendrick.....	6 55	
Jacob Fisher, care of Margaret Davis.....	8 00	
Wm. Simon, cleaning well for school.....	2 50	
Cooper, Richards & Co., work done on Fowler drain.....	20 00	
Chief John Henry, grant for loss by fire.....	10 00	
Expenses of liquor prosecutions.....	25 20	
Richards & Richards, seed for A. Hendrick.....	7 27	
Relief to destitute.....	63 76	
Interest moneys sent for distribution.....	2,010 85	
Rents distributed.....	2,560 08	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	180 06	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1,388 43	
	8,003 57	8,003 57

Department of Indian Affairs.

Chippewas of Walpole Island, Ont. (No. 9)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		65,332 63
To Balance, 30th June, 1897.....	65,332 63	
	65,332 63	65,332 63
INTEREST.		
By Balance 30th June, 1896.....		1,914 33
Interest on invested capital.....		3,006 68
Rents collected.....		1,462 50
Refunds of interest moneys sent for distribution.....		22 99
Receipts from ferry.....		40 50
Chippewas of the Thames, for transfer of amount paid P. Willis for improvements.....		15 00
Amount of cheque drawn in 1895-96, and still outstanding.....		0 50
To Lewis Fisher, chief, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	80 00	
Joseph White, councillor " " " ".....	20 00	
P. Kiyoshk " " " ".....	20 00	
P. Muskokomun " " " ".....	20 00	
Wawasum " " " ".....	20 00	
Chas. Kiyoshk, secretary " " " ".....	50 00	
H. P. Johnson, making coffins " " " ".....	30 00	
Jacob Kiyoshk, messenger " " " ".....	10 00	
Wanseoquot, pension from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	8 00	
Magabawa " " " ".....	8 00	
Kagamoqua " " " ".....	8 00	
Chinquamoqua " " " ".....	3 00	
Quasiqwonoqua " " " ".....	8 00	
Kewadenoqua " " " ".....	8 00	
Pemaquadonce " " " ".....	8 00	
Nowquashkomoqua, pension from 1st April, 1896, to 30th June, 1896.....	2 00	
Petwegeshig " " " to 31st March, 1897.....	8 00	
John Navarre " " " ".....	8 00	
Nimkeence " " " ".....	8 00	
Penance " " " to 30th Sept., 1896.....	4 00	
Adam Brigham " " " to 31st March, 1897.....	8 00	
Nancy Peters " " " ".....	8 00	
James Weshoe " " " ".....	8 00	
Ojibwaqua " " " ".....	8 00	
Mary Pindannon " " " ".....	8 00	
Geo. Shesheeb, sexton, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	10 00	
Joseph Thomas " " " ".....	10 00	
Kagayah, pension " " " ".....	8 00	
Wabegonoqua " " " ".....	8 00	
Wabagoosh " " " ".....	8 00	
Penache " " " ".....	8 00	
John W. Sands " " " ".....	8 00	
Mary Yahnodt " " " ".....	8 00	
Betsy Peshuck " " " ".....	8 00	
Kewayonge " " " ".....	8 00	
Geo. Mitchell, M. D. " " " ".....	375 00	
Albert Saugutch, teacher " " " ".....	200 00	
Wm. Peters " " " ".....	300 00	
Jacob Peters, pathmaster, salary for year 1896.....	3 00	
Alex. Latimer, salary for year 1896.....	3 00	
Newakadoo " " " ".....	3 00	
Wm. Saguiash " " " ".....	3 00	
John Penance " " " ".....	3 00	
Chas. Loudon, funeral furnishings.....	80 10	
C. J. Dowsell " " " ".....	41 00	
Shaw & Wooliver, material for repairs to scow.....	3 52	
For cleaning school rooms.....	4 75	
Carried forward.....	1,429 37	6,462 50

Chippewas of Walpole Island, Ont. (No. 9)—*Concluded.*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
Brought forward.....	1,429 37	6,462 50
Jacob Kiyoshk, digging graves	27 00	
David Day "	0 75	
School material	34 59	
John N. Gibb, repairing ferry scow	53 42	
David Kiyoshk, services as ferryman	40 50	
H. Hunter, surveying road in dispute	22 00	
James Williams, services as forest bailiff	29 25	
John Yahndt "	24 76	
Charles Altman "	23 07	
Geo. Isaac, services as interpreter	7 50	
J. H. Fraser, lumber	50 76	
Rev. J. Jacobs, for use of hall for interest distribution	7 00	
John N. Gibb, wire cable for ferry	11 25	
Handcuffs and batons for constables	13 60	
Josiah Kowsod, services as constable	2 00	
Wallaceburg "Herald," printing, &c	7 84	
John Brebner, inspection of schools	16 58	
R. J. Devlin, caps and badges for constables	6 60	
Jacob Peters, wood for school	10 00	
British America Assurance Co.	5 00	
A. Altman, wood for school	12 00	
W. Jefferson, funeral furnishings	3 75	
Rev. W. W. Shepherd, funeral furnishings	5 00	
Park Davis & Co., drugs	11 07	
Improvements to pic-nic grounds at High Banks	73 09	
Proportion of cost of constable's outfit	2 50	
Sundry articles for ferry	4 63	
Dominion Express Co., freight	0 50	
A. B. Lane, for making marking hammer	1 00	
Relief to destitute	56 13	
Interest for distribution	3,550 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	90 18	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	829 81	
	6,462 50	6,462 50

Department of Indian Affairs.

Fort William Band, Ont. (No. 10)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		11,959 37
Collections for stone and timber dues.....		412 95
To O. Hacquill for building breakwater.....	2,296 09	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	34 59	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	10,041 64	
	12,372 82	12,372 82
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		21 82
Interest on invested capital.....		419 35
Receipts from sale of potatoes.....		61 20
Liquor fines collected.....		95 00
To Jos. Singleton, constable, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st Dec., 1896.....	27 00	
Simon Penasse " " 1st Jany., 1897, to 3rd March, 1897.....	9 00	
Thunder Bay "Sentinel," advertising.....	10 50	
Fort William "Journal" ".....	1 30	
Jos. Weiden, work at orphanage.....	12 00	
John Christie for house and two acres of land.....	40 00	
Moses Lodid, for house on land.....	30 00	
G. S. Beck, M. D., medical services.....	5 00	
Expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions.....	40 95	
Moses McKay, services as constable, 1 year to 30th Sept., 1896.....	14 00	
Louis Jerome, fuel for orphanage.....	15 00	
John McLaurin, paint, &c., for council-house.....	7 61	
Expenses in connection with poor-house.....	92 95	
Jos. Weiden, services examining timber.....	16 00	
School material.....	0 40	
Thos. Marks cleaning school-room.....	6 50	
Graham, Horn & Co., lumber for coffin.....	2 57	
Thos. S. Smellie, M. D., medical attendance.....	100 00	
W. S. Piper, barbed wire and lime.....	16 42	
A. H. McDougall, for survey.....	27 50	
L. Deschamps, digging drain.....	10 00	
John McLaurin, coffin.....	2 22	
J. A. McDonnell, M. D., medical services.....	10 00	
Wm. Prendergast, inspecting schools.....	20 85	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	9 37	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	70 23	
	597 37	597 37

French River Indians, Ont. (No. 11)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		5,079 23
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	5,079 23	
	5,079 23	5,079 23
INTEREST.		
By Balance 30th June, 1896.....		69 03
Refund of Loan for purchase of hay.....		70 56
Interest on invested capital.....		180 19
To R. M. Stephen, M. D., medical services.....	15 68	
T. S. Rounthwaite, M.D., ".....	2 43	
Valade & Co., medicines.....	14 39	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	287 28	
	319 78	319 78

Garden River Indians, Ont. (No. 12)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		74,725 66
Collections on account of land and timber.....		883 65
To D. Roleau, balance for building school house.....	16 67	
James Wallace, refund of overpayment on land.....	2 02	
Thos. Byrnes, advance on account of survey.....	300 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	88 16	
Balance 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	75,202 46	
	75,609 31	75,609 31
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		587 54
Collections on account of timber.....		185 51
Rents.....		365 65
Prospecting and mining fees.....		206 00
Refund of interest moneys sent for distribution.....		14 76
Interest on invested capital.....		2,635 96
To Pequetchenene, chief, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	60 00	
J. A. Reid, M.D., physician, salary.....	100 00	
W. J. Pine, constable, salary, 20th April, 1896, to.....	236 10	
Jacob Wagimah.....	45 82	
Mrs. A. R. Atkinson, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	300 00	
Repairs to school house.....	3 75	
J. A. Reid, M.D., extra medical attendance.....	333 00	
" medicines.....	120 13	
Building lock-up, &c.....	257 34	
Wm. Prendergast, inspection of school.....	30 07	
Mrs. A. R. Atkinson, cleaning school room.....	7 75	
J. T. White, inspection of school.....	9 41	
H. P. Fremlin, refund of timber dues.....	185 11	
D. McCaig, inspection of school.....	10 00	
Fuel for school.....	31 25	
Mourhouse & Carney, premium for insurance.....	36 00	
School material.....	26 81	
Relief to destitute.....	11 71	
Spectacles for Chief Pequetchenene.....	1 50	
Interest moneys sent for distribution.....	1,550 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	34 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	608 37	
	3,995 42	3,995 42

Department of Indian Affairs.

Henvey Inlet Indians, Ont. (No. 13) In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		7,240 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	7,240 50	
	7,240 50	7,240 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		113 84
Interest on invested capital		257 40
Refund of interest		14 43
To James Wickemanchie, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	30 08	
James Ahsahwasagai " " " " ..	16 92	
Byron M. Jacobs, teacher " " " " ..	112 50	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material	4 87	
S. A. Wabb & Co., material for repairs to buildings	4 65	
" " flour for destitute	59 75	
Antoine Cooper, taking charge of oxen	10 00	
Joseph Mishogoquon, wood for school	24 50	
James H. Chappel, plough	15 75	
Wm. Beatty, lime	5 40	
Interest distributed	134 67	
By Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward		33 42
	419 09	419 09

Lake Nipissing Indians (No. 14)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		49,949 37
Thos. S. Walton, timber dues collected		5,905 45
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	590 55	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	55,264 27	
	55,854 82	55,854 82
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		397 00
Interest on invested capital		1,762 13
Thos. S. Walton, refund of interest		337 52
" " refunds of medical attendance, &c.		8 45
" " rents collected		648 00
W. A. Quibell, liquor fine		25 00
To Semo Commanda, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	50 00	
Louis Beaucage, " " " "	20 00	
Semo Commanda, caretaker, salary " " " "	10 00	
M. R. Tennant, teacher, " " " " 31st December, 1896	187 50	
Rose McGee, teacher, salary from 1st January, 1897, to 31st March, 1897	62 50	
Department Public of Printing and Stationery, school material	2 06	
George Grant, inspecting schools	22 00	
Semo Commanda, wood for school	25 00	
T. & W. Murray, sundries for school	1 56	
Richardson & Co., hooks for school	0 50	
E. W. Ross, repairing clock for school	0 75	
R. Bunyan & Co., relief	8 25	
" " fare of John Cochai	5 85	
Grand Trunk Railway, fare of John Cochai and attendant	18 30	
Toronto General Hospital, treatment of Cochai	12 40	
S. A. Wabb & Co., flour for destitute	5 25	
Thos. S. Walton, expenses visiting reserve	5 45	
Jos. Pena, fees in liquor case	4 85	
Interest distributed	1,828 99	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	40 38	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	866 51	
	3,178 10	3,178 10

Manitoulin Island, unceded (No. 15)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		29,244 41
Timber dues.....		1,794 72
To Repairs to roads.....	203 81	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	179 47	
Balance 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	30,655 85	
	31,039 13	31,039 13
Interest.		
To Balance 30th June, 1896.....	35 39	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., salary from 1st July, 1896, to 1st March, 1897.....	326 72	
C. Berrison, in full for services as constable.....	25 00	
David Craddock, salary, teacher, 1st October, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	100 00	
J. W. McIntosh, M.D., physician, salary from 1st May, 1897, to 30th June, 1897.....	97 40	
Jonas Odjik, constable, salary, 1st October, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	6 00	
Isaac Shawano " " " ".....	6 00	
Valade & Co., medicines.....	151 15	
Charles Wabigijig, services as interpreter.....	3 00	
Wm. Prendergast, inspecting schools.....	8 05	
B. W. Ross, for implements.....	5 88	
" for bridge at Wikwemikong.....	70 74	
" for council-house.....	200 00	
" expenses.....	1 50	
" to assist Antoine Caittowai in building.....	60 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	2 12	
John B. Buswah, repairs to school.....	2 00	
W. J. Tucker, hay.....	6 00	
Oswald Hines, repairs to barns.....	22 50	
J. C. Irving & Co. ".....	7 50	
" coffin.....	3 23	
" provisions for men destroying weeds.....	11 00	
Louis Owen ".....	4 00	
Joseph Osawanimike ".....	10 75	
J. T. Burns ".....	5 40	
Wm. Kinoshameg, services on behalf of Indians.....	14 62	
Joseph Osawanimike, ".....	2 50	
Wm. Shawana, ".....	1 25	
B. H. Hunt, board of six Indians.....	5 75	
J. C. Irving & Co., relief.....	218 00	
A. Alges ".....	1 75	
Wikwemikong mission ".....	2 25	
Jos. Peltier ".....	4 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 50	
By Interest on invested capital.....		1,022 32
Liquor fines.....		25 00
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....		375 63
	1,422 05	1,422 95

Department of Indian Affairs.

Maganettewan Indians, Ont. (No. 16)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		510 32
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	510 32	
	510 32	510 32
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		22 04
Interest on invested capital		18 63
B. W. Ross, refund on account of loan to Indians to purchase hay, September, 1895		5 60
To J. W. McIntosh, M.D., part salary for May and June, 1897	3 84	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	42 43	
	46 27	46 27

Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont. (No. 17).

CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		102,058 59
Collections on sales of islands in River St. Lawrence		8,288 36
Amount received for sale of gravel		2 72
To W. G. Matthew, refund of overpayment on island	10 65	
Parry Island Band for one share of capital transferred	459 07	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	828 05	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	109,051 90	
	110,349 67	110,349 67
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		1,089 29
Collections of rents		1,633 43
Refund of interest		91 83
Collected from Indians for non-performance of roadwork		23 00
Fines		76 00
Fees		1 00
Refund of part of premium on Policy 276611		6 00
Interest on invested capital		4,886 68
To Peter Crowe, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	30 00	
George Blaker, councillor	12 00	
Hiram Beaver	12 00	
Wm. Lukes, secretary	24 00	
Ebenezer Comego, sexton	60 00	
Lillie Lukes	5 00	
Mary Ann Crowe, organist, salary from 1st July, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	15 00	
Susan Sky, pension	12 00	
Eliza Shippegau, pension from 1st Oct., 1896, to 31st March, 1897	6 00	
Thos. C. Lapp, M.D., salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	275 00	
Rev. A. Sutherland, part salary of school teacher	93 75	
John Thackeray, to pay rents	1,054 43	
Robt. Gray, rent	55 15	
Cecilia Beaver, rent	8 00	
John A. McMillan, coffins	61 00	
J. B. Chapin, coffins	5 00	
Robert Gray, digging graves	16 00	
John Comego, work on road	4 00	
Geo. Blaker, work on road	1 00	
Hurlburt Smoke, work in connection with school	3 00	
J. G. Wallace, putting out fire on Deer Island	3 00	
Albert Crowe, repairing culverts and bridge	4 50	
J. Lonsberry, payment on house for Chas. Fisher	10 00	
James McEllenborough, repairing stoves	2 65	
Carried forward	1,772 48	7,807 23

Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont. (No. 17)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
INTEREST— <i>Con.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,772 48	7,807 23
To Marshall Maybee, funeral expenses of Mrs. Geo. Salt	10 00	
A. Odell, inspecting schools	18 00	
British American Assurance Company, premium on Policy 276611	30 00	
Parry Island Band, for one share of one quarter's interest	5 13	
Arrears of interest	75 53	
Interest for distribution	4,500 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	102 63	
John Blaker, refund of interest retained for roadwork	2 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	1,291 44	
	7,807 23	7,807 23

Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont. (No. 18).

CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		81,356 79
M. Johnson, payment on lot 6		20 00
James A. Wood, refund on loan		12 50
10th and 11th instalments on loan of \$6,000.00		500 00
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage, with interest, on \$16,838.12, reversed		2,736 89
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	2 00	
J. & P. R. Howard, relief for destitute	216 61	
Peter Mikes, compensation for improvements	126 66	
D. H. Herchimer, loan	75 00	
Wm. Crain, loan	300 00	
W. Wood "	200 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	83,705 91	
INTEREST.	84,626 18	84,626 18
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		1,307 37
Rents collected		150 00
Refunds of loans		802 78
" interest		74 91
Receipts from McLean Wood estate		244 88
" on amounts owing to J. W. Park		98 14
Interest on loans		2 62
" invested capital		4,700 20
To Daniel McDougall, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	100 00	
Joseph Henry, councillor " " "	35 00	
Peter Salt " " 30th June, 1896	7 50	
Julius King " " 31st March, 1897	35 00	
James Laform, sr. " " 30th Sept., 1896	12 50	
Jos. Laform " " 1st July, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	22 50	
Isaac B. Henry " " "	22 50	
John Laform, sr., caretaker " 1st April, 1896	15 00	
Chester Laform " " "	22 50	
Mary Young, pension " " "	25 00	
Phoebe Wilson " " 1st January, 1896	31 25	
Catherine Chechock, pension " 1st April, 1896	25 00	
Jacob Johnson " " "	25 00	
Hiram Tobico " " 1st January, 1897	6 25	
James Tobico " " "	6 25	
R. McDonald, M.D., salary, physician, 1st April, 1897	350 00	
Rev. Chas. Stringfellow, church allowance " 30th June, 1896	18 75	
Rev. Ed. H. Taylor " 1st July, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	56 25	
Norman F. Black, teacher, April and May, 1896	48 65	
John H. Porter " June, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	282 14	
Carried forward	1,147 04	7,380 90

Department of Indian Affairs.

Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont. (No. 18)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>INTEREST—Continued.</i>		
Brought forward.....	1,147 04	7,380 90
To News Printing Co., printing school report	4 25	
Mary Ellison, second instalment of interest arrears.....	158 00	
J. W. Park, digging graves.....	23 30	
Heaslip Bros., burial expenses of E. Spencer.....	4 00	
D. J. Lynch, repairing road-leveller.....	5 00	
S. W. Howard, medicines.....	2 55	
D. Almas & Son, relief.....	2 00	
John Hager ".....	8 00	
John W. Park ".....	17 95	
J. B. Stirling ".....	5 00	
Benjamin Crysler, building stone.....	4 15	
F. B. Geddes, professional services.....	37 77	
Aaron Auger, coffins, &c.....	19 30	
Chester Laform, deepening well.....	23 00	
Mary C. McDougall, rent.....	50 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	44 74	
Wm. Stirling, balance of grant for fire loss.....	66 66	
Mrs. Captain T. Wood, claim against McLean Wood estate.....	150 00	
Sarah McDougall ".....	20 37	
Susan Kergan ".....	20 37	
Alfred A. Jones ".....	21 37	
S. W. Howard and Hugh Stewart, J. P.'s, services in liquor prosecutions.....	6 50	
Benjamin Kensley, services as constable.....	6 30	
Hugh Stewart, sundries for council-house.....	1 73	
John Graham, pump for parsonage.....	7 00	
Fred. Lamorandière, printing, &c., for Grand Council.....	4 84	
Daniel Lynch, hay.....	8 76	
James Laform, Jr., expenses of delegation to Brantford.....	10 00	
J. H. Salter " " Six Nations.....	9 00	
S. W. Howard, school fees for C. H. Herchmer's grandson.....	9 50	
Heaslip Brothers, funeral furnishings.....	24 00	
D. Almas & Son, wood for school.....	1 25	
Julius King ".....	6 25	
Robt. Sawyer, for statute labour.....	1 00	
John Leng, rods for shed.....	2 50	
J. W. Park, amount collected on debts due him.....	98 14	
Hiram Tobico.....	3 63	
Fred. Tahwah.....	7 50	
Daniel Tobico, care of musical instruments.....	6 00	
Hamilton City Hospital, care of W. Salt.....	41 15	
S. W. Howard, rent of hall.....	4 50	
Capital account for 10th and 11th instalments on loan of \$6,000 made in 1887.....	500 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	9 00	
Interest for distribution.....	3,972 40	
Balance, June 30th, 1897, carried forward.....	805 13	
	7,380 90	7,380 90

Mississaguas of Rice Lake (No. 19)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		21,445 52
Gravel sold.....		3 80
Share of collections on sales of islands.....		51 02
Land sales.....		2 27
Timber dues.....		27 33
W. Cowe, refund on loan.....		9 00
To Hannah Eliza Cox, commutation of interest.....	90 00	
Daniel Cowe, loan.....	100 00	
Wellington Cowe, loan.....	90 00	
Alfred Crowe.....	50 00	
James Jarvis.....	60 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	8 44	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	21,140 50	
	21,538 94	21,538 94
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		208 41
Rents collected.....		596 23
Amount retained from interest moneys to pay for statute labour.....		12 00
Refund of interest moneys.....		16 45
Fines.....		10 95
Timber sold to repair church.....		65 00
Interest on loans.....		1 35
Interest on invested capital.....		1,046 43
To Robert Paudush, chief, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	25 00	
Joseph Lukes, sexton " " 30th June, 1896.....	10 00	
Eliza Jane Naugon, organist, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	13 75	
Jeremiah Crowe, sexton, salary, 1st July, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	30 00	
John M. Shaw, M.D., physician, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	150 00	
Rev. A. Sutherland, part of school teacher's salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	125 00	
Wellington Cowe, work on roads and church.....	8 00	
Daniel Cowe.....	5 50	
T. Hendrew, coffin for Hannah McCue.....	7 00	
Thos. A. Fraser, iron box.....	3 50	
F. Burnet, material for repairs to church.....	22 50	
Wm. Edmison.....	11 38	
Chas. Austin, labour on repairs to church.....	13 50	
Wellington Cowe, wood for Hiawatha School.....	18 00	
Robert Paudush, rent.....	18 00	
M. McFadden, coffin.....	8 00	
Rents distributed.....	522 98	
Interest distributed.....	707 29	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	42 93	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	214 49	
	1,956 82	1,956 82

Department of Indian Affairs.

Mississaguas of Mud Lake (No. 20)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.		36,734 24
Refunds on loans		311 49
Share of collections on sales of islands		105 10
Timber dues		56 37
Land sales		4 66
To George Johnson, loan	215 00	
Thos. Quinquish "	215 00	
Samson Famis "	215 00	
R. E. Tobico "	75 00	
Mrs. Wm. McCue "	215 06	
J. D. Taylor "	218 06	
R. David Tomico "	24 29	
Wm. Taylor "	150 00	
Henry Taylor "	150 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collection	16 61	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.	35,717 84	
	37,211 86	37,211 86
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.		432 88
Collections from Indians for statute labour		7 68
Interest on loans		47 93
Refund of interest		4 90
Interest on invested capital		1,782 75
To Joseph Irons, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	25 00	
Sampson Fawn, sec'y " " "	8 00	
Wm. Whetung, sexton " " "	30 00	
Geo. Taylor, sr., pension " " "	14 00	
A. E. Kennedy, grant for assistance to sick and destitute.	40 00	
T. Hendron, funeral furnishings and coffins.	54 00	
Wm. Caldwell, M.D., medical treatment of Johnny McCue.	41 50	
James Charles, coffins	7 00	
John W. Jacobs, cutting and drawing wood	16 00	
Nichols Hospital, care of Albert Whetung and E. Brown	23 50	
W. F. Taylor, repairing church organ	3 50	
R. F. Boucher, M.D., medical services.	16 00	
Interest for distribution	1,504 90	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.	492 74	
	2,276 14	2,276 14

Mississaguas of Scugog, Ont. (No. 21)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		10,042 99
Collections on account of land sales and timber dues.....		37 75
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 78	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	10,076 96	
	10,080 74	10,080 74
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		317 51
Amount collected from J. Martin to pay for wagon		25 00
Rents collected.....		642 00
Amount collected from J. Bolin to pay for harness.....		7 00
Transfer to account of Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island, of amount charged in error in 1895, for bell for school.....		60
Refund of interest sent for distribution.....		30
Interest on invested capital.....		480 19
To Isaac Johnson, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st Dec., 1896	14 25	
Louise Johnson, secretary " "	4 50	
John Johnson, pension from " "	18 75	
G. H. Clemens, M.D., salary from " "	27 75	
Repairs to well and fence.....	48 01	
J. H. Brown, on account of wagon for John Marsden	25 00	
John Rolph on account of harness for John Bolin.....	7 00	
James Johnson, rent.....	33 75	
Moriah Johnson "	33 75	
John Nott, J.P., fees in liquor prosecutions	5 05	
Interest moneys distributed.....	840 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	38 52	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	376 27	
	1,472 60	1,472 60

Department of Indian Affairs.

Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont. (No. 22)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		113,360 00
Rents collected on account of loan for fencing		634 41
Amount retained from interest moneys on account of loan for fencing		591 23
Collections on account of land sales		2,796 90
To Expenditure for work on roads	100 00	
David Jo. Brant, re-payment for lot purchased from Mrs. Isaac Hill	25 00	
Thos. Gault, funeral expenses of Solomon Baptiste	9 00	
Jas. Dryden, relief to Solomon Baptiste	9 23	
E. Maracle, house for Moses Maracle	44 96	
Mrs. Wm. Maracle, land for Moses Maracle	15 00	
Emma Washburn, burial expenses of Jesse Martin	31 75	
Rents paid to sundry Indians, being excess of amounts retained on account of loans for fencing	459 97	
The Rathbun Co., lumber for Levi Brant	6 85	
G. Anderson, funeral supplies, &c., late John Jo. Hill	36 00	
The Rathbun Co., building material, Isaac Zachariah	34 91	
" " lumber for Peter Cobus Brant	7 50	
Jas. Black, work on I. Zachariah's house	5 00	
The Rathbun Co., funeral supplies	17 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	317 16	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	116,263 21	
	117,382 54	117,382 54
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		614 85
Rents collected		3,052 61
Interest on invested capital		5,541 45
Refund of interest sent for distribution		1 90
Interest paid on land sales		1,006 16
Fines collected		25 00
Refund of part of amount advanced to Ellen Green		1 00
J. Kennedy for valuation of lots		7 00
To Sampson Green, chief, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	24 00	
" " secretary, salary, 1st Oct., 1896	10 66	
S. Maracle " " 4th April, 1896	24 00	
S. Loft, sexton and " " " to 30th Sept., 1896	13 34	
Wm. Powles " " " to 31st March, 1897	24 00	
Frank Claus " " " " "	24 00	
Hannah Barnhart, pension " " " " "	16 00	
John D. Green " " " " "	16 00	
Milo Maracle " " " " "	16 00	
Elias Green " " " " "	16 00	
Sampson Williams " " " " "	16 00	
Henry Maracle " " " to 30th June, 1896	4 00	
Edward Lewis " " " to 31st March, 1897	16 00	
Samuel Penn " " " " "	10 00	
Henry Hill, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1896	20 00	
Peter Maracle, sexton " " " " "	40 00	
Abram Sere " " " " "	20 00	
Geo. Maracle, constable " " " " "	100 00	
Emma Leslie, teacher " " " " "	150 00	
Nancy Harvey " " " to 31st Dec., 1896	187 50	
Maud Wilson " " " " "	112 50	
Rev. A. G. Smith, missionary, salary, 1st May, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	333 34	
John Newton, M.D., salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	250 00	
G. A. Whitman, M.D. " " " " "	250 00	
John McCullough, Police Comm'r., salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	150 00	
Alexander Culbertson, care of Ellen Green	20 00	
Stella Booth, teacher, salary, 1st Jan. to 31st March, 1897	62 50	
Violet Smith " " " " "	37 50	
arried forward.	1,963 34	10,249 97

Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont. (No. 22)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward ..	1,963 34	10,249 97
To Maggie Franklin, commutation of annuity ..	25 00	
Wm. Tracy, care of Cyrus Maracle at Toronto Asylum ..	156 00	
Isaac D. Green, work on repairs to rectory ..	4 25	
Mrs. Peter Maracle ..	10 00	
N. P. Taylor ..	45 60	
W. J. Malley, material for ..	20 05	
The Rathbun Co. ..	7 38	
Alonzo Young, repairing bridge, Sucker Creek ..	35 00	
Mary Anderson, services as organist.	10 00	
Tuition of Indian pupils at Shannonville school ..	14 75	
David Smith, grant on account of loss by fire ..	25 00	
Isaac Hill, for N.W. corner Lot 12, Con. A ..	10 00	
The Rathbun Co., premium of insurance on public buildings ..	26 00	
" " on ferry "Prince Edward" ..	18 00	
Geo. Maracle, services in liquor prosecutions.	15 00	
Jos. J. Brant, repairs to school-house ..	1 50	
David Jo. Brant ..	21 50	
Thos. Martin, fencing on lease No. 66 ..	25 00	
"Deseronto News Co.," advertising ..	4 00	
Lewis A. Green, carting coal for schools ..	5 25	
E. T. Miller, stove pipes ..	2 90	
The Rathbun Co., coal ..	46 47	
The Caxton Co., maps ..	37 50	
John Crawford, repairs to school-house ..	3 50	
W. D. McRae, in full of claim for bell for school ..	30 00	
John Green, relief ..	10 00	
Sampson Green, expenses of self and Wm. Powles to Ottawa and return...	28 20	
Shares of interest moneys transferred to capital account in part payment of loan for fencing ..	591 23	
The Rathbun Co., lumber for repairs to council-house and church ..	21 91	
Henry Hill, services distributing flour ..	5 00	
The Rathbun Co., relief to destitute ..	22 00	
Catherine Moses, grant for expenses at hospital ..	20 00	
British America Assurance Co., premium of insurance on public buildings ..	93 73	
Canadian Express Co., freight ..	0 50	
E. T. Miller, repairs to parsonage ..	13 00	
James Maracle, care of school ..	8 00	
Edward Maracle ..	8 00	
Sundry school material ..	6 90	
David J. Brant, building fence at rectory ..	10 58	
Thos. Blasthawick ..	60 68	
The Rathbun Co. ..	10 87	
W. R. Aylesworth, fee for examining land ..	7 00	
Rents distributed ..	3,094 10	
Interest moneys distributed ..	2,773 04	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections ..	286 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward ..	615 94	
	10,249 97	10,249 97

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

623

Munsees of the Thames, Ont. (No. 24)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		2,542 38
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	2,542 38	
	2,542 38	2,542 38
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		27 24
Rents collected		260 00
Interest on invested capital		89 95
To Scobie Logan, chief, salary 1st April, to 30th June, 1896	1 00	
W. J. Waddilove " "	1 00	
John Nicolas, secretary " 31st March, 1897	5 50	
David Hank, messenger " "	2 00	
John T. Wolfe, chief, 1st July, 1896	3 00	
Cornelius Logan, councillor, 1st July, 1896	3 00	
John L. Case " "	3 00	
W. Forsyth, relief to David Hank	2 00	
School material	2 86	
H. D. Johnson, inspection of school	13 00	
Richards & Richards, relief to Julia Jamieson	5 00	
Cornelius Logan, services as truant officer	1 50	
John Nicholas, stationery for Council	1 10	
Wm. Grigg, on account of brass band instruments	61 92	
Fuel for schools	11 47	
Richards & Richards, funeral furnishings	3 54	
John Case, coffin	2 00	
Solomon Snake, services	1 00	
Samuel Bateman, road-scrapers	33 00	
Rents distributed	200 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	15 60	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	4 70	
	377 19	377 19

Department of Indian Affairs.

Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island, Ont. (No. 25)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		154,471 08
Collections on account of land and timber.....		5,816 12
To Expenditure on road at West Bay.....	100 00	
Amount transferred to credit of the undermentioned accounts:—		
Cockburn Island Indians.....	10,763 57	
Sheshegwaning ".....	35,034 40	
Sucker Creek ".....	19,205 52	
Sucker Lake ".....	3,165 75	
Obidgewon ".....	2,110 51	
South Bay ".....	14,140 38	
West Bay ".....	53,395 72	
Shesheguindah ".....	22,371 35	
	160,287 20	160,287 20
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		2,711 21
Rents collected.....		211 44
Refund on interest sent for distribution.....		56 33
Refund of part of amount advanced for purchase of hay.....		8 00
Interest on invested capital.....		5,501 38
Proportion of expenditure from 1st January to 30th June, transferred to the undermentioned accounts:—		
Cockburn Island Indians.....		128 58
Obidgewon ".....		6 91
Shesheguindah ".....		129 66
Sheshegwaning ".....		114 61
South Bay ".....		73 51
Sucker Creek ".....		18 85
Sucker Lake ".....		2 10
West Bay ".....		152 98
P. J. Johnston, M.D., salary 1st April, 1896 to 31st March, 1897.....	250 00	
Thesera Gabow, teacher, salary 1st April, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.....	32 30	
Florence S. Hammond, teacher, salary 1st April, 1896, to 31st Dec., 1896.....	225 00	
Elizabeth Proulx " " " ".....	100 00	
Annie Dwyer " 38 days.....	36 54	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance.....	196 00	
Jonas Odjig, constable, salary 1st April, 1896, to 30th Sept., 1896.....	6 00	
Isaac Shawana, constable, salary 1st April, 1896, to 30th Sept., 1896.....	6 00	
Geo. McNevin " " " ".....	120 00	
Hannah Murphy, teacher, 1st Sept., 1896, to 31st Dec., 1896.....	30 30	
Elizabeth Assance, teacher, salary 1st October, 1896, to 31st Dec., 1896.....	50 00	
T. S. Rounthwaite, medical attendance.....	30 42	
Chas. Snow, provisions to Indians working on roads.....	20 00	
Trotter Bros., provisions to Indians working on roads.....	15 00	
Wm. Prendergast, inspection of schools.....	22 24	
J. F. White " " " ".....	10 66	
D. McCaig " " " ".....	18 00	
Cleaning West Bay School-room.....	3 25	
Cleaning Sucker Creek School room.....	2 75	
B. W. Ross, spuds for cutting weeds.....	23 56	
Freight on medicines.....	28 83	
Wm. Ogemah, whitewashing and cleaning school house.....	4 75	
Geo. Morrow, services cutting weeds.....	10 00	
Valade & Co., medicines.....	129 56	
Kingsbow Bros., farm implements.....	78 00	
Photograph of Chief, and Little Knife testimonial.....	8 30	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points.....	5 75	
Z. Belannkam, care of Wabekekek imbecile.....	10 00	
J. E. K. Hodgins, legal services Reg. vs. A. Egan.....	1 06	
Sundry articles for schools.....	16 53	
Dominion Express Co. freight.....	1 70	
School books, &c.....	20 98	
Carried forward.....	1,513 48	9,115 56

Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island, Ont. (No. 25)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST— <i>Continued.</i>		
Brought forward.....	1,513 48	9,115 56
By Sundry Indians for repairs to school-house at West Bay.....	38 50	
Samuel Ball, for vaccinating Indians.....	34 50	
Legal expenses Cooper vs. Martell.....	28 60	
Fuel for schools.....	28 50	
W. J. Topley, photograph mounts.....	1 50	
Geo. Burden, expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions.....	28 90	
Sundry persons for costs in connection with a liquor prosecution.....	52 45	
B. W. Ross, contingent expenses, &c.....	22 50	
Chas. Assance, repairing school-house at South Bay.....	13 25	
J. H. Esquimaux services as interpreter.....	12 50	
Interest moneys sent for distribution.....	2,613 14	
Wm. Van Abbott, contingent expenses (will be transferred).....	14 16	
Relief to destitute Indians.....	25 60	
Amounts transferred to the undermentioned accounts—		
Cockburn Island Indians.....	315 05	
Shesheganing ".....	1,025 42	
Sucker Lake ".....	562 13	
Sucker Creek ".....	92 67	
Obidgewon ".....	61 80	
South Bay ".....	413 88	
West Bay ".....	1,562 84	
Sheguiandah ".....	654 79	
	9,115 56	9,115 56

Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, Ont. (No. 26).

	CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		48,000 00	
Transfer to interest account to cover over-expenditure.....	826 46		
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	47,173 54		
	48,000 00	48,000 00	
	INTEREST.		
By Legislative grant.....		11,561 68	
Interest on invested capital.....		2,377 00	
Transfer from capital to cover over-expenditure of interest.....		826 46	
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	459 94		
Wm. Van Abbott, refund of over-remittance.....	28 00		
" expenses paying annuities.....	221 51		
Thos. S. Walton ".....	147 05		
B. W. Ross ".....	120 64		
Robinson Treaty annuities distributed.....	13,788 00		
	14,765 14	14,765 14	

Department of Indian Affairs.

Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Ont. (No. 27)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		40,000 00
Transfer to interest to cover over-expenditure.....	576 68	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	39,423 32	
	40,000 00	40,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Legislative grant.....		6,744 32
Interest on invested capital.....		1,980 84
Transfer from capital account to cover over-expenditure of interest.....		576 68
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	383 29	
J. P. Donnelly, expenses paying annuities.....	409 05	
John Fisher, services as clerk paying annuities.....	143 50	
Robinson Treaty annuities distributed.....	8,366 00	
	9,301 84	9,301 84

Mississagua River Indians, Ont. (No. 28).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		6,121 42
Collections on account of timber dues.....		32 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	6,150 22	
	6,153 42	6,153 42
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		198 67
Interest on invested capital.....		221 20
Refund of interest sent for distribution.....		8 61
To Wm. Prendergast, inspecting schools.....	20 88	
J. F. White.....	10 91	
Valade & Co., medicines.....	14 39	
Interest for distribution.....	200 00	
James Sandford, lime for sanitary purposes.....	1 80	
J. T. Buras, freight on lime.....	0 94	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	1 59	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	177 97	
	428 48	428 48

Oneidas of the Thames, Ont. (No. 29)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		558 06
To J. M. Green, material for bridge, Turkey Creek ..	108 37	
C. M. Lewis " " ..	13 28	
J. W. Laing " " ..	8 50	
Walter Miller " " ..	16 14	
W. Cornelius " " ..	4 00	
A. Meiham, building bridge ..	25 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	382 77	
	558 06	558 06
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		50 14
Interest on invested capital.....		21 29
Rents collected.....		295 50
To Rents distributed.....	169 51	
J. Dearness, inspecting schools.....	44 73	
W. Telford, tiles for drain.....	5 00	
C. McArthur, gravel for roads.....	4 20	
Martin Ninham, work at No. 2 school.....	1 00	
Joshua Thomas, wood for schools.....	11 00	
" services as janitor.....	5 00	
Jane McGregor, provisions supplied to men at work on bridge..	5 00	
W. Leech, wood for schools.....	11 25	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	17 73	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	92 51	
	366 93	366 93

Department of Indian Affairs.

Parry Island Indians, Ont. (No. 30)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.		Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		53,815 70
	Collections on account of timber dues.....		634 02
	Chippewas of Nawash, shares of capital of 13 persons transferred.....		12,691 77
	Mississaguas of Alnwick " 1 ".....		459 07
	Shawanaga Indians " 2 ".....		182 97
	Chippewas of Nawash " 1 ".....		972 35
To	Grant for road-work.....	100 00	
	Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	63 40	
	Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	68,592 48	
		68,755 88	68,755 88
INTEREST.			
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		373 04
	Interest on invested capital.....		1,896 61
	J. R. Booth, on account of damage to crops and school, &c.....		78 25
	Chippewas of Nawash, shares of one quarter's interest for 13 persons transferred.....		130 67
	Mississaguas of Alnwick " 1 ".....		5 13
To	Interest for distribution.....	1,205 24	
	Eliz. Maguire, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	162 04	
	Mary Pace, teacher " " ".....	250 00	
	George Grant, inspecting schools.....	33 00	
	Payment for damages to crops and school.....	78 25	
	Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	3 77	
	W. Beattie, school material.....	1 68	
	J. A. Morrow, repairing school clock.....	1 00	
	Daniel Tebanbodong, wood for schools.....	12 50	
	Thomas Pahbahmowatong, wood for schools.....	11 50	
	Charles Debbahkengomin ".....	11 50	
	Calder & McGregor, repairing school stove.....	1 90	
	W. Beattie, flour, &c., for destitute Indians.....	89 27	
	G. G. Gladman, implements for road work.....	10 50	
	Thos. S. Walton, travelling expenses.....	15 50	
	Allowance to councillors for attending meetings.....	24 00	
	Department of Public Printing and Stationery, stationery.....	10 76	
	Daniel Tebaubodong, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	50 00	
	Pahbahmowatong, 2nd chief " ".....	20 00	
	Rev. A. Salt, secy and interpreter " ".....	50 00	
	Samson Chegaukoose, caretaker of school, 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1896.....	10 00	
	W. King " ".....	10 00	
	John Mautowaba, messenger, 1st January to 31st March, 1897.....	5 00	
	Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	416 29	
		2,483 70	2,483 70

Pottawattamies of Walpole Island (No. 31)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		6,107 12
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	6,107 12	
	6,107 12	6,107 12
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		254 42
Interest on invested capital		222 65
Rents collected		487 50
Ferriage fees collected		13 50
Chippewas of Walpole Island share of cost of constable's outfit		2 50
Cheque of 1895-96, outstanding for Chief Ashkebee		1 00
To Ashkebee, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	20 00	
Moses Caldwell, councillor	10 00	
Elijah Sonie	10 00	
George Isaacs, secretary	10 00	
John Day, making coffins	10 00	
Joseph Isaacs	10 00	
Joseph Thomas, sexton	10 00	
Saugutchewaqua, pension	4 00	
Peshana	4 00	
Goonah	4 00	
Pwaqueence	4 00	
Tagwagewon	4 00	
Mayanashe	4 00	
James Sedah	3 00	
Sahdenoqua	3 00	
G. Mitchell, M.D., physician, salary, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	125 00	
John Yahnodt, forest bailiff	15 74	
Charles Altman	7 68	
James Williams	9 75	
David Kiyoshk, services as ferryman	13 50	
George Isaacs	2 50	
Josiah Kowsod	1 00	
Amos Day, cleaning school house	1 50	
Jane Isaacs	1 00	
Andrew Isaacs, whitewashing school house	2 00	
Mrs. Ashbee, cleaning	0 75	
Moses Caldwell, cutting and drawing wood	7 00	
George Isaacs, repairs to fence	1 00	
Shaw & Wooliver, lock for school door and other supplies	1 40	
Charles Lendon, sundry supplies for school	6 00	
" funeral furnishings	3 00	
J. H. Fraser, lumber for coffins	5 00	
" culverts	2 46	
Chief Ashkebee, drawing lumber	1 00	
John Mokewenah, sundries for ferry scow	0 43	
John N. Gibb, wire cable for ferry	3 75	
Department of Justice, handcuffs and baton for constable	3 40	
David Day, digging grave	0 75	
Improvements to picnic grounds, High Banks	24 36	
Amount allowed P. Willis for improvements	15 00	
H. Winter, P.L.S., plan of road along Ashkebee Creek	6 00	
Interest for distribution	480 50	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	30 06	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	100 04	
	981 57	981 57

Department of Indian Affairs

Serpent River Indians, Ont. (No. 32)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		5,316 80
Collections on account of timber dues		811 38
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	81 14	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	6,047 04	
	6,128 18	6,128 18
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		925 25
Interest on invested capital		218 47
Rents collected		420 00
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, shares of interest used to pay annuities		4 09
To interest for distribution	800 00	
W. Prendergast, inspecting schools	20 59	
J. F. White	9 66	
Valade & Co., medicines	14 39	
Dominion Express Co., charges on school material	1 65	
Dept. P. P. and Stationery, school material	10 58	
Chief R. Oshowskeekizhik, wood for school	14 50	
James Sandford, lime for sanitary purposes	1 80	
J. T. Burns, freighting lime	0 58	
George Roome, salary as constable	14 00	
Wesigience, arrears of interest	20 15	
Widow Mainokezhikguk, arrears of interest	4 09	
Joseph Mesheguonahbai	4 50	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	25 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	626 12	
	1,567 81	1,567 81

Six Nations of Grand River, Ont. (No. 33)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		876,302 09
Collections on account of land, timber, &c.		389 25
Repayments by sundry Indians on account of loans		3,573 85
To loans to the undermentioned Indians to enable them to improve their farms and buildings:—		
George Doolittle	250 00	
Wm. House	125 00	
Adam Thomas	200 00	
Isaac Garlow	100 00	
Nelles Peters	150 00	
John Cook	37 50	
Henry Thomas	225 00	
Jeremiah Hill	70 00	
Samuel C. Hill	400 00	
Simon W. Martin	100 00	
Elias Lewis	95 00	
Archibald Jamieson	50 00	
George S. Johnston	350 00	
Wm. Echo	50 00	
John Martin	75 00	
Andrew Staats	200 00	
Jonas Froman	250 00	
Samuel Maracle	150 00	
Abram S. Marale	60 00	
Bejamin Garlow	50 00	
Carried forward	2,987 50	880,265 19

Six Nations of Grand River, Ont. (No. 33)—*Continued*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL—Concluded.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,987 50	880,265 19
A. Jamieson	50 00	
Peter Jacobs	50 00	
Elias Thomas	150 00	
Alex. Sherry	50 00	
Robert David	50 00	
Peter Froman	125 00	
Jackson Jacob	100 00	
John E. Davis	100 00	
Peter Hill	50 00	
Alex. Silversmith	40 00	
Jos. Jacobs	125 00	
Wm. M. Staats	50 00	
John R. Anderson	100 00	
John A. Gibson	150 00	
Samuel Curley	350 00	
Uriah Martin	15 00	
Phil. Miller	50 00	
Nicodemus and Charles Porter	125 00	
John David	150 00	
Henry Burning	250 00	
John White	100 00	
Chas. E. Martin	50 00	
Gebby Fish	150 00	
Geo. and Lucy Everett	150 00	
Zachariah Johnson	120 00	
Peter Martin	50 00	
Mrs. Susannah Maracle	100 00	
Isaac Monture	100 00	
E. S. Martin, refund of overpayment on land	160 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	22 93	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	874,144 76	
	880,265 19	880,265 19
INTEREST		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		2,088 65
Interest collected on loans		747 02
Rents collected		3,349 25
Liquor fines collected		25 00
Collections on account of failure to perform road-work		52 60
Refund by British America Assurance Company—Part of Insurance premium		30 00
Refund part of advance to T. D. Green, O.L.S., for expenses of survey		34 00
Interest on invested capital		46,375 14
Collections on account of indebtedness to merchants		80 60
Legislative grant to assist day schools		900 00
Amount of cheque issued in 1895-96, still outstanding		5 00
Refund of interest moneys sent for distribution		648 55
To John John, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 30th March, 1897	48 50	
Josiah Hill, secretary, " " " "	500 00	
Wm. Wage, forest bailiff " " " "	130 00	
Moses Turkey " " " "	130 00	
Geo. Longboat " " " "	130 00	
David Hill, pension " " " "	30 00	
John Gibson " " " "	50 00	
Simon Harris " " " " 30th April, 1896	6 25	
Lawrence Thomas " " " " 31st March, 1897	25 00	
Samson Green " " " "	25 00	
Solomon Nash " " " "	25 00	
Jacob Green " " " "	25 00	
Carried forward	1,124 75	54,335 81

Department of Indian Affairs.

Six Nations of Grand River, Ont. (No. 33)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST—Continued.		
Brought forward	1,124 75	54,335 81
To Betsy Claus, pension, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1897	25 00	
Ellen Powless " " " "	25 00	
Hannah Ahgwaga " " " "	25 00	
Wm. Curley " " " "	25 00	
Elizabeth Funn " " " "	25 00	
Elizabeth Nash " " " "	25 00	
Susannah Jamieson, pension " " " "	25 00	
Louis Bumbery " " " "	25 00	
Abram S. Hill " " " "	25 00	
Isaac Smith, pension, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	25 00	
Christian Walker, " " 3rd June, 1896.	6 25	
John House, " " 30th September, 1896.	12 50	
Wm. L. Green, " " 31st March, 1897	25 00	
John Key, " " " "	50 00	
Jos. S. Johnston, " " " "	50 00	
Elijah Nash, " " " "	25 00	
Isaac Thomas, " " " "	25 00	
Mary J. Green, " " 3rd June, 1896.	6 25	
Samuel Hill, " " 31st March, 1897	25 00	
Elizabeth Jacobs, " " " "	25 00	
Jacob Jamieson, " " " "	50 00	
Seth Johnston, " " " "	25 00	
John Snow, " " " "	25 00	
Deborah Johnston, " " " "	25 00	
John General, " " " "	50 00	
Catherine Jacobs, " " " "	25 00	
Betsy Green, " " " "	25 00	
Wm. English, " " " "	25 00	
Solomon Jamieson, " 1st October, 1896, to 30th September, 1897	12 50	
Catherine Hill, " " " "	12 50	
R. H. Dee, M.D., retiring allowance 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	500 00	
Wm. Reep and David Thomas, allowance to chiefs, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	800 00	
E. D. Cameron, allowance for rent, &c., 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	340 00	
John Miller, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	362 52	
W. F. Langrill, M.D., salary, 1st July, 1886, to 31st October, 1896.	666 64	
A. S. Langrill, M.D., " " " "	283 32	
L. E. Secord, M.D., salary, 1st November, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	1,900 00	
Wm. Reep, M.D., interpreter, salary, 11 months.	458 26	
Rev. R. Ashton. annual grant to day schools.	1,950 00	
Simon R. Hill, making drain.	168 00	
Moses Hill, work on roads.	120 00	
A. H. Lottridge, expenses laying corner stone	4 00	
Reville Bros., printing.	2 62	
Job Hill, part compensation for cow killed by lightning.	10 00	
Sundry Indians for services on committees :—		
Wm. Smith.	8 00	
Josiah Hill.	25 80	
Joab Martin.	7 00	
Benjamin Carpenter.	8 50	
John Jamieson.	5 00	
Wm. Wage.	10 00	
Levi Jonathan	34 00	
John Hill.	8 50	
Nicodemus Porter.	19 00	
J. W. M. Elliott.	36 00	
G. W. Hill.	1 00	
J. S. Johnston.	2 00	
Isaac Doxtater.	1 00	
David John.	2 00	
David General.	1 00	
Carried forward.	9,633 91	54,335 81

Six Nations of Grand River, Ont. (No. 33)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
INTEREST—Continued.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	9,633 91	54,335 81
To Joseph Green.....	2 00	
Daniel Doxtater.....	2 00	
W. D. Styres.....	4 00	
Joseph Clench.....	1 00	
Jesse Jonathan.....	1 00	
Peter Powles.....	2 00	
Moses Hill.....	2 00	
Joseph Henry.....	2 00	
Philip Hill.....	13 50	
Alexander Hill.....	5 00	
George Key.....	2 00	
G. A. Mortin.....	1 00	
Sundry persons for protecting Delaware bridge.....	6 50	
J. R. Vanfleet, lumber for bridges, &c.....	428 85	
J. S. Johnston, sundry supplies for celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday..	62 64	
E. D. Cameron, for prizes, &c., " " " "	65 00	
Peter Powles, " " " "	50 00	
Geo. Foster & Sons, sundries for " " " "	92 89	
Mrs. Ernest Hill, care of late John House.....	10 00	
Jos. Jacobs, services cutting through dam.....	10 00	
St. Joseph's Hospital, maintenance of Mrs. Jos. Monture.....	5 70	
Powles Hill, loan.....	50 00	
H. McKay Wilson, legal services.....	75 00	
Assistance to Charles Antoine to enable him to return to New York State..	10 00	
S. J. McKelvie & Co., funeral furnishings.....	5 00	
Avery Bros., " " " "	10 00	
A. Lottridge, " " " "	172 00	
Purcell & Son, " " " "	10 00	
J. S. Johnston, " " " "	500 00	
Wm. Jacobs, " " " "	10 00	
T. & L. Wood, " " " "	10 00	
Wm. Peddie & Co., " " " "	5 00	
J. W. Pattison, " " " "	55 00	
Peter Atkins, " " " "	25 00	
Mary Johnson, " " " "	30 00	
W. F. Cockshutt, funeral furnishings.....	5 00	
E. Williamson " " " "	10 00	
R. A. Foster " " " "	10 00	
Peter Atkinson, supplies to destitute.....	13 00	
J. H. Burrows " " " "	30 00	
J. S. Johnston " " " "	138 00	
Robert Hill " " " "	17 00	
Wm. Peddie " " " "	31 00	
Jacob Isaac " " " "	1 00	
Mary Johnston " " " "	143 00	
A. E. Burke " " " "	3 00	
Levi Jonathan, painting furniture and council house.....	28 00	
David Thomas, services as school trustee.....	8 00	
Augustus Jamieson " " " "	8 00	
Josiah Hill " " " "	8 00	
J. S. Johnson, sundries for council house.....	40 18	
Levi Jonathan, repairs to " " " "	175 00	
Wm. Martin, repairs to road scraper.....	2 50	
G. S. Johnston, grant to Pagan Convention.....	15 00	
Joseph Green, grant to Temperance Convention.....	15 00	
Peter Miller, compensation for horse killed by lightning.....	25 00	
J. S. Johnston, sundries for council.....	12 60	
Wm. Adamson, premium of insurance on saw-mill.....	45 00	
John Burning, making ditch.....	50 00	
Abram Hill, services as constable.....	4 50	
Geo. D. Styres, for prizes for ploughing match.....	70 00	
Carried forward.....	12,277 77	54,335 81

Department of Indian Affairs.

Six Nations of Grand River, Ont. (No. 33)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST—Continued.		
Brought forward.....	12,277 77	54,335 81
To Charles Duncan, carpet for council house.....	24 55	
Sundry expenses in connection with His Excellency The Governor General's visit to the reserve :—		
The Whitehead & Hog Co., special badges.....	\$ 16 13	
South Brant Agricultural Society, use of tent.....	39 00	
Wm. Grant, flags.....	3 77	
W. F. Cockshutt & Co., bunting.....	36 31	
G. A. Elliott, flag staffs.....	2 10	
Reville Bros., printing.....	6 58	
T. H. Preston ".....	39 50	
Eliza Martin, supplying lunch.....	67 00	
Jacob Isaac, meals.....	3 50	
A. E. Hill ".....	13 75	
Mary Johnson ".....	14 50	
A. H. Lottridge, meals.....	1 00	
Jonas Isaac ".....	1 50	
Joseph Porter ".....	7 00	
Hiram Miller ".....	3 75	
Charles Porter, teaming sawdust.....	1 50	
Gilbert Mountpleasant, guard.....	25	
Mark Jack, decorating.....	25	
Philip Hill ".....	25	
Alex. Sherry ".....	25	
Levi White, meals.....	11 00	
Dorothy Sero.....	75	
Frank Martin, services of brass band.....	10 00	
David Fish, transport.....	4 50	
Charles L. Smith, livery service.....	28 00	
Geo. Styres, police service and sundry expenses.....	38 50	
Sundry persons for services on committee.....	133 00	
" " as constables.....	17 00	
	491 64	
Joseph Porter, repairing culvert.....	45 00	
Geo. W. Longboat, repairs to bridge, McKenzie Creek.....	281 00	
J. A. Langrill, M.D., medicines.....	131 38	
L. E. Secord, M.D. ".....	150 00	
John H. Stratford Hospital, care of Wm. Martin.....	60 00	
" " Joseph Green and family.....	32 10	
L. E. Secord, repairs to physicians' residence.....	99 10	
Sundry persons for collecting exhibits for Agricultural Fair.....	12 00	
Elias Martin, loan to purchase horses.....	50 00	
David Thomas, Christmas tree, Thomas school.....	10 00	
G. A. Martin, services as fence viewer.....	1 00	
L. McTaggart, services as stenographer.....	9 00	
Robert Martin, repairing bridge, McKenzie Creek.....	330 05	
Lilian Martin, loan.....	60 00	
Howie & Freely, repairing office stove.....	1 90	
Joab Martin, services as secretary.....	50 00	
Josiah Hill, services as inspector of works.....	50 00	
Mrs. Solomon Sherry, care and keep of William Carrier.....	33 00	
John H. Stratford Hospital, care of Lucy Claus.....	6 00	
Geo. Gibson, repairs to Seneca longhouse.....	25 00	
Mrs. James Bomberby, loan.....	20 00	
Nicodemus Porter, making drain.....	10 00	
Printing and school supplies, &c.....	18 38	
Levi Jonathan, repairing bridge.....	92 80	
Jas. Grace, J.P., expenses of liquor prosecution.....	10 50	
Dominion Express Co., freight.....	0 90	
Wm. Smith, legal expenses re sheep killed by dogs.....	111 30	
Perry Davis, part compensation.....	14 94	
Robert David, part compensation for loss by fire.....	150 31	
Mrs. John Thomas ".....	95 19	
Carried forward.....	14,754 81	54,335 81

Six Nations of Grand River, Ont. (No. 33)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Brought forward	14,754 81	54,335 81
To Rev. W. G. White, grant to Mohawk Baptist Church	25 00	
Richard Hill, assistance to J. F. Johnston while ill	1 50	
David Thomas, travelling expenses to Brantford	1 00	
Nicodemus Porter, repairing well	12 00	
David Garlow, services as constable	9 20	
J. A. Langrill, M. D., medical services	17 50	
A. H. Lottridge, meals for delegates to Farmers' Institute	3 00	
" board of constables	4 25	
Bell Telephone Co., rent of telephone	30 00	
W. H. Jamieson, care of Alex. Thomas	12 00	
Noah VanEvery, part compensation for fire loss	10 66	
Samuel Adams, services as constable	7 50	
Peter Newhouse	4 50	
Jas. B. Hill, laying sewer pipes	24 00	
E. D. Cameron, expenses of delegates to Niagara	150 00	
Augustus Hill, repairing road leveller	3 00	
Nicodemus Porter, wood for council	13 00	
Rev. J. L. Strong, grant, repairs to church	25 00	
John Anderson, jr., for services of brass band	16 00	
Mary Johnston, board of	4 00	
Josiah Hill " committee	2 25	
Mary Davis, compensation for loss by fire	2 00	
John Hill, services inspecting losses by fire	3 00	
Jos. Henry "	3 00	
John H. Stratford Hospital, care of J. E. Miller	24 00	
Mary Bumbery, for stone quarry	32 00	
Levi Jonathan, repairs to council-house	14 00	
Peter Powles " race track	1 50	
Obediah Elliott, for road levellers	40 00	
Isaac Davis "	10 00	
Phoebe Bumbery, care of Anthony House	4 00	
M. Ellenberger, repairing clock council house	0 75	
Samuel C. Hill, repairs to council-house	25 00	
Lydia Mountpleasant, nursing James Hill	2 00	
Bank of Montreal, in payment of outstanding cheque issued in 1895 in favour of Isaac Davis	0 38	
Joseph Porter, stove pipes for school	2 00	
Rents distributed	3,349 25	
Interest moneys sent for distribution	34,332 95	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	202 46	
Balance, 30th June, 1897	1,157 35	
	54,335 81	54,335 81

Department of Indian Affairs.

Shawanaga Indians, Ont. (No. 34)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		10,886 89
To Parry Island Indians, shares of two persons transferred.....	182 97	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	10,703 92	
	10,886 89	10,886 89
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		11 18
Interest on invested capital.....		381 43
Cheques 1248, 2591 and 2592 refunded.....		145 55
To Francis Nebinanyquod, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	20 00	
Adda McIntosh, teacher, salary from 1st April to 7th October, 1896.....	120 06	
Hannah M. Walton " " 8th October to 31st December, 1896.....	55 87	
Elizabeth R. Lawrence " " 1st January to 31st March, 1897.....	62 50	
George Grant, inspecting school.....	22 00	
Dept. P. P. & Stationery, school material.....	5 95	
W. Beatty, cooking stove and repairs to school-house.....	17 64	
G. G. Gladman, repairs to teacher's house.....	0 90	
M. C. Cameron, on account of interest due him.....	100 00	
Joshua Pawis, care of oxen, 6 months to 31st December, 1896.....	4 00	
W. Beatty, flour for destitute.....	122 75	
Services at distribution of flour.....	6 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	0 49	
	538 16	538 16

Spanish River Indians, Ont. (No. 35)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1897		6,549 89
Collections on account of timber dues		21 74
" " land sales		6 95
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	2 87	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	6,575 71	
	6,578 58	6,578 58
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		23 55
Interest on invested capital		230 08
Refund of interest sent for distribution		18 69
" " grant for hay, &c.		63 10
Rents collected		120 00
To R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical officer, salary from 1st July, 1896, to 28th February, 1897	52 24	
F. S. Rounthwaite, M.D., medical attendance, 10th Mar. to 7th April, 1897	8 10	
J. W. McIntosh, M.D., medical officer, salary from 1 May to 30 June, 1897	30 68	
D. McCaig, inspecting school	9 00	
W. Prendergast "	11 45	
G. Roome, wages as constable for 2 months	14 00	
Caroline Morley, cleaning school-house	3 00	
" " sundry supplies for school	0 67	
A. McGill & Son, teacher's desk for Sagamook school	7 00	
B. H. Turner, freighting "	0 20	
Sundry supplies for schools	2 61	
Joseph Atchitawense, repairing school-house	16 00	
John Sissinab, 18 cords wood for school	27 00	
Joseph Kokoke, " "	15 25	
W. Soloman, jr., " "	13 25	
Dept. P. P. & Stationery, school material	5 70	
A. Sadowski, axe, chair, &c., for school	2 35	
A. Cadotte, stove-pipes "	1 50	
B. H. Turner, seed grain and potatoes	9 30	
Charles Snow, seed	21 80	
Valade & Co., medicines	64 78	
James Sandford, lime for sanitary purposes	3 60	
J. T. Burnes, freighting lime	0 87	
Joseph H. Esquimaux, expenses in connection with deserters from Shingwauk Home	12 75	
Interest sent for distribution	100 00	
Mary Petonoquet, arrears of interest for 1895	0 32	
Maionquotwaibs orphans " 1893	0 34	
" " 1895	0 64	
Peter Assinewai " 1895	2 56	
J. B. Assinewai " 1895	1 60	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	7 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	9 66	
	455 42	455 42

Department of Indian Affairs.

Thessalon River Indians, Ont. (No. 36)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.		Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		20,123 19
	Collections on account of land sales.....		1,291 48
	Timber sales.....		304 26
To	Charles Ansley, refund for improvements.....	3 00	
	A. & N. Dymont, " ".....	12 00	
	Archibald Gray " ".....	2 00	
	Henry McMillan. " of overpayment on land.....	2 09	
	McFadden & Faxwell, refund of overpayment on land.....	18 52	
	Mary E. Moore " " ".....	9 59	
	W. C. Walker " " ".....	10 11	
	Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	155 54	
	Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	21,506 08	
		21,718 93	21,718 93
INTEREST.			
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		835 88
	Interest on invested capital.....		733 57
	Jimmie Moore, refund on account of improvements on lot 11, block C.....		10 00
	Refund of interest sent for distribution.....		52 64
To	Peter Jaquahkummick, chief, salary 6 months to 31st December, 1896.....	12 50	
	J. W. McIntosh, M. D., portion of salary.....	0 28	
	T. J. McCort, M. D., medical attendance.....	8 35	
	Wm. Prendergast, inspecting school.....	22 12	
	J. F. White ".....	11 41	
	St. Michael's hospital, board and treatment of Archange Bamagijig.....	95 87	
	Dept. P. P. and Stationery, school material.....	2 09	
	W. J. Walsh, stove-pipes for school-house.....	2 90	
	Geo. Shaw, material for repairs to ".....	37 55	
	Dobin & Co. " ".....	13 33	
	Louis Bamagijig, wood for school.....	16 00	
	S. Hagan, expenses in connection with murder case.....	14 00	
	Valade & Co., medicines.....	14 39	
	C. H. Watson, relief for destitute Indians.....	5 10	
	S. Hagan " ".....	5 40	
	James Sanford, lime for sanitary purposes.....	1 80	
	T. J. Burns, freighting lime.....	0 58	
	Interest for distribution.....	600 00	
	Mrs. Jos. King, sr., share of interest.....	3 29	
	Mrs. David Belrose ".....	3 29	
	John King ".....	13 16	
	Joseph King, jr. ".....	23 03	
	Louis Moses, arrears of interest, 1896.....	6 58	
	" " " 1894, 1895, 1896.....	5 68	
	Alexander Moses, " ".....	21 77	
	Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	691 62	
		1,632 09	1,632 09

Tootoomenai's Band, Ont. (No. 37)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		900 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	900 00	
	900 00	900 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		269 84
Interest on invested capital.....		63 45
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	333 29	
	333 29	333 29

Whitefish River Indians, Ont. (No. 38)

CAPITAL.			
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		15,759 46
	Collections on account of timber dues.....		1,403 16
To	Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	140 32	
	Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	17,022 30	
		17,162 62	17,162 62
INTEREST.			
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		313 78
	Interest on invested capital		562 56
	Rents collected.....		192 00
	Refund on account of loan to purchase hay, &c.....		48 35
	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, shares of interest used to pay annuities		67
To	James Nahwegahbow, chief, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	50 00	
	Thos. Wilkia, constable, 1st April to 30th September, 1896.....	60 00	
	Joseph H. Esquimaux, secretary and interpreter, 1st April to 30th September, 1896, and from 1st January to 31st March, 1897.....	37 50	
	R. M. Stephen, M.D., salary from 1st July, 1896, to 28th February, 1897.....	15 68	
	J. Carruthers, M.D., salary June quarter, 1896.....	14 68	
	F. S. Rounthwaite, M.D., medical attendance 10th March to 7th April, 1896.....	2 43	
	D. McCaig, inspecting school.....	10 00	
	Joseph Esquimaux, cleaning school-house.....	3 00	
	Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material	4 27	
	Andrew Pabahmisa, work on teacher's residence.....	5 00	
	John Jero, work on teacher's residence.....	4 00	
	Jacob Nahwegahbow, work on teacher's residence.....	3 50	
	David " " " " " ".....	4 50	
	Arland & Gray, material for work on teacher's residence.....	6 84	
	Chas. Anderson " " " " " ".....	26 15	
	James Nahwegahbow, wood for school.....	13 50	
	Byron H. Turner, seed grain.....	41 35	
	Valade & Co., medicines.....	14 41	
	James Sandford, lime for sanitary purposes.....	90	
	J. T. Burns, freighting lime.....	29	
	Interest for distribution.....	400 00	
	Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	11 52	
	Balance, 30th June, 1897.....	387 84	
		1,117 36	1,117 36

Department of Indian Affairs.

Wyandottes of Anderdon, Ont. (No. 39)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		14,727 19
To Shares of capital paid to the undermentioned enfranchised Indians—		
Children of Louis Warrow	20 00	
Harriet Laforet	1,107 72	
Justin J. Clark	200 00	
Julia E. Splitlog	1,149 47	
Joseph White	93 40	
Mary E. White	46 70	
Thos. Warrow	140 10	
Thos. B. White	280 20	
Helen B. White	46 70	
Alex. White	513 70	
Solomon White	93 40	
Joseph White, jr	280 20	
Christeen Remon	46 70	
Catherine Bernard	46 70	
John F. Clark	93 40	
James A. Clark	140 10	
James A. White	186 80	
Margaret A. White	46 70	
Alex. Clark	186 80	
Josiah Clark	93 40	
Genevieve Warrow	46 70	
Israel Splitlog	93 40	
Peter D. Clark	46 70	
Victoria McGuire	46 70	
Catherine H. Clark	46 70	
Elmira Clark	46 70	
Thos. Warrow	280 20	
Lewis J. Warrow	46 70	
Geo. C. Clark	186 80	
Wm. Hunt	46 70	
Mary McKee	46 70	
James Clark	46 70	
Sarah E. McKenzie	46 70	
Solomon H. White	46 70	
Mary A. White	46 70	
Mark M. White	46 70	
Ora Horsman	46 70	
Maud Clark	46 70	
Alex. Clark	93 40	
Randolph G. H. Clark	108 86	
Jos. Jerome Clark	170 70	
Sarah E. Clark	170 70	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	8,110 44	
	14,727 19	14,727 19
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1897		5,345 81
Interest on invested capital		1,094 39
To Interest distributed to enfranchised Indians	2,597 65	
" unenfranchised "	348 24	
E. P. Watson, for special services in connection with surrender of land, &c.	50 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	3,444 81	
	6,440 20	6,440 20

Abenakis of St. Francis, Que. (No. 40)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		3,768 06
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	3,768 06	
	3,768 06	3,768 06
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		5 27
Rents collected		262 59
Interest on invested capital		139 73
To Relief to sundry destitute Indians—		
Frances Pakikan	5 00	
Elizabeth Msadoquis	15 00	
Wm. Wanolet	5 00	
J. E. Belcourt, inspection of school	20 00	
Flag for Chief Masta	11 25	
Expenses of deputation to Ottawa and return	48 80	
W. C. Boucher, travelling expenses	25 00	
Beauchemin, material for bridge	11 40	
L. R. Obomsawin, carting material for bridge	1 40	
P. J. Obomsawin, work on bridge	4 60	
D. Descoteau, funeral furnishings	15 00	
Lapérrière & Frère	17 20	
Expenses of liquor prosecution, J. de Gonzague	21 30	
Jos. Portneuf, grant for services	5 00	
Israel Genron, fuel for school	5 00	
H. Chasleuer	2 00	
N. Benoit	1 80	
Albert Hamel	10 00	
Rev. H. C. Loiselle	5 00	
Jos. Côté, services keeping roads open in winter	11 70	
Sundries for school	0 85	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	15 76	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	149 53	
	407 59	407 59

Abenakis of Becancour, Que. (No. 41)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		906 60
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	906 60	
	906 60	906 60
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		10 34
Interest on invested capital		32 10
To sundry Indians clearing north boundary of reserve	23 85	
G. Moreau, damage to fence	5 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	13 59	
	42 44	42 44

Department of Indian Affairs.

Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger, Que. (No. 42)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		7,823 84
Collections on account of land sales		153 20
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	15 32	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	7,961 72	
	7,977 04	7,977 04
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		52 55
Interest on invested capital		275 67
Refunds of interest sent for distribution		17 02
To Interest sent for distribution	228 83	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	116 41	
	345 24	345 24

Golden Lake Indians, Ont. (No. 43)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		55 32
Timber dues		9 17
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	91	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	63 58	
	64 49	64 49
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1897		5 32
Interest on invested capital		2 12
E. Bennett, oxen sold		49 00
To Frank Baptiste, travelling expenses, Golden Lake to Ottawa and return	6 50	
E. Bennett, expenses of impounding cattle	5 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	44 94	
	56 44	56 44

Hurons of Lorette, Que. (No. 44)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		4,230 55
To Balance 30th June, 1897, carried forward	4,230 55	
	4,230 55	4,230 55
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		145 51
Rent collected		2 00
Interest on invested capital.....		153 16
Fees from children of whites attending school		7 00
Amount received for damages to improvements of Paul Picard.....		50 00
To A. O. Bastien, travelling expenses.....	2 50	
Interest sent for distribution	125 11	
Paul Picard, for damages to his improvements.....	50 00	
A. O. Bastien, for taking census	1 50	
J. A. Langlais, prizes for school children.....	4 84	
J. P. Dery	5 16	
Jos. Hamel, services as choirmaster.....	20 00	
Joseph Sioui, relief grant	15 00	
Fees of children attending St. Ambrose school	10 00	
P. A. Roy, inspection of school.....	15 00	
Charles GrosLouis, repairs to school-house.....	9 50	
Napoleon Trudel	2 50	
School books, &c.....	13 92	
Gabriel Belleau, fuel for school.....	36 55	
Chas. GrosLouis, lighting fires at school.....	7 50	
A. O. Bastien, sundries for school	4 06	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	0 12	
Balance, 30th June, 1897	34 41	
	357 67	357 67

Department of Indian Affairs.

Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que. (No. 45)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		12,209 50
Timber dues collected.....		307 32
Payment by St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Co. for right of way.....		631 75
To Augustus Couillard, 2 stoves for schools.....	27 20	
Transfer to interest account to cover over-expenditure of interest.....	3,996 21	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	93 91	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	9,031 25	
	13,148 57	13,148 57
INTEREST.		
By St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Co., claims for damages in connection with right of way.....		5,195 25
Interest on invested capital.....		246 93
Rents collected.....		1,104 96
Transfer from capital to cover over-expenditure.....		3,996 21
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	5,896 18	
John Williams, gatekeeper, salary, 1st October, 1895, to 30th September, 1896.....	24 00	
Chas. Sakakeese " " " ".....	24 00	
Rents distributed.....	602 50	
Sundry Indians, for damages occasioned by right of way of St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Co.....	3,882 75	
Rev. G. Forbes, burial expenses of Ann Anderson.....	10 00	
Jos. Foster, travelling expenses.....	8 50	
Jos. Fisher " ".....	3 75	
John Splycer, fuel for school.....	6 25	
Services of P. Murray and M. Stacy at election of councillors.....	7 00	
Mary Deer, cleaning council-room.....	4 00	
M. Tahentetha, repairing fences.....	7 25	
Alfred Perras " ".....	1 25	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	65 92	
	10,543 35	10,543 35

Iroquois of St. Regis, Que. (No. 46).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		54,713 28
Collections on account land sales.....		452 53
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	45 25	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	55,120 56	
	55,165 81	55,165 81
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		206 62
Liquor fine by Loran Jack.....		12 50
Refund, costs Queen vs. Sheets, Tait, et al.....		24 15
Interest on invested capital.....		2,572 20
Refund of interest sent for distribution.....		33 40
Rents collected.....		502 09
To Joseph Thompson, chief, salary, 1st January, 1896, to 31st December, 1896..	10 00	
Jacob Mitchell " " " ".....	10 00	
Jacob Fire " " " ".....	10 00	
Mitchell Boon " " " ".....	10 00	
Thos. Lazare " " " ".....	10 00	
Carried forward.....	1,053 35	3,350 96

Iroquois of St. Regis, Que. (No. 46)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Brought forward.	1,053 35	3,350 96
To Margaret McKillop, teacher, 1st April, 1896, to 30th June, 1896.	50 00	
Louis Benedict " " " "	25 00	
Annie Back " " " "	50 00	
Christina McKillop " " " "	50 00	
Alex. Pirie " 24th September, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	204 63	
Mary J. Powell " 1st April, 1896, to 30th June, 1896	50 00	
J. Killoran " 24th August, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	218 75	
Rev. M. Mainville, missionary, 1st April, 1896, to 30th September, 1896.	50 00	
S. G. Bourget, missionary, 1st October, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.	50 00	
Rev. M. Mainville, allowance for fuel	12 50	
S. G. Bourget " " " "	12 50	
S. G. Bourget, allowance for hay	28 00	
Louis Smoke, services as sexton	36 00	
Jas. McGregor, inspection of schools	19 25	
A. McNaughton " " " "	14 00	
Wm. Prendergast " " " "	6 80	
J. F. White " " " "	9 25	
Loran Pike, services as interpreter.	8 75	
Loran Smith, provisions for Indians working at drain.	5 10	
Mitchell Cook " " " "	3 82	
John Angus, loan (has been repaid).	19 00	
Cole's National Mfg. Co., use of tent at Central Fair	20 00	
Loran Pike, services as clerk	10 00	
Lawrence Leaf, burial expenses.	5 00	
W. A. McDonald & Co., burial expenses.	12 00	
Chief Joseph Thompson, travelling expenses	14 50	
L. A. Audette, registration fees	24 00	
L. E. N. Platte, in part payment for organ for church	130 00	
School material	6 17	
Campbell Bros., repairs to stove for school	1 85	
W. A. Grant, fuel for school	28 50	
Dominique Cook, timber for repair of roads	7 00	
Mitchell Cook, provisions to Indians working on roads.	6 00	
Mary J. Powell, cleaning school-room	2 00	
S. G. Grow, fuel for school	26 00	
Sundries for school	65	
George Long, expenses in connection with liquor case.	2 00	
Interest sent for distribution	708 80	
M. A. White, repairs to St. Regis school building	39 30	
Paul Mitchell, railway fare to Sault Ste. Marie	8 75	
St. Jean de Dieu Hospital, care of insane woman	50 00	
L. O. White, services as interpreter.	4 50	
Loran Pike, travelling expenses	18 75	
M. Jacobs " " " "	3 00	
Paul Delorimer, services as organist	10 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.	30 88	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.	1,207 96	
	2,350 96	3,350 96

Iroquois of St. Regis, Que., Land Fund (No. 46A).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		4,468 38
Interest on invested capital.		156 40
To commutation tax to Township of Dundee	170 67	
Antoine Plamondon, for lots 5 and 18B, Chenail Range, Dundee	1,800 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.	2,654 11	
	4,624 78	4,624 78

Department of Indian Affairs.

Lake St. John Indians, Que. (No. 47)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		2,281 31
L. E. Otis and P. L. Marcotte, collections on account of land		493 25
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	49 33	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	2,725 23	
	2,774 56	2,774 56
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	165 03	
By Interest on invested capital		74 07
L. E. Otis and P. L. Marcotte, liquor fines collected, \$80.00; license fees, \$8.00		88 00
Hudson's Bay Company, rent		2 00
To J. J. Oke, relief to Mrs. Coal	5 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	5 40	
By Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward		11 36
	175 43	175 43

Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Que. (No. 48).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		2,393 77
To Timber dues		153 65
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	2,547 42	
	2,547 42	2,547 42
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		299 57
Interest on invested capital		102 94
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., rent		16 00
To Timothy Arirhon, taking census	22 00	
Sundry Indians, relief supplies	38 75	
J. P. Nantel, inspecting school	10 00	
Cecilia Frank, rent for school-house to 30th June, 1897	18 00	
Mary Simon	18 00	
Travelling expenses of Indians, Ottawa to Oka	10 25	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	0 96	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	300 55	
	418 51	418 51

Temiscamingue Indians, Que. (No. 49)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	8 cts.	8 cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		12,795 96
Collections on account timber dues		1,903 32
To Indian Management Fund, percentage on collections	190 33	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	14,508 95	
	14,699 28	14,699 28
INTEREST.		
By Rents collected		180 00
Interest on invested capital		447 23
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	18 09	
A. Miller, constable, 1st May, 1896, to 31st January, 1897	175 00	
Juliet Wetawessens, cleaning school-room	12 00	
Coffin for Jos. Onaquam	5 00	
Clothing for destitute	8 77	
Blankets	3 50	
J. A. Musgrove, cod liver oil	11 00	
Freight	3 35	
School material, &c.	11 95	
Vaccine points	2 03	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections ..	10 80	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	365 74	
	627 23	627 23

River Desert Indians, Que. (No. 50).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		26,766 78
Collections on account of land and timber		630 21
Proceeds of sale of old house		15 00
To G. C. Rainboth, for survey	403 17	
Expenditure for repair of roads	218 61	
Stewart & Fleck, iron pickets	33 60	
A. Baxter, building bridge, Congou Creek	873 49	
Grant towards building bridges at Maniwaki	4,000 00	
Chas. Logue, freighting iron pickets	0 85	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	64 52	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	21,817 75	
	27,411 99	27,411 99
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		68 39
Interest on invested capital		1,017 61
Rents collected		796 24
S. Morissette, trespass dues		4 00
To Peter Tenesco, chief, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 15th August, 1896	46 87	
Louis Commodo, chief. " 15th May, 1897	112 49	
Michael Commodo " 15th August, 1896	18 75	
John McDougall, interpreter " 31st March, 1897	40 00	
Wm. Jabot, pension "	24 00	
John McDougall, chief, salary from 15th August, 1896, to 31st March, 1897 ..	31 25	
Simon Otjik " " " "	31 25	
E. A. Mulligan, M.D. " 1st April " "	200 00	
Alex. Nault, constable " " " "	41 66	
Annie O'Connor, teacher " " " "	200 00	
Charles Logue, refund overpayment of rent	16 15	
E. Gauvreau, M.D., vaccine points	2 53	
Carried forward	764 95	1,886 24

Department of Indian Affairs.

River Desert Indians, Que. (No. 50)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
INTEREST—<i>Concluded.</i>		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	764 95	1,886 24
To Auguste Gay, inspecting school.....	5 00	
Thomas McGoey, livery service.....	2 25	
Oblate Community, lime for sanitary purposes.....	15 00	
Charles Logue " ".....	2 20	
School books, &c.....	9 04	
Sundries for school.....	3 70	
Simon St. Amour, burial expenses.....	9 00	
Simon Otjik, fuel for school.....	15 00	
Amounts paid for improvements on land purchased from J. B. Makateninie (has been transferred):—		
Antoine Makateninie.....	66 68	
Catherine ".....	66 66	
Genevieve ".....	66 66	
Mary Ann Rignan, rent.....	35 00	
Louis Commodo and sub-chief, for services and expenses Maniwaki to Ottawa and return.....	25 00	
Amabel Watagou, rent.....	67 00	
A. P. Sherwood, expenses of Dominion constable.....	42 15	
D. O'Leary, expenses, Queen vs. Commodo.....	38 11	
Interest moneys distributed (arrears).....	119 80	
W. J. McCaffrey, refund of rent.....	0 11	
Louis Commodo, expenses to Ottawa and return.....	36 00	
Relief to sundry destitute Indians.....	84 00	
Simon Otjik, services, whitewashing.....	7 00	
Mary Goulais, services as interpreter.....	1 00	
Sylva Lalonde, digging graves.....	1 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	46 07	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	357 86	
	1,886 24	1,886 24

Songhees Indians, B.C. (No. 51).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		9,573 01
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	9,573 01	
	9,573 01	9,573 01
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		2,616 72
Interest on invested capital.....		426 64
Rents collected.....		417 00
To Michael Cooper, constable, 1st June, 1896, to 31st May, 1897.....	240 00	
Sister M. Rogation, teacher, 1st July, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	225 00	
Burial expenses.....	30 00	
Interest moneys distributed.....	170 00	
Nichols & Renouf, on account of plough.....	20 00	
Assistance given to sundry destitute Indians.....	150 75	
School books, &c.....	3 82	
Michael Lawless, lumber.....	3 00	
Peter Hanson, repairs to school-house.....	3 00	
Fuel for school.....	9 50	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	25 02	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	2,580 27	
	3,460 36	3,460 36

Cowichan Indians, B.C. (No. 52)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		60 02
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	60 02	
	60 02	60 02
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		122 02
A. W. Vowell, rents collected.....		1 00
Interest on invested capital.....		6 37
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	06	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	129 33	
	129 39	129 39

Musqueam Indians, B.C. (No. 53).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		113 11
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	113 11	
	113 11	113 11
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		26 82
Interest on invested capital.....		4 90
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	31 72	
	31 72	31 72

Skwamish Indians, B.C. (No. 54).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		86 46
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	86 46	
	86 46	86 46
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		11 63
Interest on invested capital.....		3 43
To G. S. Philp, relief supplies.....	7 72	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	7 34	
	15 06	15 06

Department of Indian Affairs.

Harrison River Band, B.C. (No. 55)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.		14 96
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	14 96	
	14 96	14 96
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.		14 85
Interest on invested capital		1 05
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	15 90	
	15 90	15 90

Quamichan Band, B.C. (No. 56).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.		11 16
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	11 16	
	11 16	11 16
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.		3 85
Interest on invested capital		0 53
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	4 38	
	4 38	4 38

Chemainus Band, B.C. (No. 57).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.		368 89
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	368 89	
	368 89	368 89
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.		6 15
Interest on invested capital		13 13
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	19 28	
	19 28	19 28

Chillaheetsa Band, B.C. (No. 58).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.		2 14
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	2 14	
	2 14	2 14
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.		0 89
Interest on invested capital		0 11
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1 00	
	1 00	1 00

St. Peter's Band, Man. (No. 59)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		66 91
Canadian Pacific Railway, right of way		39 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 90	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	102 01	
INTEREST.	105 91	105 91
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		168 92
Liquor fines collected.....		25 00
Interest on invested capital.....		8 26
To Aikens, Culver & Co., legal services, liquor case.....	34 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 50	
Balance 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	166 68	
	202 18	202 18

Brokenhead River Band, Man. (No. 60).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		47 71
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	47 71	
	47 71	47 71
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		78 81
Interest on invested capital		4 43
To J. C. McRae, services in liquor prosecutions.....	50 00	
Aikens, Culver & McCleneghan, legal services in liquor prosecutions.....	25 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	8 24	
	83 24	83 24

Little Forks Band, Rainy River, Man. (No. 61).

By Proceeds of sale of steer.....		30 00
Liquor fine.....		25 00
To Jacob Hose, 1 plough.....	17 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	36 50	
	55 00	55 00

Department of Indian Affairs.

Rosseau River Band, Man. (No. 62)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		1,968 72
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1,968 72	
INTEREST.	1,968 72	1,968 72
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		18 11
Interest on invested capital.....		69 54
Proceeds of hay and wheat sold.....		21 05
To C. Taylor, repairing farm implements.....	2 00	
F. Ogletree, expenses in releasing cattle impounded.....	22 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 26	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	83 44	
	108 70	108 70

Fort Alexander Band, Man. (No. 63)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		18 81
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	18 81	
INTEREST.	18 81	18 81
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		56 60*
Liquor fines.....		62 50
Interest on invested capital.....		2 64
To Aikens, Culver & McCleneghan, legal services <i>re</i> liquor prosecutions.....	64 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 75	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	53 99	
	121 74	121 74

Tabusintac Band, N.B. (No. 64)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		225 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	225 00	
INTEREST.	225 00	225 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		43 55
Interest on invested capital.....		9 40
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	52 95	
		52 95

Cross Lake Band, Manitoba (No. 65)

By Proceeds of ox sold.....		30 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	30 00	
	30 00	30 00

Indians of Nova Scotia (No. 66)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		25 43
Timber dues.....		50 00
Interest.....		0 89
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections ..	5 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	71 32	
	76 32	76 32

Indians of New Brunswick (No. 67)

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		6,353 47
Proceeds of sale of barn, Oromocto Reserve.....		18 00
Refund of amount paid L. R. Harrison for legal services		20 75
Interest on invested capital.....		222 33
To Thomas Watt, constable.....	16 00	
Peter Tennais	2 00	
John Stevenson, survey Richibucto Reserve.....	120 00	
Geo. Wilson & David Thompson, building school-house, Big Cove Reserve.	327 00	
Thos. Maltby & Son, measuring rules	5 00	
McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, implements for Indians at Oromocto..	22 25	
Herald Printing & Publishing Co., printing	1 00	
J. G. Stevens, legal services, Queen vs. Nicholas.....	28 00	
Adams, Burns & Co., lumber.....	25 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 80	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	6,066 50	
	6,614 55	6,614 55

Tobique Indians, N.B. (No. 68)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		11,756 92
Collections on account of land and timber		705 96
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections ..	70 60	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	12,392 28	
	12,462 88	12,462 88
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		378 36
Refund of agents expenses in connection with settlement of booming rights.		22 45
Rents collected		70 00
Interest on invested capital.....		424 74
To Rev. M. A. O'Keeffe, missionary, salary, 1st April, 1896, 30th June, 1897...	125 00	
Mrs. Peter Solas, caretaker of church	50 00	
A. J. Beveridge, relief to destitute.....	50 00	
Seed	84 70	
D. Ouellette, balance on altar for church	25 00	
School material.....	63	
Frank Francis, fuel for church and school	17 50	
" for ploughing.....	12 00	
Herald Printing & Publishing Co., advertising	1 00	
Expenses in connection with liquor prosecution	2 15	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections ..	4 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	523 37	
	895 55	895 55

Department of Indian Affairs.

Indians of Prince Edward Island (No. 69)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		18 28
Interest		64
To A. A. McCaul, sawing lumber	15 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	3 92	
	18 92	18 92

J. B. Clench (No. 70)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		725 06
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	725 06	
	725 06	725 06
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		1,213 63
Interest on invested capital		67 86
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	1,281 49	
	1,281 49	1,281 49

Micmacs of Maria, Que. (No. 71)

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		23 50
Interest		82
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	24 32	
	24 32	24 32

James Menace (No. 72)

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		49 52
Interest		1 73
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	51 25	
	51 25	51 25

William Wabbuck (No. 73)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		2,000 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	2,000 00	
	2,000 00	2,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		258 12
Interest on invested capital		79 04
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	337 16	
	337 16	337 16

Province of Quebec Indian Fund (No 74)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		49,776 30
To amount transferred to interest account to cover over-expenditure of interest..	35,947 57	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	13,828 73	
	49,776 30	49,776 30
INTEREST.		
By Proportion of Legislative Appropriation.....		563 99
Interest on invested capital.....		698 09
Transfer from capital to cover over-expenditure of interest.....		35,947 57
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	36,020 85	
H. Desilets, agent, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	100 00	
Rev. J. Gagné " " ".....	50 00	
N. Lebel " " ".....	150 00	
L. E. Otis " 1st July, 1896, to 31st October, 1897.....	136 48	
A. A. Mondou " " ".....	65 84	
V. J. A. Venner " 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	200 00	
P. L. Marcotte " 1st November, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.....	266 64	
W. C. Boucher " " ".....	126 19	
N. C. Smellie, M.D., physician, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	80 00	
A. Brosseau, rent of house to 30th June, 1896.....	12 00	
Superannuation account for transfer of abatements from agents' salaries.....	1 65	
	37,209 65	37,209 65

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		156,680 61
To transfer to interest account to cover over-expenditure of interest.....	61,827 14	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	94,853 47	
	156,680 61	156,680 61
INTEREST.		
By proportion of Legislative Appropriation.....		13,171 65
Amount charged sundry accounts for percentage on collections.....		6,856 69
Interest on invested capital.....		5,081 27
Fees, &c.....		583 00
Proceeds of sale of waggon.....		18 00
Refund of advance to J. A. Macrae for travelling expenses.....		370 00
For stove sold Manitowaning office.....		4 00
Transfer from capital account to cover over-expenditure of interest.....		61,827 14
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	63,493 39	
E. D. Cameron, salary, 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.....	1,200 00	
A. G. Smith " 2nd November, 1896.....	305 00	
A. S. McDougall " 30th June, 1897.....	600 00	
John Beattie " " ".....	500 00	
Thomas S. Walton " " ".....	900 00	
Wm. Van Abbott " " ".....	825 00	
A. M. Ironside " " ".....	720 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., part salary, 1st July, 1896, to 9th March, 1897.....	52 68	
B. W. Ross, salary, 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.....	800 00	
J. P. Donnelly " " ".....	800 00	
W. G. Egar " " ".....	500 00	
John Trakeray " " ".....	650 00	
A. McKelvey " " ".....	500 00	
J. W. Jermyn " 31st January, 1897.....	291 66	
John Crowe " 28th February, 1897.....	333 28	
Carried forward.....	72,471 01	87,911 75

Department of Indian Affairs.

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST—Continued.		
Brought forward.....	72,471 01	87,911 75
To J. Scofield, salary, 14th February, 1897, to 30th June, 1897.....	187 48	
A. English, " 1st July, 1896 " ".....	500 00	
James Martin, " 28th February, 1897.....	400 00	
M. J. McCaffrey, salary, 20th March, to 30th June, 1897.....	169 35	
A. Brosseau, " 1st July, 1896 " ".....	600 00	
A. O. Bastien, " " " ".....	200 00	
D. J. McPhee, " " " ".....	750 00	
Wm. Bateman, " 28th February, 1897.....	66 63	
A. W. Williams, salary, 14th February, to 30th June, 1897.....	37 50	
W. H. Price, salary, 1st July, 1896, " ".....	600 00	
Chas. McGibbon, " " " ".....	500 00	
P. E. Jones, salary, 8 months, and arrears.....	488 16	
H. Stewart, salary, 13th February to 30th June, 1897.....	228 57	
W. C. Ironside, services as extra clerk, Manitowaning.....	199 92	
A. McBride, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	100 00	
Edmund Bennett " " " ".....	60 00	
David Hill, salary, 1st March, 1897, to 30th June, 1897.....	300 00	
John McIver, salary, 16th February, " ".....	188 96	
J. G. Wallace, salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.....	25 00	
J. W. McIntosh, M. D., salary 7th to 30th May, 1897.....	66 66	
J. Carruthers " " " ".....	30 00	
F. S. Rounthwaite, M.D., medical services.....	29 49	
Wm. Van Abbott—		
Allowance for office rent..... \$	154 48	
Contingencies.....	41 98	
Travelling expenses.....	50 00	
	246 46	
Thos. S. Walton—		
Allowance for office rent..... \$	60 00	
Commission on collections.....	661 40	
Contingencies.....	23 07	
Travelling expenses.....	48 95	
	793 42	
Geo. Long—		
Commission..... \$	59 38	
Contingencies, &c.....	24 26	
	83 64	
W. H. Price—		
Allowance for office rent, 15 months..... \$	75 00	
Contingencies.....	37 80	
Commission on collections.....	181 94	
	294 74	
J. P. Donnelly—		
Allowance for office rent..... \$	130 00	
Contingencies and travelling expenses.....	110 32	
	240 32	
A. McKelvey—		
Allowance for office rent..... \$	60 06	
Travelling expenses.....	175 50	
	235 55	
A. Brosseau—		
Office rent..... \$	60 00	
Contingencies.....	41 84	
	101 84	
A. English—		
Contingencies..... \$	62 81	
Travelling expenses.....	257 45	
	320 26	
Wm. Simpson—		
Commission on collections..... \$	223 93	
Contingencies.....	102 88	
	326 81	
Carried forward.....	80,841 72	87,911 75

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST—Continued.		
Brought forward.....	80,841 72	87,911 75
E. D. Cameron—		
Commission on collections.....\$ 43 70		
Contingencies.....49 95		
	93 65	
C. J. Blomfield—		
Commission on collections and contingencies, &c.....	85 05	
B. W. Ross—		
Contingencies, &c.....\$ 227 59		
Commission on collections.....500 25		
Travelling expenses.....411 32		
	1,139 16	
S. Hagan—		
Allowance for office rent.....\$ 24 00		
Commission on collections.....54 19		
Travelling expenses.....8 50		
	86 69	
John Thackeray—		
Contingencies and travelling expenses.....	30 77	
D. J. McPhee—		
Contingencies, &c.....	13 90	
E. P. Watson—		
Commission on collections and travelling expenses.....	129 93	
A. S. McDougall—		
Contingencies.....\$ 13 92		
Travelling expenses.....212 25		
	226 17	
J. Martin—		
Allowance for office rent and contingencies.....	43 75	
L. E. Otis—		
Commission on collections.....\$ 7 89		
Contingencies.....1 59		
Travelling expenses.....1 50		
	10 98	
J. W. Jermyn, travelling expenses.....\$ 19 07		
Contingencies.....18 44		
	37 51	
John Crowe, contingencies.....	7 41	
W. G. Egar, travelling expenses.....	21 00	
N. Lebel, commission on collections.....	7 66	
John Beattie, contingencies.....	25 00	
Wm. Bateman, ".....	2 07	
A. McGibbon, travelling expenses.....	9 00	
P. L. Marcotte, commission on collections.....	10 65	
R. M. Stephen, M.D, allowance for rent, 9 months.....	112 50	
A. Irving, services as forest baliff.....	82 12	
W. T. Wood ".....	72 00	
W. M. Boyd ".....	4 50	
Robert Russell ".....	13 50	
A. N. McNeill, travelling expenses.....	106 50	
J. A. Macrae ".....	225 00	
Peterborough Examiner, advertising.....	7 00	
Manitoulin Island Guide, advertising.....	3 44	
Algoma Advocate ".....	3 44	
Sault Express ".....	4 30	
Manitoulin Expositor ".....	3 44	
Printing and stationery.....	794 66	
Canadian Express Company, freight.....	7 70	
Dominion Express Company ".....	6 10	
W. H. Heath, furniture for Agent McKelvey's office.....	6 60	
Carried forward.....	84,274 77	87,911 75

Department of Indian Affairs.

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Brought forward.....	84,274 77	87,911 75
C. Wright, services in connection with the Warrow children.....	5 00	
T. A. Snider, legal services, Johnston vs. Jones.....	6 12	
Aubrey White, for tracing of Township of Lansdowne.....	2 00	
Rev. G. V. Girard, expenses taking census.....	2 00	
A. O. Bastien " ".....	19 40	
H. T. Sendamore, services re Powles Estate.....	1 50	
Repairs to Supt. Ross's office.....	2 35	
Robt. Findlay, report on Whitefish River Reserve.....	7 00	
O. Hinds, stove for Supt. Ross's office.....	12 65	
H. O'Leary, services at investigation (Agent McPhee).....	50 00	
H. J. Stringer, services examining lands.....	2 25	
C. Wright, services in re Wyandottes of Anderdon.....	5 00	
Chas. Wabigizig, services culling ties.....	117 05	
Expenses of deputation to Six Nations.....	4 00	
Thompson & Hewson, services re surrender (Hope Island).....	1 00	
S. R. C. Hagan, services.....	9 00	
Joseph Arreux, moving safe and painting sign.....	17 00	
Canada Atlantic Railway, freight.....	0 61	
John Bailey, services re timber, Township Burpee.....	1 50	
Gratuity of two months salary to relatives of late R. M. Stephen.....	166 66	
S. Hagan, services re trespass (Thessalon Reserve).....	10 00	
J. K. Kerr, Q.C., services at investigation, Saugeen Agency.....	55 00	
Expenses of investigation, River Desert Agency.....	328 00	
" " Rama.....	75 00	
Transfer from Mississaguas of the Credit of percentage charged on \$16,838.12 in 1884.....	2,736 89	
	87,911 75	87,911 75

Suspense Account (No. 76)

	CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....			5,309 58
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	5,309 58		
	5,309 58	5,309 58	
	INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		2,248 77	
John Angus, amount repaid on account of loan.....		75 00	
Repayment by sundry Indians on account of loan to purchase hay and seed.....		231 50	
Collections on account of hay permits.....		13 25	
Liquor fines collected.....		45 00	
Amount repaid by Lac Seul Band on account of loan to purchase tool chest.....		17 18	
Interest on invested capital.....		264 54	
To Seed, ploughing, &c., for sundry Indians.....	30 95		
Amount paid sundry Indians for proceeds of cattle sold.....	792 50		
Loan to John Peters to purchase cow.....	14 00		
Sundry supplies for Ochapowace's Band.....	12 20		
Burial expenses, Louis Jackson's child.....	8 50		
James Woolf, for cattle for Blood and Blackfoot Indians.....	704 45		
Part payment for hay press, Pisapot's Band.....	75 00		
Recorder Printing Co., advertising.....	3 60		
Cornwall Freeholder ".....	2 00		
Hudson's Bay Co., tool chest (Lac Seul Indians).....	68 00		
Transfer to pr. visional account of amount collected from Six Nations on account of debts.....	179 68		
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 50		
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1,000 86		
	2,895 24	2,895 24	

Indian School Fund (No. 77)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		141,222 83
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	141,222 83	
	141,222 83	141,222 83
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	39,338 82	
Rev. M. Mainville, part salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1896, to 30th September, 1896	101 66	
Rev. A. G. Smith, salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st May, 1896	66 67	
Rev. John A. Ball, salary as missionary, 1st June to 31st December, 1896 ..	233 33	
Rev. J. Jacobs, salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1896, to 30th April, 1897 ..	433 33	
Rev. Guil. Giroux, salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	225 96	
Rev. Jos. de Gonzague, missionary, salary from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897	235 00	
Grant to Mount Elgin Institute.....	3,000 00	
Premium of insurance, Mount Elgin Institute.....	55 00	
By Interest on invested capital		4,120 94
Proportion of legislative grant of \$14,000		264 36
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....		39,304 47
	43,689 77	43,689 77

Superannuation Account (No. 79)

To Balance, 30th June, 1896	21,187 33	
J. C. Phipps, superannuation allowance, 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897 ..	480 00	
Froome Talfourd " " " 31st Dec. 1896 ..	300 00	
J. T. Gilkison " 12 months to 31st May, 1897	933 84	
A. B. Cowan " 1st April, 1896, to 31st Mar., 1897 ..	115 00	
Interest on debit balance	741 56	
By Abatements from agents' salaries		150 13
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....		23,607 60
	23,757 73	23,757 73

Department of Indian Affairs.

Point Grondin Indians, Ont. (No. 80)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		8,558 25
Timber dues		1,160 99
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	116 10	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	9,603 14	
	9,719 24	9,719 24
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		474 05
Interest on invested capital		316 13
Rents collected.....		96 00
Refunds of interest sent for distribution and loan.....		9 97
To R. M. Stephen, M.D., part salary from 1st July, 1896, to 28th Feb., 1897...	15 68	
F. S. Rounthwaite, M.D., medical attendance	2 43	
J. W. McIntosh, M.D., part payment of salary, May and June.....	2 26	
B. W. Ross, interest for distribution.....	350 00	
Widow Amab, arrears of interest	5 10	
Valade & Co., part cost of drugs.....	14 41	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	5 76	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	500 51	
	896 15	896 15

Whitefish Bay Indians, Ont. (No. 81).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		2,389 49
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	2,389 49	
	2,389 49	2,389 49
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		1,269 79
Interest on invested capital		128 08
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1,397 87	
	1,397 87	1,397 87

White Fish Lake Indians, Ont. (No. 82)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		25,931 58
Collections on account of timber dues		6 15
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	62	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	25,937 11	
	25,937 73	25,937 73
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1897		423 90
Refund of loan to purchase seed for sundry Indians		18 20
Refund of interest moneys sent for distribution		14 25
Liquor fines collected		50 00
Rent collected		205 00
Interest on invested capital		922 44
To Hudson's Bay Company, relief to destitute	70 00	
W. H. Howey, M.D., salary, 1st April, 1896, to 31st January, 1897	250 00	
Hudson's Bay Company, seed for sundry Indians	18 20	
Interest moneys for distribution	409 99	
John Pepaynis, fuel for school	20 00	
Simon Comonda	20 00	
Sundries for school	4 02	
F. Cochrane, sundries for repairs to school-house	8 60	
D. O'Connor, shingles for school-house	24 47	
Louis Bouillon, hauling lumber for school-house	7 00	
John Messanygig, labour on school-house	6 00	
Frank Messanygig	6 00	
Wm. Prendergast, inspecting schools	7 85	
James Sandford, lime for sanitary purposes	2 70	
J. F. Burns, freighting lime for sanitary purposes	2 76	
W. H. Mulligan, M.D., salary for February and March	57 53	
Eliza Lemoine, expenses to Sudbury	1 50	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	15 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	701 87	
	1,633 79	1,633 79

Kyuquot Band, B.C. (No. 83).

By Victoria Trading and Sealing Co., for rents		23 50
Rent		25 00
Interest		82
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	47 82	
	49 32	49 32

Department of Indian Affairs.

Hope Band, B.C. (No. 84)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		3,621 51
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	3,621 51	
	3,621 51	3,621 51
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		729 54
Interest on invested capital		152 29
To E. G. Prior & Co., thresher for Ruby Creek Band	285 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	596 83	
	881 83	881 83

Pagonakeshick's Band, Ont. (No 85).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		766 76
Timber dues		192 50
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	19 25	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	940 03	
	959 28	959 28
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		400 21
Interest on invested capital		40 85
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	441 06	
	441 06	441 06

Eagle Lake Indians, Man. (No. 90).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		2,706 85
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	2,706 85	
	2,706 85	2,706 85
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		267 71
Interest on invested capital		104 11
R. J. N. Pither, inspecting timber	17 20	
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	354 62	
	371 82	371 82

Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Man. (No. 91)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs,

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		148 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	148 50	
INTEREST.	148 50	148 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		38 68
Interest on invested capital.....		6 55
Refund of amount paid for castings for mower.....		4 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	49 73	
	49 73	49 73

Restigouche Band, Que. (No. 92).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		68 00
Timber dues.....		108 05
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	10 81	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	165 24	
INTEREST.	176 05	176 05
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		2 88
Interest on invested capital.....		2 48
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	5 36	
	5 36	5 36

St. Mary's Band, N.B. (No. 93).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		45 94
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	45 94	
INTEREST.	45 94	45 94
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		72 96
Interest on invested capital.....		4 16
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	77 12	
	77 12	77 12

Okanagan Indians, B.C. (No. 94).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		191 52
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	191 52	
INTEREST.	191 52	191 52
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		20 80
Interest on invested capital.....		7 43
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	28 23	
	28 23	28 23

Department of Indian Affairs.

Wabigoon Band, Man. (No. 95)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		31 21
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	31 21	
	31 21	31 21
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		74 63
Interest on invested capital.....		3 70
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	78 33	
	78 33	78 33

Marian Tenesco Comondo (No. 96).

By Heirs of Chief Piknawatick, final division of capital.....		1,000 00
Interest.....		26 47
To A. Roy, supplies.....	25 00	
Mrs. Comondo, interest.....	1 47	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1,000 00	
	1,026 47	1,026 47

Chehalis Band, B.C. (No. 97).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		4,537 48
Interest.....		158 81
To T. J. Trapp & Co., stump-puller.....	82 75	
McLennan, McFeely & Co., wagon and road-scraper.....	80 56	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	4,532 98	
	4,696 29	4,696 29

Indians of Cumberland County, N.S. (No. 98).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		155 16
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	155 16	
	155 16	155 16
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		37 38
Interest on invested capital.....		6 74
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	44 12	
	44 12	44 12

Heirs of Chief Piknawatick, (No. 99)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		4,360 00
To Sundries for final division of capital. (See account No. 96, also 99 as below and 224).....	4,360 00	
	4,360 00	4,360 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		36 46
Interest on invested capital, 3 months.....		38 47
To Peter Tenesco on account of rent due heirs.....	74 93	
	74 93	74 93

Peter Tenesco and Charlotte Tenesco Dubé.

By Heirs of Chief Piknawatik, final division of capital.....		1,860 00
Interest for nine months.....		49 23
To P. Tenesco and C. T. Dubé, interest in full.....	49 23	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1,860 00	
	1,909 23	1,909 23

One Arrow's Band, N.W.T., (No. 100).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		55 35
Interest.....		1 94
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	57 29	
	57 29	57 29

Indians of Port Medway, N.S. (No. 101).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		172 07
Interest.....		6 02
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	178 09	
	178 09	178 09

Department of Indian Affairs.

Indians of Reserve 38 A, Treaty No. 3, (No 102)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		1,874 77
Timber dues.....		10 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1,883 77	
	1,884 77	1,884 77
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		107 23
Interest on invested capital.....		69 37
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	176 60	
	176 60	176 60

Indians of Eel Ground, N.B., (No. 103).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		138 70
Timber dues.....		198 60
Amount transferred from account No. 165.....		332 95
Rent.....		75 00
Interest.....		16 51
To Clark & Louisberry, farm implements.....	22 00	
W. D. Carter, for distribution.....	75 00	
Peter Tenas, measuring timber.....	4 50	
Peter Julian, travelling expenses.....	15 00	
M. Delisle, travelling expenses of P. Julian.....	2 20	
A. Brosseau " ".....	6 40	
J. B. Durocher & Co. " ".....	30 21	
J. Huckell " ".....	6 00	
E. Gagnon " ".....	5 25	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	24 36	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	570 84	
	761 76	761 76

Heirs of J. Williams and Ann Ketsetsaronkwa, (No. 104).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		329 39
Interest.....		11 53
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	340 92	
	340 92	340 92

Big Island Indians, Reserve 31 C, Treaty 3, (No. 105).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		2,312 27
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	2,312 27	
	2,312 27	2,312 27
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		298 16
Interest on invested capital.....		88 12
D. H. Cooper, mining fee.....		5 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	30	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	298 16	
	298 46	298 46

Swan Lake Indians, Man. (No. 106)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		330 42
Interest		11 57
To G. Tucker, for damages done by oxen	8 30	
Malcolm Campbell, cutting and binding wheat	70 25	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	263 44	
	341 99	341 99

Spellamcheen Indians, B.C. (No. 107).*

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		748 97
Interest		26 21
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	775 18	
	775 18	775 18

* Nos. 108 and 109 closed.

Skwah Indians, B.C. (No. 110).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		172 29
Rents		12 00
Interest		6 03
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	0 72	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	189 60	
	190 32	190 32

Indians of Sumas Lake, B.C. (No 112).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		104 98
Interest		3 67
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	108 65	
	108 65	108 65

Lake Manitoba Band (No. 113).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		31 02
Interest		1 09
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	32 11	
	32 11	32 11

Department of Indian Affairs.

The Brothers' Reserve, N.B. (No. 114)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		19 19
Interest.....		0 70
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	20 69	
	20 69	20 69

Indians of Red Bank, N.B. (No. 115).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		975 76
Timber dues.....		319 83
Rent.....		75 00
Big Hole Reserve (No. 165) amount transferred.....		332 96
Interest.....		45 80
To Peter Tenas, measuring timber.....	4 50	
S. P. Paul, looking after timber.....	4 50	
W. D. Carter, for distribution.....	75 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	36 48	
Balance 30th June, 1897, carried forward	1,628 87	
	1,749 35	1,749 35

Indians of Burnt Church, N.B. (No. 116).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		269 92
Interest.....		9 45
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	279 37	
	279 37	279 37

Indians of Wallabuck Lake, N.S. (No. 117).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		215 00
Interest.....		7 52
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	222 52	
	222 52	222 52

Enoch's Band (No. 120)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		15,675 72
Collections on account of land.....		2,961 52
To James Hudson, refund of payment on land made in error.....	73 42	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	288 81	
Balance, 30th June 1897, carried forward.....	18,275 01	
	18,637 24	18,637 24
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		879 17
Interest on invested capital.....		579 42
Amount of liquor fine collected.....		24 75
Fees for permits to cut hay.....		38 25
To Massey Harris Co., balance due on account of thresher.....	150 00	
Edmonton "Bulletin," advertising sale of hay.....	5 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 78	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1,362 81	
	1,521 59	1,521 59

White Bear's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 121).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		49 75
Timber dues.....		10 20
Fees for permits to cut hay.....		20 25
Interest.....		1 74
To Massey Harris Co., part payment on mower.....	9 60	
Transfer to appropriation of amount paid for marriage license.....	3 00	
Kakakeway, beef.....	17 50	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	2 24	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	49 60	
	81 94	81 94

Whycocomagh Indians, N.S. (No. 122).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		2 13.
Interest.....		0 07
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	2 20	
	2 20	2 20

Department of Indian Affairs.

Gibson Indians, Ont. (No. 123)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		337 50
Part of annual payment by Georgian Bay Lumber Co. for flooded lands.....		75 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	7 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	405 00	
	412 50	412 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		249 76
Part of annual payment by Georgian Bay Lumber Co. for flooded lands.....		110 50
Interest on invested capital.....		20 55
To Isaac Day, school inspection.....	7 50	
J. Burgess, provisions, &c., for destitute Indians.....	22 55	
Peter White, compensation for flooded lands.....	15 00	
Mark Nelson " ".....	9 50	
Louis Sahanation " ".....	15 00	
Joseph Sahanation " ".....	3 00	
Joseph Franks " ".....	2 50	
Nap. Commadant " ".....	2 50	
Moses Thomas " ".....	6 00	
Sarah Cook " ".....	42 00	
T. S. Walton, expenses visiting reserve.....	13 15	
J. Laforce, " of self and two companions to Watha.....	9 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	6 63	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	226 48	
	380 81	380 81

Texas Lake Indians, B.C. (No. 124).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		1,318 81
Interest.....		46 16
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1,364 97	
	1,364 97	1,364 97

Yale Indians, B.C. (No. 125).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		813 13
Interest.....		28 46
Rents.....		12 00
To D. J. Creighton, relief supplies.....	7 25	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	0 72	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	845 62	
	853 59	853 59

Indians of Nicoamen, B.C. (No. 126)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		368 57
Interest		12 90
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	381 47	
	381 47	381 47

Long Plain Indians, Man. (No. 127).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		871 54
Interest		30 50
To Watson & Whimster, repairing mower	13 21	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	888 83	
	902 04	902 04

Matsqui-sah-hah-com Band, B.C. (No. 129).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		85 43
Interest		2 99
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	88 42	
	88 42	88 42

Coutcheeching Band, Man. (No. 130).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		199 05
Interest		6 97
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	206 02	
	206 02	206 02

Hungry Hall Band, No. 1, Man. (No. 131).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		70 70
Interest		2 47
Refund of overpayment to E. Hyland		10 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	83 17	
	83 17	83 17

Way-way-see-cappo's Band, N.W.T. (No. 132).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		26 99
Interest		0 95
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	27 94	
	27 94	27 94

Department of Indian Affairs.

Tsoo-a-die Band, B.C. (No. 133)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		335 39
Interest		11 74
To A. W. Vowell, rents collected.		234 50
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	14 07	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	567 56	
	581 63	581 63

Indians of Langley, B.C. (No. 134).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		183 92
Interest		6 44
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	190 36	
	190 36	190 36

John Smith's Band, N.W.T. (No. 135).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		23 50
Liquor fine collected		24 85
Interest		0 83
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 49	
T. J. Agnew, supplies to build ferry scow	23 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	24 19	
	49 18	49 18

Betsiamits Indians, Que. (No. 137).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		3,112 30
Interest		108 93
Collections on account of timber		459 22
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	45 92	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	3,634 53	
	3,680 45	3,680 45

Blackfoot Indians, N. W. T. (No. 138).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		374 52
Interest		13 11
Liquor fine collected		25 00
Transfer from appropriation, part of A. W. Ponton's irrigation expenditure.		212 72
To P. Beaupré, tools	24 81	
Amount paid for labour in operating coal mine	134 25	
E. Griesback and D. F. Knight, material used in coal mine	23 62	
Wm. Service, blacksmithing for coal mine	0 50	
Expenditure for irrigation works	328 33	
Alberta "Tribune," advertising irrigation notice	15 84	
G. E. Goddard, cattle	30 00	
Parrish & Lindsay, 100 bushels of barley	60 00	
J. Finnigan, 1 coal screen	8 00	
	635 35	635 35

Little Bone's Band, N. W. T. (No. 140)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		42 05
Interest.....		1 47
Collections on account of permits to cut hay.....		17 00
" " " wood.....		12 50
" " " timber dues.....		15 00
To A. A. Moore, for services protecting wood and hay.....	36 00	
J. L. McGrath, relief supplies.....	5 00	
J. W. Jones & Co., relief supplies.....	15 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 77	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	28 25	
	88 02	88 02

Halalt Band, B. C. (No. 141).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		142 50
Interest.....		4 99
By Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	147 49	
	147 49	147 49

Côté's Band, N. W. T. (No. 142).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		70 13
Interest.....		2 45
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	72 58	
	72 58	72 58

The-man-who-took-the-coat Band, N. W. T. (No. 143).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		7 31
Interest.....		0 26
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	7 57	
	7 57	7 57

Boothroyd Band, B. C. (No. 147).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		111 03
Interest.....		3 89
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	114 92	
	114 92	114 92

Department of Indian Affairs.

Siska Band, B. C. (No. 148)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		92 55
Interest.....		3 24
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward ..	95 79	
	95 79	95 79

Kanaka Band, B. C. (No. 149).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		113 61
Interest.....		3 98
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward ..	117 59	
	117 59	117 59

Skuppa Band, B.C. (No. 150).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		79 53
Interest.....		2 78
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward ..	82 31	
	82 31	82 31

Lytton Band, B.C. (No. 151).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		0 86
Interest.....		0 03
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward ..	0 89	
	0 89	0 89

Cook's Ferry, B.C. (No. 152).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		341 04
Interest.....		11 94
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward ..	352 98	
	352 98	352 98

Salmon Arm Reserve, B.C. (No. 153).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		8 03
Interest.....		0 28
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward ..	8 31	
	8 31	8 31

Sarcee Indians, N.W.T. (No. 154)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		98 70
Interest		3 46
Liquor fines collected		3 00
Amount received for hay		4 66
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	0 46	
J. Big Plume, care of stock	12 00	
Kerr Bros., tea and tobacco	18 35	
Indian, reward as informer	20 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	59 01	
	109 82	109 82

Sampson Band, N.W.T. (No. 155).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		99 80
Interest		3 49
Liquor fines collected		75 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	4 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	173 79	
	178 29	178 29

Red Pheasant's Band, N.W.T. (No. 156).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		29 87
Interest		1 05
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	30 92	
	30 92	30 92

Ohamil Band, B.C. (No. 157).

By Balance 30th June, 1896		204 95
Interest		7 17
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	212 12	
	212 12	212 12

Skawahlook's Band, B.C. (No. 158).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		199 26
Interest		6 97
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	206 23	
	206 23	206 23

Union Bar Band, B.C. (No. 159).

By Balance, 30th June, 1897		463 82
Interest		16 23
To Balance, 30th June, 1896, carried forward	480 05	
	480 05	480 05

Department of Indian Affairs.

Spuzzum Band, B.C. (No. 160)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		188 26
Interest		6 59
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	194 85	
	194 85	194 85

Boston Bar Band, B.C. (No. 161).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		281 34
Interest		9 85
Rent, Kopchitchin Reserve		72 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	4 32	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	358 87	
	363 19	363 19

Popkum Band, B.C. (No. 162).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		96 28
Interest		3 37
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	99 65	
	99 65	99 65

Squawtit's Band, B.C. (No. 163).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		30 17
Interest		1 06
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	31 23	
	31 23	31 23

Little South-west Reserve, N.B. (No. 164).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		169 56
Interest		5 94
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	175 50	
	175 50	175 50

Big Hole Reserve, N.B. (No. 165).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896 ..		665 91
To Eel Ground and Red Bank Reserves (Accounts Nos. 103 and 115) for amounts transferred	665 91	
	665 91	665 91

Sturgeon Lake, N.W.T. (No. 166)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Timber dues collected		315 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	31 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	283 50	
	315 00	315 00

Ermineskin's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 167).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		32 02
Interest		1 12
Liquor fines collected		50 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	80 14	
	83 14	83 14

Bridge River Band, B.C. (No. 168).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		327 87
Interest		11 48
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	339 35	
	339 35	339 35

Lac Ste. Anne's Band, N.W.T. (No. 169).

By Liquor fine collected		50 00
To Beck & Emery, legal services	10 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	37 00	
	50 00	50 00

Oak River Sioux, N.W.T. (No. 170).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		72 70
Interest		2 55
Liquor fine collected		25 00
To J. A. Markle, telegrams	0 60	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	98 15	
	100 25	100 25

Department of Indian Affairs.

Stony Indians, N. W. T. (No. 171)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		67 24
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	67 24	
	67 24	67 24
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		178 07
Interest on invested capital.....		8 59
Refund by sundry Indians on account of cost of herding.....		167 70
To cost of herding cattle.....	167 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	187 06	
	354 36	354 36

Ohiat Band, B. C. (No. 172).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		165 79
Interest.....		5 80
Rents collected.....		55 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	223 29	
	226 59	226 59

Blood Indians, N. W. T. (No. 173).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		303 45
Interest.....		10 62
Grazing dues collected.....		551 70
Liquor fine collected.....		25 00
To Watrous Engine Works Co., new saw for mill.....	96 48	
Hudson's Bay Co., farm implements.....	180 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	34 60	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	639 69	
	890 77	890 77

Islington Reserve, Man. (No. 174).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		26 05
Interest.....		91
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	26 96	
	26 96	26 96

Edmundston Reserve, N.B. (No. 175).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		14 11
Interest.....		49
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	14 60	
	14 60	14 60

Nanaimo River Band, B.C. (No. 176)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		195 69
Interest		6 85
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward ..	202 54	
	202 54	202 54

Chuk-chu-kualk Band, B.C. (No. 177).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		291 86
Interest		10 22
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward ..	302 08	
	302 08	302 08

Rolling River Reserve, Man. (No. 178).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		179 46
Interest		6 26
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward ..	185 72	
	185 72	185 72

Big Cove Reserve, N.B. (No. 179).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		400 65
Interest		14 02
To G. Wilson and D. Thompson, building school-house ..	200 00	
J. A. Cameron, material for lock-up ..	1 41	
E. Walker " " ..	25 07	
J. Simon " " ..	3 00	
Thos. Joseph, travelling expenses ..	15 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward ..	170 19	
	414 67	414 67

Chippewayan Band, Onion Lake, N.W.T. (No. 180).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		25 15
Interest		0 88
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward ..	26 03	
	26 03	26 03

Little Black Bear's Band, N.W.T. (No. 181).

By Liquor fine		25 00
To A. E. Tredale, tea and tobacco ..	23 50	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections ..	1 50	
	25 00	25 00

Department of Indian Affairs.

Dokis Band, Ont. (No. 182)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		50 38
Interest.....		1 76
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	52 14	
	52 14	52 14

Cowessess Band, N.W.T. (No. 184).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		60 09
Interest.....		2 10
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	90	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	50 90	
	62 19	62 19

Turtle Mountain Sioux, Man. (No. 185).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		75 39
Interest.....		2 64
To A. J. McDonald, lot.....	40 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	38 03	
	78 03	78 03

Stryen Reserve, B.C. (No. 186).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		241 65
Interest.....		8 46
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	250 11	
	250 11	250 11

Poor Man's Band, N.W.T. (No. 187).

By Liquor fine.....		25 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	23 50	
	25 00	25 00

Kakawishtahaw's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 188).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		20 16
Interest.....		0 71
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	20 87	
	20 87	20 87

Lac La Ronge Band, N.W.T. (No. 189)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Proceeds of sale of cow.....		30 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	30 00	
	30 00	30 00

Standing Buffalo's Band, N.W.T. (No. 195).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		25 19
Interest.....		0 88
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	26 07	
	26 07	26 07

Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T. (No. 199).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		1 21
Interest.....		0 04
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1 25	
	1 25	1 25

Bella Coola Band, B.C. (No. 200).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		145 99
Interest.....		5 11
Rent collected.....		50 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	196 10	
	201 10	201 10

Indians' Savings, (No. 201).

By Amount on deposit.....		11,466 82
To Balance, 30th, 1897, brought down.....	11,466 82	
	11,466 82	11,466 82

Sharphead's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 202).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		0 29
Interest.....		0 01
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	0 30	
	0 30	0 30

Department of Indian Affairs.

Seymour Creek Indians, B.C. (No. 203)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		597 66
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	597 66	
	597 66	597 66
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		45 82
Interest.....		22 52
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	68 34	
	68 34	68 34

Umpukpulquam Band, B.C. (No. 204).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		679 94
Interest.....		23 80
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	708 74	
	708 74	708 74

Estate of William Day, (No. 206).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		902 14
Interest.....		31 57
A. McKelvey, refund of six shares of interest, fall of 1896.....		6 06
To G. L. King, for heirs at school.....	1 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	938 77	
	939 77	939 77

Fisher River Indians, Reserve No. 44, Treaty No. 2 (No. 209).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		97 29
Interest.....		3 41
To Aikens, Culver & McClenaghan, legal services.....	7 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	93 70	
	100 70	100 70

Piegan Indians, N.W.T. (No. 210).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		186 81
Interest.....		6 54
To Hudson's Bay Co., mower and rake.....	90 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	103 35	
	193 35	193 35

Assabaska Band, No. 35 C, Man. (No. 211)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		38 91
Interest		1 36
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	40 27	
	40 27	40 27

Reserve 38 C, "The Dalles," Winnipeg River (No. 212).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		63 24
Interest		2 21
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	65 45	
	65 45	65 45

Muscowpetung's Reserve, No. 80, N.W.T. (No. 213).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		18 80
Interest		6 54
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage charged in error.....		0 66
To Savings Account, amount transferred	20 00	
	20 00	20 00

Seton Lake Band, B.C. (No. 215).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		46 57
Interest		1 63
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	48 20	
	48 20	48 20

Keesickouse Reserve, 66, N.W.T. (No. 216).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		47 82
Interest		1 67
Fine collected.....		2 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	12	
Balance 30th June, 1897, carried forward	51 37	
	51 49	51 49

Niskainlith, or Nesky Nihl Band, B.C. (No. 217).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		605 48
Interest		21 19
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	626 67	
	626 67	626 67

Department of Indian Affairs.

Wahsatanow's Band, Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T. (No. 218)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		402 74
Interest.....		14 10
To Edmonton Saddlery Co., set of double harness.....	28 00	
Massey Harris Co., mowers, rake and wagon.....	158 00	
Hudson Bay Co., axes.....	4 00	
K. McKenzie & Co., tea and tobacco.....	19 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	207 34	
	416 84	416 94

Oak Lake Sioux Reserve, 59, N.W.T. (No. 219).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		90 59
Interest.....		3 17
To Frame & Miller, materials for fencing.....	14 15	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	79 61	
	93 76	93 76

Stangecoming Reserve, Mickiesiese Reserve, 18 B., Man. (No. 220).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		72 71
Interest.....		2 53
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	75 26	
	75 26	75 26

Long Sault Reserve, 13, Man. (No. 221).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		28 39
Interest.....		0 99
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	29 38	
	29 38	29 38

Shoal Lake Reserve, 39, Man. (No. 222).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		32 12
Interest.....		1 09
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	32 12	
	32 12	32 12

Shoal Lake Reserve, 40, Man. (No. 223)

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		68 86
Interest.....		2 41
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	71 27	
	71 27	71 27

Gabriel Tenesco (No. 224)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Heirs of Piknawatick, final division of capital.....		1,500 00
Interest for nine months.....		39 71
To G. Tenesco, interest paid.....	39 71	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1,500 00	
	1,539 71	1,539 71

Montreal Lake Band, N.W.T. (No. 226).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		139 07
Proceeds of beef sold.....		29 80
Liquor fine collected.....		50 00
Interest.....		4 87
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	220 74	
	223 74	223 74

The Key's Reserve, No. 65, Swan Lake Agency (No. 227).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		23 50
Interest.....		0 82
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	24 32	
	24 32	24 32

Wahnapitae Reserve, No. 11, Ont. (No. 228).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		18,475 20
Ground rent.....		48 00
Interest.....		646 63
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	2 88	
R. J. Wicksteed, legal services.....	0 75	
J. W. McIntosh, part of salary May and June.....	15 04	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	19,151 16	
	19,169 83	19,169 83

Estate Sugar Jacques, Skwamish Band, B.C. (No. 229).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		537 30
Interest.....		18 81
To Advance to Mrs. Theresa Jacques.....	100 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	456 11	
	556 11	556 11

Department of Indian Affairs.

Indians of Onion Lake, N.W.T. (No. 230)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		1,092 66
Value of lumber sold.....		558 14
Value of cattle sold.....		195 00
Interest.....		38 24
To J. E. Smith, cattle purchased.....	400 00	
R. J. Tinning, duck for tents.....	36 68	
Sweet & McDonald, collars and bridles.....	9 75	
Regina Industrial School, harness and supplies.....	42 00	
Jos. Ward & Co., tea.....	125 15	
Hudson Bay Co., implements, soap and general supplies.....	83 46	
A. McDonald & Co., tar paper, tobacco and freight.....	58 95	
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., freighting.....	5 15	
J. Brokoski, dues on timber cut on Dominion Lands.....	50 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	55 81	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	1,017 09	
	1,884 04	1,884 04

Muscowequan's Band, N.W.T. (No. 231).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		94 00
Interest.....		3 29
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	97 29	
	97 29	97 29

Chemewawin Band, Man. (No. 232).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		4 70
Interest.....		0 16
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	4 86	
	4 86	4 86

Pas Mountain Band, Man. (No. 233).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		4 70
Interest.....		0 16
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	4 86	
	4 86	4 86

Berens River Band, Man. (No. 234).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		23 50
Interest.....		0 82
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	24 32	
	24 32	24 32

Ucluelet Band, B.C. (No. 235)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		7 52
Rents collected		12 00
Interest		0 26
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	72	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	19 06	
	19 78	19 78

Pays Plat Band, Ont. (No. 236).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		8 46
Timber dues		22 50
Interest		0 30
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	2 25	
Graves Bros., implements	3 73	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	25 28	
	31 26	31 26

John Bull Makateneni (No. 237).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		3,612 43
Interest		126 44
To John Bull Makateneni, payment on interest to 30th June, 1897	112 46	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	3,626 41	
	3,738 87	3,738 87

Mary Ann Makateneni (No. 238).

By Balance, 30th June, 1896		1,700 78
Interest		59 53
To M. A. Makateneni, payment for personal expenses	200 78	
Balance, 30th June, 1896, carried forward	1,559 53	
	1,760 31	1,760 31

Buctouche Indians, N.B. (No. 239).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		137 20
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	137 20	
	137 20	137 20
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		23 77
Interest		5 63
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	29 40	
	29 40	29 40

Department of Indian Affairs.

Hungry Hall Band, No. 4, Man. (No. 240)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896		70 50
Interest		2 47
To Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	72 97	
	72 97	72 97

Capilano Creek Band, B.C. (No. 241).

By rent.....		235 40
To H. C. Clarke, team of horses and harness.....	140 00	
McLennan, McFeeley & Co., wagon.....	55 00	
R. H. Hickingbottom, examining team.....	5 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	14 12	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	21 28	
	235 40	235 40

Marktosis Band, B.C., (No. 242).

By Rent.....		50 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	47 00	
	50 00	50 00

Chaicclisset Band, B.C. (No 243).

By fees for trading		25 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	23 50	
	25 00	25 00

Cockburn Island Band, Ont. (No. 244).

CAPITAL.		
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island for 51 shares transferred		10,489 48
" " " share of revenue for six months		274 09
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	39 01	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	10,724 56	
	10,763 57	10,763 57
INTEREST.		
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island for 51 shares transferred		119 33
" " " share of revenue for six months.....		195 72
To B. W. Ross, interest for distribution.....	117 50	
Ojibbewas and Ottawas share of six months' expenditure.....	128 58	
J. Sandford, lime.....	0 90	
J. T. Burns, freight on lime.....	0 29	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	0 85	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	66 93	
	315 05	315 05

Obidgewong Band, Ont. (No. 245)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island, for 10 shares transferred.....		2,056 77
" " " share of revenue for six months.....		53 74
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	7 66	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	2,102 85	
	2,110 51	2,110 51
INTEREST.		
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas, for 10 shares transferred		23 40
" " " share of revenue for six months.....		38 40
To B. W. Ross, for share of expenditure for six months.....	6 91	
" " interest for distribution.....	39 97	
James Sandford, lime for sanitary purposes.....	0 90	
J. P. Burns, freighting.....	0 29	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	0 17	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	13 56	
	61 80	61 80

Sheguiandah Band, Ont. (No. 246).

CAPITAL.		
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas, for 106 shares transferred		21,801 63
" " " for share of revenue for six months.....		569 72
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	81 22	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	22,290 13	
	22,371 35	21,871 35
INTEREST.		
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas, for 106 shares transferred.....		248 00
" " " for share of revenue for six months.....		406 79
To B. W. Ross, interest for distribution.....	308 78	
Florence S. Hammond, salary as teacher, March quarter, 1897.....	75 00	
D. McCaig, inspecting school.....	9 00	
Josephine Mowekezhik, interest for 1896.....	2 15	
J. Sandford, lime	1 80	
J. T. Burns, freighting lime	0 58	
J. Carruthers, M. D., proportion of salary, April, May and June, 1897	14 26	
Ojibbewas and Ottawas, expenditure for six months transferred.....	129 66	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 77	
Balance, 30th June, 1897.....	111 79	
	654 79	654 79

Department of Indian Affairs.

Sheshegwaning Reserve, Ont. (No. 247)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas, for 166 shares transferred.....		34,142 18
To " " for share of revenue for six months.....		892 22
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	127 21	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	34,907 19	
	35,034 40	35,034 40
INTEREST.		
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas, for 166 shares transferred.....		388 39
To " " for share of revenue for six months.....		637 03
To " " expenditure for six months.....	114 61	
B. W. Ross, interest for distribution.....	663 41	
A. Kidd, salary as teacher, March quarter, 1897.....	62 50	
School books.....	0 90	
J. Sandford, lime.....	2 70	
J. T. Burns, freighting.....	0 87	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	2 77	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	177 66	
	1,025 42	1,025 42

South Bay Reserve, Ont. (No. 248).

CAPITAL.		
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas, for 67 shares transferred.....		13,780 29
To " " for share of revenue for six months.....		360 09
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	51 34	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	14,089 04	
	14,140 38	14,140 38
INTEREST.		
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas, for 67 shares transferred.....		156 76
To " " share of revenue for six months.....		257 12
To " " expenditure ".....	73 51	
B. W. Ross, interest for distribution.....	203 92	
Mrs. E. Assance, salary as teacher, March quarter, 1897.....	50 00	
" " cleaning school.....	3 00	
C. S. Assance, wood for school.....	17 50	
W. Prendergast, inspecting school.....	9 60	
J. Wahweakazhik, arrears of interest.....	3 25	
J. W. McIntosh, M.D., part of salary, May and June, 1897.....	15 04	
Sundries for school.....	0 12	
O. Hinds, tools.....	32 25	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 12	
Balance 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	4 57	
	413 88	413 88

Sucker Creek Band, Ont. (No. 249)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas for 91 shares transferred.....		18,716 50
" " share of revenue for six months.....		489 02
Chippewas of Beausoleil for 11 shares transferred.....		1,757 01
To B. W. Ross, roadwork.....	100 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	69 73	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	20,792 80	
	20,962 53	20,962 53
INTEREST.		
By Chippewas of Beausoleil, 6 months interest, on shares transferred.....		41 79
Ojibbewas and Ottawas, for 91 shares transferred.....		212 91
" " share of revenue for six months.....		349 22
To " " share of expenditure for six months.....	18 85	
B. W. Ross, interest for distribution.....	357 56	
D. McCaig, inspection of schools.....	9 00	
C. Obotosaway, wood for school.....	14 00	
Sarah Obotosaway, cleaning.....	0 75	
James Obotosaway, lighting fires.....	3 50	
Mrs. Beaudin, arrears of interest.....	0 55	
J. Sanford, lime.....	0 90	
J. T. Burns, freighting.....	0 29	
J. Carruthers, M.D., part payment of salary, April, May and June.....	13 69	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 52	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	183 31	
	603 92	603 92

Sucker Lake Band, Ont. (No. 250).

CAPITAL.		
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas, for 15 shares transferred.....		3,085 15
" " share of revenue for six months.....		80 60
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	11 49	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	3,154 26	
	3,165 75	3,165 75
INTEREST.		
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas, for 15 shares transferred.....		35 10
" " share of revenue for six months.....		57 57
To " " share of expenditure for six months.....	2 10	
J. W. McIntosh, M.D., part of salary for May and June.....	2 12	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	0 25	
B. W. Ross, interest for distribution.....	59 95	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward.....	28 25	
	92 67	92 67

Department of Indian Affairs.

West Bay Band, Ont. (No. 251)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Ojibbewas and Ottawas, for 253 shares transferred		52,035 96
" " share of revenue for six months		1,359 76
Chippewas of Beausoleil, for 77 shares transferred		12,299 06
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	193 88	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	65,500 90	
	65,694 78	65,694 78
INTEREST.		
By Chippewas of Beausoleil, interest on 77 shares transferred		292 52
Ojibbewas and Ottawas, for 253 shares transferred		591 94
" " share of revenue for six months		970 90
To " " share of expenditure for six months	152 98	
B. W. Ross, interest for distribution	954 33	
Mary Fitzgerald, salary as teacher, March quarter, 1897	40 04	
M. A. Corbier, cleaning school	75	
Louis Corbier, repairing blackboard	1 00	
Books for school	1 55	
W. Prendergast, inspection of school	11 75	
E. Corbier, lighting school fires	7 50	
J. Sanford, lime	2 70	
W. W. McCoy, fees in liquor case	11 00	
W. B. Ross	6 50	
W. F. Edie	0 25	
J. Carruthers, M.D., part of salary for May and June	39 87	
J. T. Burns, freighting	0 87	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	4 23	
Balance, 30th June, 1897, carried forward	620 04	
	1,855 36	1,855 36